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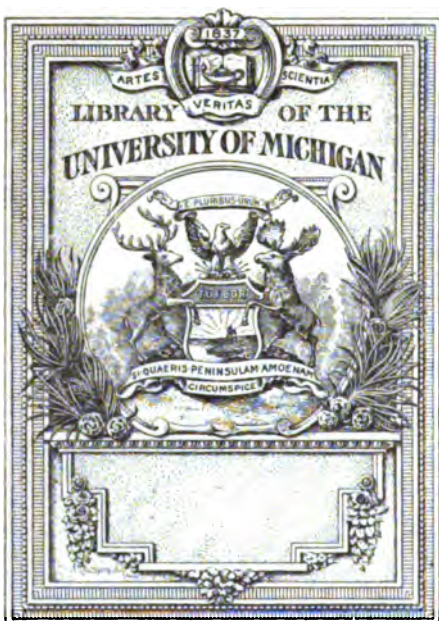
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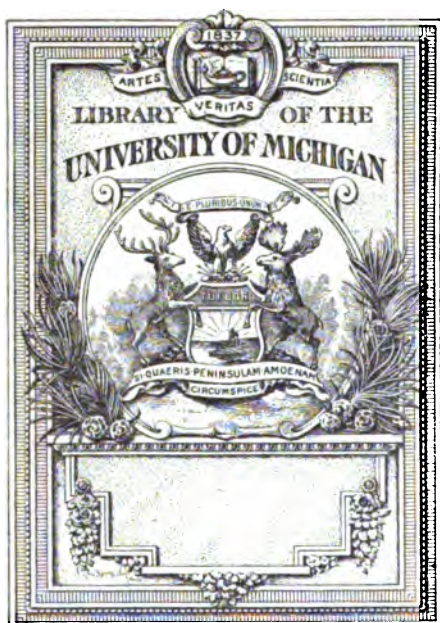
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Gentleman's Magazine:

AND

Historical Chronicle.

For the YEAR MDCCXC.

VOLUME LX.

PART THE SECOND.



By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS,
at Cicero's Head, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-Street;
for DAVID HENRY, late of St. John's Gate. 1
And sold by ELIZ. NEWBERY, the Corner of St. Paul's
Church Yard, Ludgate-Street. 1790.

TO SYLVANUS URBAN, ESQ.

AS when awake the blasts of Eurus dread,
 And from their wings the fatal poisons shed,
 That blot through Nature's frame her vernal light,
 Which gilds sweet Hope's delicious day-dream bright,
 Or, piercing mild dejected Sorrow's breast,
 Smiles all its throbbing pangs to halcyon rest ;
 While, fiend-like, some the purer lustre stain
 Of Heaven's own IMAGE, often stamp'd in vain ;
 URBAN, to thee belongs that better part,
 To nurse each finer impulse of the heart,
 To spread the various intellectual store,
 And call the Sage new truths on truths to pour ;
 Med'cine-exhorts by larger views to prove
 Her high commission from ALMIGHTY LOVE ;
 To bring down Fancy's sprite by potent spell,
 Who strikes invisible her magic shell ;
 Now rosy-smiling Joy's light spirit bounds,
 As on the air soft float its silver sounds ;
 Now, like the Minstrel of the solemn shade,
 By her slow-warbled sorrows vocal made,
 She pours the tender dirge ; now all on fire,
 She seems to wake a Cherub's lofty lyre.
 Aye shall thy splendid monumental page,
 That guides the youthful, soothes declining age,
 Above low Satire haunting Merit still,
 Rise like the forms of Sculpture's Attic skill,
 When the poor worm has trac'd its filthy line
 Rude o'er the grace and energy divine.
 Wit's meteor soon shall spend its empty blaze,
 While through the depths of Time burn Genius' spheric
 rays.

Warrington, Dec. 22, 1790.

L. M.

*** Our Correspondents are requested to direct their LETTERS
 to J. NICHOLS, Printer, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-Street.

The Gentleman's Magazine

LOND. GÄRTTE
GENERAL EVEN.
St. James's Chron.
Whitehall Even.
London Chron.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening
L. Packet—Star
English Chron.
Evening Mail
Middlesex Journ.
Courier de Lond.
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Gazetteer, Ledger
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Woodfall's Diary
World, Oracle,
Times—M. Post,
G. Adv.—Argus
13 Weekly Papers
Bath 2, Bristol 4
Birmingham 2
Bury St. Edmund's
CAMBRIDGE
Canterbury 2
Chelmsford

ST. JOHN'S Gate.



Coventry
Cumberland
Derby, Exeter
Gloucester
Hereford, Hull
Ipswich
IRELAND
Leeds 2
LEICESTER
Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidstone
Manchester 2
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
OXFORD
Reading
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For JULY, 1790.
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Embellished with an accurate Representation of Mr. HARVEY's new APPARATUS for communicating Heat to Bodies apparently Dead; and a beautiful Delineation of some elegant KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, and COINS, from ENFIELD PALACE, &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON: Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of SAINT JOHN'S GATE.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for July, 1790.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in July, 1790.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in July, 1790.
June	0	0	0			July	0	0	0		
27	54	66	49	30.07	showery	12	58	66	49	29.61	showery
28	55	67	50	30.17	fair	13	57	66	51	30.54	showery
29	54	69	53	30.06	showery	14	56	65	52	30.50	showery
30	60	68	60	29.97	showery	15	57	67	58	30.76	fair
July 1	64	72	54	30.92	showery	16	60	72	58	30.96	fair
2	58	68	53	30.81	showery	17	65	76	67	30.13	fair
3	57	71	56	30.77	fair	18	68	72	63	30.31	fair
4	59	69	57	30.53	showery	19	67	73	60	30.05	fair
5	60	67	54	30.38	showery	20	64	66	54	29.76	rain
6	56	66	49	30.67	showery	21	60	69	57	30.77	cloudy
7	53	70	51	30.31	fair	22	62	79	59	30.06	fair
8	56	73	60	30.17	fair	23	63	67	60	29.99	rain
9	61	73	56	29.84	rain	24	62	70	59	30.02	fair
10	57	69	54	30.86	cloudy	25	60	70	61	29.98	cloudy
11	56	68	53	30.68	showery	26	61	71	58	30.30	fair

W. CARY, Mathematical Instrument-Maker, opposite Arundel-Street, Strand.

July Days.	Barometer. Inch. 20ths.	Thermom.	Wind.	Rain 100ths in.	Weather in July, 1789.
1	29 12	64	W		overcast
2	29 14	74	W		warm and pleasant ¹
3	29 10	69	S		fine morn, showers
4	29 8	72	SW		hard showers, clear even
5	29 8	71	S	.61	bright day, some showers
6	29 10	71	S		fine morn, rain in the even
7	29 10	68	SW	.31	fine day
8	29 12	71	SW		fine pleasant day ²
9	29 10	68	S		some rain
10	29 10		SW		bright morn, showers
11					
12	29 8		SW		cloudy, showers
13	29 4		SW		cloudy morn, heavy rain
14	29 10		NW		bright morn, brisk air
15	29 10		SW	110	misty rain continued all day
16	29 6	72	S		warm pleasant day ³
17	29 6	70	SW		cloudy, heavy showers, thunder heard
18	29 6	70	W		bright morn, fine day ⁴
19	29 8	70	SW		clear morn, bright sunshine
20	29 10	76	WSW		bright day
21	29 12	76	W		bright day
22	29 12	74	SW		rain in the night, overcast
23	29 10	70	W		cloudy morn, brisk wind
24	29 10	67	W	105	cloudy, overcast
25	29 8	65	SW		cloudy and cold
26	29 8	75	S		bright and hot
27	29 10	76	NW		bright and warm
28	29 12	66	N	.17	cloudy, with gleams of sunshine ⁵
29	29 14	75	NW		thick mist, cloudy day
30	29 14	76	SW		heavy dew, fine day
31	29 10	64	S	.71	overcast, heavy rain, high wind

OBSERVATIONS.

¹ Wheat in full bloom.—² Vast numbers of solstitial chafers humming about the trees.—
³ Hay very bad every where.—⁴ Wheat in some places much lodged.—⁵ Abundance of
 gooseberries, but not good,

Gentleman's Magazine :

For J U L Y, 1790.

BEING THE FIRST NUMBER OF VOL. LX. PART II.

Mr. URBAN, Bath, July 3.

SEND you a correct transcript, from the original, of a letter of Mr. DRYDEN, written to the Noble Lord who was prime minister to Charles the II^d. Though it is without a date, from the circumstance of one in another hand on the back, it must have been written, or received, 17th March, 1673-4. I have the greatest reason to believe it never yet passed the press; and am, Sir, your very humble servant,

J. ELDERTON.

"My Lord, [March, 1673-4.]

"I know not whether my Lord Sunderland has interceded with your Lordship for half a year's of my salary; but I have two other advocates, my extreme wants, even almost to arresting, and my ill health, which cannot be repaired without immediate retiring into the country. A quarter's allowance is but the Jesuit's powder to my disease; the fit will return a fortnight hence. If I durst, I would plead a little merit, and some hazards of my life from the common enemies, my refusing advantages offered by them, and neglecting my beneficial studies for the king's service; but I only think I merit not to starve. I never apply'd myself to any interest contrary to your Lordship's; and, on some occasions, perhaps not known to you, have not been unserviceable to the memory and reputation of my Lord your father. After this, my Lord, my conscience assures me I may write boldly; though I cannot speak to you. I have three sons growing to man's estate; I breed them all up to learning beyond my fortune; but they are too hopeful to be neglected, though I want. Be pleased to look on me with an eye of compassion; some small employment would render my condition easy. The King is not unsatisfied of me; the Duke has often promised me his assistance; and your Lordship is the conduit through which their favours pass. Either in the Customs, or the appeals of the Excise, or some other way, means cannot be wanting if you please to have the will. 'Tis enough for one age to have neglected Mr. Cowley, and serv'd Mr. Butler, but neither of them had the happiness to live till your Lordship's ministry. In the mean time, be pleased to give me a gracious and speedy answer to my present re-

quest of half a year's pension for my necessities. I am going to write somewhat by his Majesty's command, and cannot stir into the country for my health and studies till I secure my family from want. You have many petitions of this nature, and cannot satisfy all; but I hope, from your goodness, to be made an exception to your general rule, because I am, with all sincerity, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

"JOHN DRYDEN."

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 15.

YOUR known impartiality gives me to hope you will admit a few more observations on Mr. Weston's defence, and in vindication of Mr. Pope; whom Mr. W. intends to make the great witness of his own *infamous delinquency*, and to convince us that he was an "execrable impostor," "a foe to human-kind." Really, Mr. Urban, I do not see what harsher terms could be applied to a Nero, a Borgia, a Catiline, a Caligula, or any other monster that ever disgraced humanity. The bitterness of his animosity to Mr. Pope exceeds all bound. We must suppose that, in Mr. Weston's estimation, Mr. P. never entertained a good thought, uttered a good word, or did a good action, through his whole life: and yet there are abundant proofs to the contrary of all this; and by witnesses, it may be, *as unexceptionable as Mr. Weston*. I appeal to the candour of your readers in general, whether Mr. W's prejudice is not *most unreasonable and cruel*, in supposing any man, especially *such an one as Mr. Pope*, to desperately and entirely *wicked and infamous* as he represents. 'Tis generally allowed by those who have most studied the human heart, that no man is so entirely abandoned as totally to exclude every ray of goodness, or none so perfect as to be exempt from failings; but, when the balance of merit and demerit has for its object *such a man as Pope*, who can hesitate to decide? for few, like him, have equal attestation from the wife and good. With Mr. Urban's leave, my recollection serves me with a few. No less a man than Lord Orrery has inserted, "that this 'foe to human-kind, this execrable Pope,' treated his friends

with

with a politeness that charmed, and a generosity that was much to his honour; every guest was made happy within his doors; pleasure dwelt under his roof, and elegance presided at his table." Lord Orrery knew the man; he would not hazard such an eulogium at random, and without due conviction of its justice.

The excellent Addison, or at least a literary associate, with his approbation, introduces that divine poem the Messiah, in the Spectator, with the following terms: "I will make no apology for entertaining the reader with the following poem, which is written by a great genius, a friend of mine in the country, who is not ashamed to employ his wit in the praise of his Maker." Yet this friend of Addison's, who thus praiseth his Maker, is Mr. Weston's "*execrable impostor*," his "*see to human-kind!*"

It would be no difficult task to adduce testimonies in favour of Mr. Pope from many of the greatest names of the last age. Arbuthnot, Atterbury, Swift, Steele, Gay, and many others, might be brought. But why mention what is so well-known to all literary men? It would be occupying your valuable work unnecessarily. Mr. Weston's *ipse dixit*, like a torrent, is to bear down all before it. These men were nothing more than simple dupes to Mr. Pope's artful duplicity and cunning; like Satan he beguiled them; and they were foolish enough to esteem him an agreeable companion; an elegant poet, and a very desirable friend.

I felt no "exultation" in asking Mr. W. whether he would have attacked Mr. Pope, had they been contemporaries. I asked a simple question, and he has answered it. He will, I hope, excuse me if I have my doubts. I have known men talk of wonderful prowess when danger has irreturnably passed by; whose "courage" would have oozed out at every pore" under the idea of immediate contest.

Mr. W. has a very ingenious, I will not call it a happy, turn, at seeing the worst side of every thing. For instance, he thinks your anonymous correspondents may be so, for "the laudable purpose of venting spleen in snug security;" and this amiable motive he more particularly applies to me. He might, with more truth, justice, and candour, have assigned a different one; one I dare assert more congenial to the sentiments of the majority of your anonymous correspondents, viz. a modest diffidence. It is not every one, like Mr. W., who has a sufficient self-confidence to bear the piercing rays of

the meridian sun, or dare to think their *Christian* and *surnamy* a sufficient shield of security, and certain assurance of applause. Those literary veterans, who have attained to this confidence may properly avail themselves of it, and their names undoubtedly add weight to their communications. On the other hand, I am inclined to think that several pieces are given to the publick by you, anonymously, and which are thought well of, that would obtain but little notice, were the obscurity and incelebrity of their authors known: therefore, you have very properly determined, that every one in this respect ought to use his own pleasure.

Mr. W. has thought proper to honour some expressions in my letter in your Magazine, vol. LIX. p. 818, with the term of *abuse*. I am not conscious of having betrayed any improper warmth in that letter: if I have, he may justly blame himself for it; his attack on my first fairly demanded the retort courteous; I think I encroached not on the bound of justice and candour. Had I any other motive than a friendly attempt to rectify his most rooted prejudice? But if a Seward fails to convince him, can there be any hope of success to me? If he can justly call me abusive, what shall we say of the terms he has applied to the *inimitable Pope*? Has our language a word equal to a just idea of it?

I am now come to Mr. W.'s favourite rub against me; that in literary abilities I am not quite equal to Miss Seward. I again and again acknowledge this *heinous crime*; but that is nothing in extenuation. I may acknowledge, I may confess, and repent as oft as I please of this enormous offence: Mr. W. will continue to introduce this favourite topic, and hoot me with inferiority at his closing paragraphs: but it is his way; and every man has his humour. However, there remains some consolation to me in the thought that I have brethren in this iniquity; nay, even Mr. W. himself, great as I confess he is, I am somewhat inclined to think, is also not quite immaculate of the charge.

M. F.

*** Mr. Weston's final Answer to Miss Seward, from its extraordinary length, and from its not arriving more early in the month, is unavoidably postponed to our next.

Mr. URBAN, July 20.
SOME remarks having lately fallen into my hands, among other MS. papers, relative to the former state of London, I have selected the following on the

the subject of public libraries, as they stood about the beginning of the present century, whereby some of your correspondents may have an opportunity of observing and communicating to the publick the different improvements that have since taken place in the literary repositories of this celebrated city.

First, of those in the Tower. In Wakefield Tower and the White Tower are vast numbers of records relating to monasteries, &c. several state-papers and private letters of foreign princes to the English court. The White Tower was originally a chapel of the palace, and is a very uncommon sort of a structure.

At Westminster, in the Exchequer, the records are in the keeping of the Lord Treasurer. Here are preserved the two Domesday books, one in folio, and one in quarto. Powell's Repertory of Records, in quarto, printed in 1631, contains a farther account of these books.

The Parliament Rolls are kept in an old stone tower in the Old Palace Yard, in Westminster; and the state-papers, from the time of Henry VIII. to this time (about 1700), are kept in the fine-built gate as you go through to the Cockpit, and is called the Paper-office. It was built by Henry VIII. and is one of the most curious pieces of workmanship in Europe for the old flint-work; and it is reported that Sir Hans Holbein was the architect.

The papers mention Sir Robert Cotton's library, now so usefully displayed; therefore I shall pass over to the library deposited in the great cloister of the abbey. It was founded by Dr. Williams, Dean of Westminster, and Bishop of Lincoln, who was a great promoter of learning in his day. He purchased most of the books of the heirs of one Baker, of Highgate, and founded it for public use every day in term-time, from nine till twelve in the forenoon, and two till four in the afternoon. By negligence many of the MSS. were burnt; amongst which was the pompous and curious Book of the Ceremonies of the Coronation of the Kings of England.

There was also a library at St. James's, mostly collected by Leland at the dissolution of abbeyes, and intended for the studies of the princes of the blood. Our English kings had also several other libraries; as one at Whitehall, another at Hampton-court, at Nonesuch, Windsor, Oakland, Greenwich, &c.; but this at the palace of St. James seems to have been the chief. The keeping of it in the

several king's reigns has been by Leland, Delavne, Traherne, Ascham, Patrickke, Young; and Dr. Bentley. Most of the papers on this subject are interlarded with pieces of printed paper, carrying on the account in the following manner, and seem to have been intended for the press. Such as appeared worth while, I have detached, and arranged in chronological procession, as follows:

At Lambeth Palace, over the cloister, is a well-furnished library. The oldest of the books were the Lord Dudley's, Earl of Leicester; which from time to time have been augmented by several archbishops of that see. It had a great loss in being deprived of Abp. Sheldon's, an admirable collection of Missals, Breviaries, Psalters, Primers, &c. relating to the service of the church; as also of the Archbishop Sanctroft's.

There was formerly a piece of ground taken in and walled, not far from St. James's, near Leicester Fields, by the procurement of Prince Henry, for the exercise of arms, which he much delighted in; and there was a house built at one end of it for an armory, and a well-furnished library of all sorts of books relating to feats of arms, chivalry, military affairs, encamping, fortification, the best that could be got of that kind, and in all languages, at the cost and charge of the Prince, who had a learned librarian, whose name I have forgot. It was called the Artillery Ground, and continued till the Restoration of King Charles II. and then fell into the hands of the Lord Gerard, who let the ground out to build on about the year 1677.

Gray's Inn had a library for the use of the students of that society, most of them relating to the laws and history of this kingdom.

In the churchyard of St. Martin's in the Fields, Dr. Thomas Tenison, then rector; since Archbishop of Canterbury, built a noble structure, extremely well contrived for the placing of the books and lights. It was begun and finished in the year 168., and by him well furnished with the best modern books in most faculties, the best of its kind in England. There any student, of what country soever (first giving in his name and place of abode), may be admitted to study.

Lincoln's-Inn library was much augmented by Lord Chief Justice Hale, amongst which are many valuable MSS. of his own hand-writing.

The two Temples have each a library.

My Lord Chief Justice Coke gave most (if not all) of his excellent MSS. of law and history to the Inner Temple. The Middle Temple is frequently resorted to; Walter Williams, esq. is the present library-keeper there.

In the Guildhall of the city of London is the treasury of their records, charters, laws, privileges, acts of common council, their paper-books in the Chamberlain's office; some are very ancient, and most of them are in the custody of their town-clerk. There are great variety, and worthy the sight of the curious.

Sion College was founded by Dr. White, Vicar of St. Dunstan in the West; but most of their books were destroyed by the fire of 1666. The few that exist from that time were saved by the industry of the librarian. It has since been re-built, and is situate in London Wall. A catalogue of the books was taken some years ago, and printed in 4to. It is for the use of the London clergy, and is open at this day.

The library of St. Paul's school is another within the walls, and was founded by Dean Colet, and re-built by the Company of Mercers. It is at present supplied by contributions from the scholars and others; but, upon the whole, is on the decay.

In the days of King Edward VI. in the chapel called the Lord-mayor's chapel, adjoining to the Guildhall, was a large library, all MSS; they were borrowed (with an intent never to be returned) by the Duke of Somerset, to furnish his study, in his pompous house in the Strand. They are reported to be five cart-loads. I mention this to inform my reader, that the city had then a public library, besides others that were within the walls, as at the Grey Friars in Newgate-street, now called Christ-church, containing a great many MSS; to which Whittington was a benefactor, as by a gift of a Lyra, mentioned by Dr. Fuller.

In the Herald's-office is a curious collection of books relating to heraldry, arms, ceremonies, coronations, marriages, funerals, christenings, and visitations, of several counties in England. Many of their best books were stolen during the civil wars; but they have been since furnished with others by the munificence of the Earl of Arundel, the Duke of Norfolk, Mr. Vincent's collection, bought, and presented, by Mr. Sheldon, of Weston, in Warwickshire. They have an ancient Nennius on vel-

lum, and Robert of Gloucester, an old rhymers, who lived in the days of King Edward III; it is a chronicle of England from its first inhabiting to his time, and the only ancient copy we have in England. It were to be wished they had all the French, Italian, Spanish, German, and Flemish books, on the like subjects. Their books are kept in cupboards with shutters, or doors locked up very neat. Several particular persons belonging to the office have good collections. Mr. Gore printed a catalogue at Oxford, in quarto, of all their books relating to heraldry and antiquities. The books in the Prerogative-office are too well known to be mentioned here, and their utility too obvious to be pointed out.

The White Friars, spared for no cost to procure books, and their collection must be large and choice. Bale, one of their fraternity, saith, that no book was to be sold but they had their emissaries to buy it. The Carmelites engrossed all the books they could lay their hands on; and it is probable all other orders did the like; so that a layman, though he had both money and learning, had but very few fell into his hands; so that books and learning were seldom to be found out of a monastery.

Since the demolition of Gresham College, the books have not been so fairly displayed as they were when this survey seems to have been taken. However, as some other correspondent can better represent their present state, we shall pass over to

The College of Physicians, in Warwick-lane, who have a numerous collection, among which are Mr. Seldey's books, with the library of the Marquis of Doncaster, and others of their members, left them in remembrance.

Christ-church, formerly the Grey Friars, hath a neat library for the use of the masters and scholars, besides a collection of mathematical instruments, globes, ships, with all their rigging, for the instruction of the lads designed for the sea; and in their counting-house is the picture of Edward VI. their founder, by Hans Holbein; and in the great hall a noble representation of K. James II. sitting on his throne, with most of the nobility, privy council, chancellor, governors, lord-mayor and aldermen of the city, the officers of the house, boys and girls on their knees, &c. all done from the life, by the famous Signior Verrio.

The Dutch and Flemish merchants have a church in AUSTIN Friars, for which Edward VI. granted a patent. They have a neat library for the use of foreign Protestants, and their clergy, containing many original tracts in MS. never yet printed, of the first Reformers. The Ten Commandments there are said to be written by the hand of Sir Peter Paul Reubens.

The French church in Threadneedle-street, granted also by patent in the reign of Edward VI, had a library before the Fire of London; and Minshew mentions them to have subscribed to his Dictionary. What remains of this original collection, with the libraries of some of their divines, and other literary gifts, are now deposited in the vestry of the new French church, belonging to the same congregation, meeting at the corner of Church-street, in Brick-lane, Spitalfields.

Dulwich College, erected by John Alleyn, who formerly had been a strolling-player. There is a library, in which is a collection of plays given by Mr. Cartwright, who was bred a bookseller, and kept a shop at the end of Turnstile-alley, which was at first designed for a change for the vending of Welsh frizes, flannels, &c. as is still visible to be seen by the left side as you go from Lincoln's inn Fields, which is now divided; it is turned with arches. Cartwright was an excellent player, and, besides his plays, gave them many excellent pictures. I have seen there a View of London; taken by Mr. Norden in 1603; on the bottom is the view of my lord-mayor's show. I never saw another of them.

The Jews, in Bevis Marks, had a library of considerable value in their synagogue, relating to their ceremonials and Talmudical worship; but some narrow minds among them conceiving that, if these books should get into the hands of Christians, they would be disgraced by shameful translations, agreed among themselves to cause them to be burnt; for which purpose they employed some of their scribes, or septuim writers, to examine into the correctness of the copies; and receiving a report agreeable to their wishes, they had them conveyed to Mile End, where they were all destroyed in a kiln; for it is contrary to their maxim ever to make waste-paper of the Sacred Language.

The Barber-surgeons have made a collection of books relating to anatomy,

which is in their hall in Monkwell-street. There is the picture of King Henry VIII. giving the charter to the masters, wardens, and assistants, and sitting on his throne. It was painted by Hans Holbein, and is an admirable piece.

William Petyt, of the Inner Temple, esq. Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London, who died in 1707, left by his last will and testament a most valuable collection of MSS. and printed books to the society of which he was a member, as also 150l. for erecting a room for depositing them in; and they have built a very curious room adjoining to their hall, which is almost finished. This collection consists of many great curiosities in antiquity, history, and parliamentary affairs; and it is hoped that public generosity will improve this noble beginning;—it would soon be a very compleat library, if every member of that honourable society would only present one book every year.

Books sold by auction by good catalogues, and classical arrangements of great libraries, which have been published from time to time, have disseminated more bibliographical knowledge, and served the general cause of letters much better, than all the enormous collections avariciously with-held in the monasteries and convents of our Gothic ancestors. However, we must thank them for preserving, at least, the seeds of that knowledge which so brightly distinguishes the present period.

HENRY LEMOINE.

LIST of the MEMBERS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS who died during the late Parliament.

- 1784. Sir Barnard Turner, kt. Southwark.
- John Hanbury, esq. Monmouthshire.
- Sir Charkou Leighton, bart. Shrewsbury.
- 1785. Sir Tho. Frankland, bart. Thirke.
- Peregrine Cust, esq. Ilchester.
- Sir John Coghill, bart. Newport.
- John Rogers, esq. Helstone.
- 1786. John Buller, esq. East Loos.
- Samuel Blackwell, esq. Cirencester.
- Alexander Garden, esq. Aberdeenshire.
- Sir Hugh Owen, bart. Pembrokehire.
- James Phipps, esq. Peterborough.
- Edward Norton, esq. Carlisle.
- Sir Tho. Davenport, kn. Newton, Lancash.
- Hon. Charles Phipps, Minehead.
- Adam Drummond, esq. Shaftsbury.
- George Rofs, esq. Cromatie, esq.
- 1787. Lord Waltham, Malden.
- Sir John Wrottesley, Staffordshire.
- Robert Skene, esq. Fifeshire.

Charles Morgan, esq. Breconshire.
 Lt Montagu (son of Earl Beaulieu) Windsor.
 James Townshend, esq. Calne.
 Arthur Moldsworth, esq. Dartmouth.
 Sir Philip Jennings, bart. Totness.
 Tho. Edward Freeman, esq. Steyning.
 1788. Sir Tho. Halifax, knt. Aylesbury.
 Sir Edmund Affleck, bart. Colchester.
 Thomas Noel, esq. Rutlandshire.
 Hon. James Luttrell, Dover.
 Abel Smith, esq. St. Germain's.
 Sir Charles Barrow, bart. Gloucester.
 James Cunningham, esq. East Grinstead.
 Charles W. Cornwall, esq. Rye.

Richard Rigby, esq. Tavistock.
 Charles Penruddock, esq. Wiltshire.
 Charles Cathcart, esq. Clackmannanshire.
 1789. Sir Henry Peyton, bt. Cambridgeshire.
 William Ewer, esq. Dorchester.
 Sir W. W. Wynne, bart. Denbighshire.
 Sir John Goodricke, bart. Ripon.
 Peter Delme, esq. Morpeth.
 Thomas Hunt, esq. Bodmin.
 George Anson, esq. Lichfield.
 1790. Thomas Ewer, esq. (brother to the member who died in 1789) Dorchester.
 Alexander Irvine, esq. East Loos.
 George Jennings, esq. Thetford.

Mr. URBAN,

July 5.

THE following inscription (in Roman capital letters) is on a monument lately put up in the parish church of Millev, in Essex, in memory of a man who was deservedly the delight of all that knew him. Your inserting it in your valuable Miscellany will probably give pleasure to such of his friends as have not seen it, and oblige,
 Yours, &c. A CONSTANT READER.

“ To proclaim
 His excellent worth and deserts;
 And to perpetuate the remembrance of
 The many shining virtues and amiable qualities
 Which adorned his mind;
 This marble is dedicated,
 With the tenderest concern, and most exalted regard,
 To the Right Honourable RICHARD RIGBY,
 A Member of Parliament, and of His Majesty's Privy Council,
 And late Paymaster General of the Forces,
 By his sorrowing and afflicted sisters,
 ANN RIGBY and MARTHA HALE,
 And his nephew FRANCIS HALE RIGBY.
 His character was frank, open, manly, and sincere.
 He was endowed with
 Brilliant parts, a strong understanding, and a correct judgement.
 He had a peculiar gaiety of temper;
 And in his social, convivial hours, was captivating and engaging:
 By which happy talents
 He gained and preserved the partial regards and friendships
 Of many of the most distinguished characters in the nation;
 To his relations most affectionately kind and generous;
 To his friends most steadfastly and zealously attached;
 Unceasingly and assiduously active
 In conferring benefits and kindnesses upon them.
 No man went beyond him in doing good to all his acquaintance in general.
 To the tenants upon his estate he was abundantly liberal and indulgent:
 They grew opulent by his bounty;
 And they repaid him by their gratitude, their esteem, and their veneration.
 To his domesticks he was a kind, easy, and generous master.
 To the indigent and distressed
 He was most humanely charitable and compassionate.
 He was a blessing to the whole surrounding neighbourhood
 That lay within the sphere of his extensive domains.
 His last illness he bore with calmness and magnanimity;
 And was sent to his grave
 amidst the deep-felt, sincere lamentations of multitudes,
 Who deplored the heavy loss of their highly honoured
 and justly beloved patron and benefactor.
 His age was sixty-six.
 He expired on the 8th of April, 1788.
 This faithful,
 but inadequate, tribute of affection,
 was written by General BERNARD HALE,
 Brother-in-law to the deceased.

LETTERS ON WALES.

(Concluded from p. 516.)

Mr. LEWIS MORRIS to Mr. CARTE,
the Historian.SIR, *Aberystwith, March 30, 1745.*

YOUR kind letter of the 3d of March, that came by Mr. Parry, I received but a few days ago. I am glad to find such an able advocate as you are for our old Britons, who have been so shamefully abused in their graves by our modern wits. It is a kind of sacrilege, in my opinion, to dare to overthrow an author of that antiquity as Brut y Brinrhinodd seems to be; which (laying aside a few foibles of the age it was published in, and perhaps foisted into it by the Monks,) hath not only the approbation of the learned world for some ages together, but an indelible mark of antiquity, viz. plainness and brevity. I cannot help observing a few things which all the advocates for this History have, I think, omitted in its defence. As printing was not in use 300 years after the publication of this History in Latin, by Galfrid, the publication of a book in his time could be no more than depositing a few copies of it in some public libraries or monasteries. And though this History was in Latin, yet being often transcribed, no doubt, in the space of 350 years, and then printed 350 years after Galfrid's time, out of a bad copy, in a foreign country, where the publishers knew nothing of the British tongue, it was impossible for them to print an antient MS. of the affairs of Britain without mistakes, at least in the names of men and places. Therefore, neither manuscripts nor printed copies of that History in Latin are to be depended upon; as all the manuscripts of the age that Galfrid lived in, and for ages before, are brimful of superstitious fables for the honour of their Diana of Rome. Is it not a plain mark of antiquity, that there is not, as I can remember, one superstitious miracle mentioned in the whole History of Brut y Brinrhinodd, nor any thing that favours their church, except the passages about Eleutherius the Pope, and that weak King, Cadwalader, which in my MS. differs from the Latin, and which passages, by the by, in my opinion, smell strong of the Monk, and seem not to have the same spirit with the rest of the History? It would be proper to enquire if all the Latin copies have them.

GENT. MAG. July, 1790.

If our British historian runs too much upon the hyperbole now and then, yet his heroes are brave and great, and never pretend to the assistance of the relics of saints, but mere human courage and conduct. Perhaps the author thought it hard that Samson, by mere strength, could kill a thousand men with a bone of an ass, that he could not make his Turonus (*Turn* in the British) kill at least six hundred with a sword of steel. I don't know but the feats of Charles of Sweden may, in the next age, look as like a fable as the acts of Arthur mentioned in this History. As you are so good as to endeavour to retrieve the antient honour of our British nation, I shall lay aside an hour now and then, and steal a little from sleeping and eating, to give you all the assistance my poor capacity affords, which is very little, God knows; and I am ashamed, for myself and country of Wales, that we have neither the skill nor courage to write the History of our own ancestors; nay, so far from that, few of us, in these days (I don't know what hath bewitched us), take any pleasure in reading the Histories those brave people have left us. Spare not then to ask any questions you please about the affairs of the antient Britains; and I shall satisfy you, from time to time, as far as my knowledge reaches, and my leisure will permit.

It may be asked, by some critick or other, How comes it that the Cambro-Britains are so positive of their being right as to the antient names of men and places in their MSS. and in the orthography of their language in general, since their letters have been changed as well as those of other nations? Might not a British transcriber mistake as well as a stranger?

In answer to this, I am to tell you, once for all, that the British poetry, as well as the language, hath a peculiarity which, I believe, no other language in the world hath, and which Dr. John David, in his Grammar, hath pretty well described: so that the British poets, in all ages, and to this day, call their art *Cyfrinach y Beirdd*, i. e. the Secret of the Poets. (See Mr. Ritchard's Preface to John David Rhys's Grammar, p. ii.) Knowing this art of the poets, it is impossible that any one word of the language that is to be found in poetry should be pronounced in any other manner than it is there used; so that,

that, without a transformation of the whole language, not one word could be altered.

This may seem a paradox; but a great thing it is, when thoroughly considered. This, no doubt, made the old Britain answer King Henry the Second, that he believed the British language would remain to the day of judgment (Giraldus Topograph. Wall. apud Camden); and it was no hard matter for Taliesin to foretell, from natural causes, that the Britains would for ever preserve their language, though they lost their land.

Dr. Davies knew this secret, and made an excellent use of it in his Dictionary, by chusing the most proper examples out of the poets to prove his words; but Mr. Edward Llwyd knew very little or nothing of it, as appears from his works, and an elegiac Cywydd he wrote on Mary Queen of England, and which I have by me. One would think, at first sight, that the poetry is clogged with so many rules that it is impossible to write a poem of common sense in this language. But the vast number of flexions of consonants in it, and the variation in declensions, make it almost as copious as four or five languages added together; and consequently the poet in the Cambrian language, for all the strictness of his rules, hath as great a scope and use of words as in any other tongue whatsoever; and, for further proof hereof, I refer to those great and curious collections of the works of the antient poets we have all over North Wales.

Now, in answer to your last letter, I have Mr. Baxter's Glossary. His etymology of *Pendragon* is ridiculous; for *pen*, and not *pend*, is a *head*. He might as well have disjointed the words *pendro* and *pendramwnwgl* into *pend-ro* and *pend-ramwnwgl*, which bear no sense at all: whereas every body knows that *pendro* is compounded of *pen*, *caput*, and *tro*, *versus*, *quasi vertigo*; and *pendramwnwgl* from *pen* *tra* and *mwnwgl*, head over heels. Why not *Pendragon* from *pen* and *dragon*? a word which, among the antient Gauls and Britains (as I take it) signified a general. I am sure I have read it somewhere. But what are *rigon* and *ragon*, words of his own coining? He might as well have gone through all vowels, *regon*, *ragon*, *rugon*, because they sound something like *rex*.

His derivation of *Arthur* is still looser. Mr. Baxter, with all his learning, had a

great weakness, and loved to appear singular. Why must *Arthur* be dissected into *Ard* and *Heer*, two words of his own invention, that we know nothing of, either from Dictionaries, old MSS. or common use? whereas we are very well acquainted with the language of the sixth century, the time that *Arthur* lived; and the poets even of that age mention him by the name of *Arthur*; so also do all the poets ever since. And by the rules of the British poetry before mentioned, it is impossible the name *Arthur* should be pronounced different from what it is now, ever since it or the British poetry had a being. The poetry is allowed to be as antient as Druidical learning in Britain, *i. e.* before the time of Pythagoras at least; for the Bards are a branch of the Gaulish and British religion. *Arthur*, therefore, was, in antient times, wrote either *ARTVN*, or *ARTVR*; and in after-ages *H* was added, to aspirate the *z* or *T*; so that it is plain, from the poets, that the word was always pronounced as now wrote, *ARTHVR*; as, if wrote in English, *ARTHUR*, or something like it, the British *U* or *V* hath the sound of the English *I* in the word *WILLY*, and not as *I* in the word *WILL*; and if we must look out for the signification of the word, it is literally *ARTH DDWR*. *Arth* is the British word for *Ursus*. The following examples prove every letter of the word:

Arthur oi ddolur oedd wan

Lewis Glyn Cothi

Nerthol ple mae nae Arthur.

Give me leave, among these wild guesses, to explain a passage in Gildas's invective against Cunoglas, and let me have your opinion of it. Pray what can be the meaning of the following words?

Ut quid in nequitiæ tuæ volueris vetustatem, et tu ab adolescentiæ annis ut
SE MULTORUM Sessor, AURICAQUE
CURRUS RECEPTACULI URSU.

Who was this *Ursus* but *Arthur*? what can it be unless *Cunoglas* the prince had been chief charioteer (something in the nature of the master of the horse) to King *Arthur*? Mr. Rowlands, in *Mona Antiqua*, p. 186, I think, has hit upon the reason why *Arthur* was not plainly named by Gildas. I had almost forgot to tell you, that *Cunoglas's* grave is to this day shewn in Bangor church, Carnarvonshire. N.B. The British *c* hath always the sound of *k*; and the *y*, in the beginning and middle of words, like *o* in the word *honey*.

Your

Your derivation of *London*, from *Luna* and *Din*, is one of the best. *Luna* is by the ancient Britains called *Llun*; so that *Llundin* (the City of *Luna*), and not *Llundin*, is the true writing of this compound, because the *D* must be mollified, or aspirated, in forming the Genitive case. Most British words compounded of *din* begin with *din*, contrary to the Latin, where these compounds end with *dinum*, or *dunum*; *Dindryfal*, a triangular fort; *Din mor*, a sea fort; *Dinllwyddan*, *Dinmael*, *Dinorwig*, *Dinnlle*, *Dinllyn*, *Dindaethbury*, *Dinam*; *Dinfulwy*, names of old forts in Wales. There are a few names of places that terminate in *din*; but then the *D* is softened for the above reason, as *Bryn Hyrddin*, *Bredorddin*, *Caer Fyrddin*. So, if *London* was derived from *Llong*, a ship, and *Din*, the compound, according to the nature of the British language, would be *Llongddin*; so from *Llun*, *Llunddin*; both which are not far from the present name, *Llundain*. N.B. The British *DD* sounds like *TH* in *WETHER*.

I am extremely pleased with your concurrence in opinion with me about the old British character commonly called Saxon; when I shall have leisure you shall have some materials on that head. Yours, &c. LEWIS MORRIS.

BP. SHERLOCK TO DR. R. GREY.

Dr. GREY, Temple, June 27, 1749.

I CAME this morning out of the country, and am here only for two or three days, in my way to Tunbridge.

I have published a new edition of the book of *Prophecy*, and have added the new dissertation I mentioned to you. I will order my bookseller to send you a complete copy. As to the particular texts from Genesis and the Psalms, I had rather have seen them under your name than my own; but you will judge how necessary a part they are of the new dissertation, which I had promised, and was expected. I have borrowed from you a reference to Boerhaave, which you will find at the bottom of one of the pages.

Before August is quite spent, I hope to be at Fulham, and nobody will be more welcome there than yourself. I find there is a very old, bad house; I must repair a great deal of it, and, I am afraid, rebuild some part. It is late for me to be so employed, but somebody will be the better for it. I write with difficulty; I wish you can read.

I am, Sir, your very affectionate brother, and humble servant,

THO. LONDON.

Mr. URBAN,

June 25.

IN this busy and inquisitive age every one is forward to descry grievances, and to point out the remedy which he thinks adequate to their removal. New laws are every day proposed; but if they were as hastily adopted, I fear the change would not often be to the advantage of the community. Amongst these visionary projectors I place the author of the "Remarks on the Poor Laws," which you have reviewed in p. 440. I doubt not you have given a fair view of his scheme, which, from the experience of some years in the execution of those laws, I do not hesitate to pronounce liable to as many and as great objections as the present system; and to declare my opinion, that most of the alterations he proposes would prove, not for the better but the worse. That the poor are become more burdensome than heretofore, is a truth which cannot be controverted; but the causes of this additional burden should, I think, be sought elsewhere than in the defect of the laws which now exist for their maintenance and regulation. Let these laws be first regularly and steadily executed, and their effect carefully observed, before we set about their alteration: for it will be in vain to make new ones, while many that we have already remain a dead letter, and are never attended to. Our author's remarks furnish an instance how soon a plan "that seemed to promise success" was defeated by "the discreet and substantial inhabitants becoming weary" of the direction of it, and its falling into the hands of the "lower classes;" to whose mismanagement should be attributed a great share of the evils complained of: and is it not probable his own scheme, if adopted, would share the same fate? But I will give my reasons why I think it would not be expedient to make the experiment. The remarker "is at a loss to determine whether workhouses, under the best regulations, would answer the end proposed." I have not had an opportunity of observing the effect of *districthouses*; to which, I think, there are many objections; and, from the little information I have obtained concerning them, it appears to me, that they either have not answered in an economical view, or that they have been convicted,

verted, "by those actuated by mercenary principles only," into the means of oppression, and become "houses of slavery." But I beg leave to inform the remarker, that *parochial workhouses*, judiciously directed, have answered the end; and the abuses to which they were liable are now happily removed (if the magistrates be not wanting in their duty) by the excellent provisions of the act passed in the last session of parliament for their visitation. I agree with the remarker, that the education of the children of the poor is of no small consequence: it ought to be strictly attended to in every workhouse; but I see not how, in this free country, this attention can be extended further by law, or education be made an object of universal police. It is a noble subject of private charity; as such, it begins to exist almost every where, and is thankfully and gratefully received. But I question whether it would not frequently be rejected if it was attempted to be forced upon them by authority. The power of apprenticing poor children is already vested in the only hands likely to put it in execution, the churchwardens and overseers of every parish; and, by the laws now existing, every parishioner is compellable to receive an apprentice without a premium. It has been endeavoured to prevent abuses, by rendering the consent of two justices necessary to the apprenticing every poor child; yet I will admit, this, like every other power, may be sometimes abused; but how is the possibility of abuse to be taken away? Would the remarker oblige parishes to apprentice all the children of their paupers amongst themselves? or would he transfer the power to other hands? The restriction would be impolitic and burdensome; and there does not readily occur any other set of men, likely to be more active or more judicious in the exercise of this power, than those with whom it is now lodged. To apprentice children in other parishes is not in itself an abuse, if a proper choice is made of a master; and the propriety of the choice is necessarily submitted to the more enlightened and disinterested judgement of the magistrates. Nor is their being put to servile and laborious employments a grievance, since servitude and labour are the necessary appendages of the station in which they are born. It is, I believe, the invariable practice of that class of tradesmen, with whom parish apprentices must ne-

cessarily be placed, to employ them occasionally in the menial offices of their household, which by no means interferes, as the remarker supposes, with their instruction in their trade, from their proficiency in which their masters derive their greatest emolument. I agree with the remarker, it would be expedient that the master should be restricted from assigning over his apprentice without the consent of the parish-officers, and the approbation of the magistrates: but I totally differ from him in opinion as to what is the proper age for the expiration of the apprenticeship. Eighteen is, in my judgement, much too early a period; the controul of the master is longer requisite; and, were youth left so soon to themselves, I am afraid we should find neither their sobriety nor their industry increased. The remarker's proposal, that the indentures indorsed should have the same virtue as a certificate, and be an incontrovertible proof of the original settlement, is a wild scheme, which could not be reduced to practice without giving room to much injustice. The indenture is not a proof of the settlement, because the settlement depends on the residence of the apprentice during the last forty days, which could appear neither in the indenture nor the indorsement: nor could it be safely substituted for a certificate, because it would be unjust to subject parishes to the consequence of an act to which they were not parties. The obligation of a certificate cannot be avoided but by proving a subsequent settlement to have been gained by the pauper in some other place: It is the voluntary act of the parish, done with deliberation, authenticated and allowed by two magistrates: but it would be absurd to give the same force to an indorsement, which might be false or forged, and would bear no such marks of authenticity. If the remarker had observed the heavy and distant burdens which certificates often bring upon parishes, he would not have thought it expedient to oblige them to grant them. These burdens would indeed be rendered less frequent by empowering, as he further proposes, persons named in the certificates, or their children, to gain settlements in the parish they are certificated to, by the usual means of gaining settlements. But, in justice to such parishes, this liberty should not be granted without two restrictions, prohibiting such settlement to be gained either by paying rates

rates or by an apprenticeship to a certificated person. Yet, after this has been done, the granting of certificates should, in my opinion, continue to be, as it is at present, optional. Much depends on the local situation of the places to which they are directed: they are eligible only when these are situated in the vicinity of the certifying parish; but if paupers could claim certificates as a matter of right, they would frequently be carried to the remotest parts of the kingdom; from whence these paupers, when chargeable, would be to be sent home by an order of removal (for they could not be considered as vagrants), with infinite trouble to the officers of the parish from whence they were removed, and with an enormous expence to the parish receiving them. The annual change of overseers is doubtless attended with inconveniences; but these inconveniences would not, I apprehend, be remedied by the appointment of one standing overseer: his salary would be an additional burden to the parish; and while, as the remarker proposes, there were still two other overseers annually chosen, having power to superintend the standing overseer, the management of the poor must continue to fluctuate with the caprice and ignorance of the two; for superintendency necessarily implies controul and direction. — To the remarker's proposal, of letting fifty acres of common or waste on an inclosing lease, and of applying the rent in aid of the poor-rate, the difficulty of determining from whence this land should be taken is an insuperable objection. Would either the lord of the manor, or the commoners, be willing to relinquish them? Would not the lord think such a law an invasion of his property? And would not the tenant, in many instances, sensibly feel, in his culture, the consequences of his common rights being abridged? The utility of County-Infirmaries is already pretty well understood; and parishes situated in their neighbourhood are not backward in subscribing to them. Were all parishes compelled to subscribe, the burden would be unequally laid, as the more remote parishes would reap a very partial benefit from their subscription. The remarker observes what an enormous sum was set down to the article of Litigation in the returns made to parliament of the expenditure of the money raised by poor-rates; which being principally upon settlement-cases, the expence might, he thinks, in future be

much reduced, by adopting his plan of indorfed indentures, and a further regulation he proposes, that a *bona fide* service of twelve months, without a regular positive hiring for that term, should gain a settlement. Is the remarker unacquainted, that a general, indefinite hiring is already, by construction of law, a hiring for a year? or does he mean, that persons hired by the day, week, month, or quarter, should, on their continuance for twelve months in the same service, become settled? The laws concerning settlements should, on no account, be hastily altered: it has taken more than a century to ascertain their precise meaning, and to decide the various cases that have arisen from them. This would be all to do again, if these laws were materially altered. If the remarker considers the number of parishes in England, or rather of townships (for in some parts of the realm one parish often contains several townships, having distinct overseers, and separately maintaining their poor), he will find the sum set down to the article of Litigation less enormous than it first appears: and if he had an opportunity of comparing the returns with the parochial accounts, he would find many items included under this article which are no more than customary payments; such as fees to the justices' clerks for warrant of appointment of overseers, for examinations and warrants in bastardy, for orders of filiation, for summons and warrants of distress on default of payment of rates, &c.; the aggregate amount of which, throughout the kingdom, forms a very considerable sum, though the burden on each parish be inconsiderable. The remarker is mistaken, if he supposes that the utmost precision and simplicity that could be introduced into the law of settlements would considerably lessen the number of litigations: their sources would still continue,—the folly and obstinacy of parish-officers, spirited on by interested attorneys, and the uncertainty of the facts on which removals are made. Appeals are much oftener made upon *matters of fact* than *points of law*; and orders are more frequently reversed because the pauper has mis-stated those facts, though upon oath, than because the magistrates removing have drawn an illegal conclusion from them. The next proposed alteration, that man or woman, after one year's service, should be at liberty to wander without controul

for six months, would not much improve the manners of the lower class of people, and is liable to the same objections as the indorfed indentures. The last innovation he offers is the most unjust of all: that the settlement of a bastard child should no longer be where born, but in the parish to which the mother belongs at the time of its birth. The officers of every parish are the guardians of the morals of its inhabitants: it is at their option to suffer single women, not settled amongst them, to remain in the parish, or to remove them. They are now, in some degree, vigilant in removing suspicious characters, and in endeavouring to put a stop to licentiousness. But if this alteration should take place, it would often happen that a single woman would be permitted so long to remain unmolested as her paramours or her own labour supported her illegitimate offspring; and would then only, when she became chargeable, be removed, with her family, to the parish to which she belongs, which probably would no longer have an opportunity of obtaining any legal indemnification of the burdens she has brought upon them. The remarker is mistaken in supposing that paupers may be ousted of their property as the law now stands. The practice may be so, but it certainly has no legal foundation. The overseer may indeed withhold relief while he thinks the pauper has the means to relieve himself; but the magistrate is the ultimate judge when it is proper to be granted or denied. To subject the property of the pauper, at his decease, to the claims of the parish-officers, as the remarker proposes, would bring so little alleviation to the parish, and would appear so harsh to the lower class of people, that it is a regulation not worth the making; especially when we consider that it would, in most cases, be eluded by donations made in their life-time.—Of the friendly societies I think as favourably as the remarker; and I wish some regulation of this kind had early entered into the system of our poor-laws, and that men's minds had, by long usage and custom, been fully reconciled to such payments: but I doubt whether, if they were now made compulsory, they would be quietly and peaceably submitted to; and I do not think these are times to try the experiment.—I have now gone through all the alterations suggested by the remarker, and shall conclude with the

cautious answer of one of our ancestors to the innovations of their days: *NOLUMUS LEGES ANGLIÆ MUTARI.*—To you, Mr. Urban, I should apologize for the length of this letter; but when I observe the room you liberally allow, in your useful Miscellany, to the description of a barrow in which nothing was found, or to the investigation of a pedigree, no branch of which is any longer remembered, to the explanation of a seal, or the elucidation of a tradesman's token, I flatter myself you will not refuse a place to these observations, which the importance of their subject will sufficiently recommend, and which the inferior abilities of the writer alone can render undeserving it. P. L.

Mr. URBAN, June 30.
THE late Dr. Lardner was, for the last twenty years of his life, totally deaf; and all conversation with him was carried on by writing. Some of these papers, which were curious or interesting, he preserved. In the year 1767, Lord Lyttelton, a personal stranger to Dr. Lardner, enquired his residence, and paid him a visit. The following is a copy of his Lordship's part of the conversation, from his own manuscript.

Yours, &c. A FRIEND.

"Lord Lyttelton came to thank Dr. Lardner for the pleasure and instruction he has found in his excellent books*, which he has just read over. He is very sorry to find him so incommoded with deafness.

"It is happy for the world, that the Doctor's age and infirmities do not prevent him from writing, as by that means he still edifies the Christian Church.

"Bower's last volumes are not quite equal to the former; but yet the whole together is a noble work, and drew upon him the malice of the Papists, and a persecution from them, in which some Protestants joined, very unjustly and unwisely in my opinion.

"I have no more doubt of his having continued a firm Protestant to the last hour of his life, than I have of my not being a Papist myself.

"The sale of his book having suffered by the prejudices raised against him, his widow, I fear, will not be able to bear the expence of adding an Index.

"In one of his last-published volumes he has given a character of Thomas Becket, as taken out of my History of the Life of King Henry the Second; but it is not in my words, nor altogether conformable to my

* The antient Jewish and Heathen Testimonies, which Dr. Lardner had presented to him.



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sonse, as delivered in the original work. This arose from his writing inaccurately at that time, and trusting too much to a memory which began to fail.

"It is surprising he retained his parts so well at his great age, considering the violent attacks made upon him, and the disturbance of mind they must naturally have produced.

"Birch loved too much to be busy, and had not a strong judgement. He was drawn-in by Mr. Hooke, a false and artful man.

"Lord Lyttelton wishes it were in his power to do any pleasure or service to Dr. Lardner, for whose integrity and learning he has a great respect."

Mr. URBAN,

June 27.

FOR the further illustration of the text in the Psalms (which the most zealous Protestant might safely apply in behalf of your late worthy correspondent, p. 401), let it be observed, that in the margin of the Vulgate, printed by Gryphus, 1542, which literally translates the LXX, who make it the 20th Psalm, is inserted this various reading, *Rex audiet*. The Oxford Bible, 1696, gives it thus: "Save, Lord; let the King of Heaven hear us when we call." Bishop Patrick: "Save, Lord; let the King hear when we call." And he thus paraphrases it: "Let it be unto us, O Lord, according to our desires and our hopes. Preserve our King; and in the day when we cry unto thee for help, make our armies victorious;" applying it to the invasions of the Syrians and Ammorites, with great numbers of horsemen and chariots, 2 Sam. x. 6, 8, 1 Chron. xix. 7.

The Oxford Bible, 1771, copies Barker's edition, 1578, folio: "Save, Lord, and hear us, O King of Heaven, when we call upon thee."

The original Hebrew is, "O Lord, save the King, and hear us when we call upon thee;" as in our morning and evening prayer, except the addition of the word *mercifully*. *King of Heaven* is taken from the Syriac, *Deus fortis*. The LXX. render the text right. H. D.

Mr. URBAN,

Enfield, June 26.

THE knife, fork, and spoon, of silver gilt, of which a drawing accompanies this (engraved in Plate I. fig. 1, 2, 3), were found in a shagreen case, in pulling down part of the old palace at Enfield last summer. Though it is well known that both Edward VI. and his sister Elizabeth honoured this house with their residence (see Mr. Nichols's "Progresses of Queen Elizabeth," un-

der the year 1561, pp. 6, 13), I do not think these articles bear so old a date as it is the fashion of this town to assign them. The ornaments of the handles of the fork and spoon bear some resemblance to that of the knife engraved in your vol. LIV. p. 729: but as I have seen a similar set, which belong to a lady here, in whose family they have been 100 years, I rather incline to ascribe them to some of the noble pupils of the Rev. Dr. Uvedale, who kept a flourishing school in this old house at the time of the great plague in 1665 (see vol. XLIX. p. 138), and had the honour of educating Theophilus Earl of Huntingdon, 1635—1701, Sir Jeremy Sambrook, &c. &c. The mark on the back of the handle of the spoon and fork is 1 R, under a crown.

In the same house have been also found a wooden tobacco-stopper, surmounted by the figure of Bacchus bestriding a ton, which has in front W H, and behind 1660. This probably belonged to the Doctor himself.

The coins found in the rubbish have been a six-pence of Elizabeth, with the rose; behind her head,

ELIZABETH. D. G. ANG. FR. ET. HIB. REGINA.

Reverse, the arms of France and England, quartered, and over it,

POSUI DEVM ADIVTOREM MEV.; a shilling of James I. with XII behind the head; a gold piece of Charles I.; and the piece of copper, engraved here (fig. 4), having, on one side, the arms of London, circumscribed, GOD PRESERVE LONDON; and on the other side an elephant. Of this piece Mr. Snelling (View of Coins struck in the West Indian Colonies, pp. 38, 39) says, that it is commonly called *The London Half-penny*; and he apprehends it was struck from the same die as a similar one for Carolina, with an elephant on one side, and on the other, GOD PRESERVE CAROLINA AND THE LORDS PROPRIETORS, 1694. This die is still remaining in the Tower, and appears to be the work of the Roitiers. He had heard two or three opinions concerning the intent of uttering this piece, as, that it was for the London Workhouse; also, that its inscription alludes to the plague, and was struck while it raged in London*; and he had likewise heard it was intended to be made current at Tangier, in Africa, but never took place.

* This does not suit the Roitiers' time.

The spoon, or rather spoon-fork, made to fold up together, and serve both purposes (*fig. 5, 6, 7, 8*), is the property of Mrs. Dix, of Enfield, whose father was a merchant of Norwich, and her mother a Goodrich, from whose family it came.—The second instance of this sort, here engraved (*fig. 9, 10*), is the property of Robert Marham, Esq. of Stratton Strawless, in the county of Norfolk; in whose family it has been above two centuries.

Fig. 11, 12. are a copper weight of James I. nearly equal to our present guinea, and found in trenching the garden of Mr. John Clayton, near Enfield church. Yours, &c. R. G.

SKETCHES of the LIFE of SOAME JENYNS, Esq. ; with a short Account of his Family. (From COLE's lately-published Edition of his WORKS, in 4 Vols 8vo.)

SOAME JENYNS, Esq. was born in Great Ormond Street, in London, in the year 1703-4. His father, Sir Roger Jenyns, Knt. was descended from the antient and respectable family of the Jenyns's, of Churchill in Somersetshire; one of whom, about the middle of the sixteenth century, by an intermarriage with a coheiress of the Rowlet family, became possessed of Sandridge, in the county of Hertford; whose descendant, Sir John Jenyns, was created by King James a Knight of the Bath at the creation of Charles Prince of Wales, and was returned to represent the borough of St. Alban's in the second parliament holden after the crown had descended to that prince. Sir Roger's residence in the country was at Ely, in the Isle of Ely. He was an upright, knowing, and diligent magistrate. Amongst other objects of his attention to the interests of the publick, he exceedingly laboured in carrying into execution the draining of the great level of the fens; went through all the higher offices in that corporation, which was created by an act of parliament passed in the time of Charles the Second, for that work; and this with great reputation to himself and advantage to the country.

As a reward for a general conduct, manifesting itself by an exemplary life, in the performance of such civil duties at his station gave him an opportunity of performing, the honour of knighthood was conferred on Roger Jenyns, Esq. By King William, at Kensington, January 9, 1693-4.

The mother of Mr. J. was one of the daughters of Sir Peter Soame, of Hayden, in the county of Essex, Baronet; a most beautiful woman, and endued with an excellent understanding, which she had improved by reading, much beyond what was the fashion of those times in the education of the daughters of gentlemen. She was well instructed in the principles of Religion, which she manifested both by her life and in her conversation; and these excellences were still heightened by the most polished manners. He was brought up under the care of his excellent mother till, to the Rev. Mr. Hill, introduced into the family for that purpose, she surrendered up her charge. He continued some time under the care of Mr. Hill, who, after he had taught him the first rudiments of language, and of such branches of knowledge as were proper for his age, was called off to pursuits that promised him greater advantages than he could expect to derive from his sole attention to the education of the son of a private gentleman. The anxiety of the family on the important point of his education, made them very industrious in procuring a proper successor; which was amply satisfied by their having prevailed on the Rev. Stephen White to undertake the charge. Mr. White was the brother of him who afterwards distinguished himself in several controversial pieces with the Dissenters; and he was himself eminent for his learning, good taste, and great ingenuity; and, having no object but the improvement of his pupil, continued his care of him till it was necessary to finish his education by a removal of him to one of our universities. His father had purchased Bottisham-hall, in the village of Bottisham, where he resided with his family; and, as it was not far distant from Cambridge, that university was fixed on for the place in which his son was to make a progress in his future studies. St. John's College was at that time a society, as it hath continued to be ever since, eminent as a seat of religion, learning, and discipline. Into this society he was admitted, as a fellow-commoner, in the year 1722, under Dr. Edmondson, at that time one of the principal tutors of the college. In this college he lived, except at those times set apart for vacations, near three years, pursuing, with great industry, the course of studies in which young men of fortune at that time were initiated. His behaviour

behaviour whilst he resided there was most orderly and regular, and the discipline of the college was by no means disagreeable to his natural inclination; insomuch, that he was often heard to say, after he had left the university, that he accounted the days he had lived there amongst those which were the happiest in his life.

From the time he left Cambridge, his residence in winter was in London, and in the summer in the country, in his father's family, as long as he lived. His pursuits were chiefly literary; and, though his name was not put to the publication, in the year 1727, of his "Art of Dancing," inscribed to Lady Fanny Fielding, yet the author was soon discovered, and it was considered as a preface of what might afterwards be expected from him.

Soon after his father's death, at the general election in 1742 he was unanimously chosen one of the representatives for the county of Cambridge; from which time he sat in parliament until the year 1780, representing, during those thirty eight years, either the county or the borough of Cambridge, except only for four years, when, on the call of a new parliament, in the year 1754, he was returned for the borough of Dunwich, in the county of Suffolk; but on Lord Dupplin's going up to the House of Lords, he vacated his seat by the acceptance of the office of steward of the Chiltern Hundreds, and succeeded him as representative of the borough of Cambridge. The constant and uniform opinion which those who chose him entertained of his parliamentary conduct, cannot be more strongly evinced than by the unanimity of their choice; for he had only one opposition, and that from election-adventurers, one of whom, not long after, as it often happens to the disturbers of established interests, appeared in the *Gazette*, amongst the sad list of bankrupts.

In the year 1755, his late Majesty was pleased to appoint him one of the lords commissioners of the Board for Trade and Plantations, at which he continued to sit until an alteration was made in its constitution by Parliament, and the business of it transferred to the great officers of state, and those who are in the list of his Majesty's honourable privy council.

He was twice married, first, to Mary the sole daughter of Colonel Soame, of GENT. MAG. *July, 1790.*

Dereham in Norfolk; who dying without issue, he afterwards married Elizabeth, the daughter of Henry Grev, Esq. of Hackney, in the county of Middlesex, who survived him. He died of a fever, after a few days illness, on the 18th day of December, 1787, at his house in Tilney Street, Audley Square, leaving no issue.

He was a man of great mildness, gentleness, and sweetness of temper, which he manifested to all with whom he had concerns, either in the business of life or its social intercourse. His earnest desire was, as far as it was possible, never to offend any person; and he made such allowances, even for those who in their dispositions differed from him, that he was rarely offended with others; of which, in a long life, he gave many notable instances. He was strict in the performance of religious duties in public, and a constant practitioner of them in private; ever professing the greatest veneration for the Church of England and its government, as by law established; holding her Liturgy as the purest and most perfect form of public worship in any established church in Christendom; but, though he gave it the preference in comparison with other churches, which, with Grotius, he thought had departed from the institutions of the more primitive Christian church, yet he thought that alterations and amendments might be made in it, which would render it more perfect than it is in its present state, and which he earnestly desired to have seen accomplished by those who were properly authorized. But though such was his disposition, such his desire, he at the same time expressed his most ardent wish that it might remain in its present form until the alterations proposed to be made therein were all agreed upon and finally settled; for he wisely foresaw the dangerous consequences that may arise to a long-established religious or civil government, from altering or doing away any part of it, however warranted by reason or sound policy, before it is absolutely determined what shall in future be adopted. In private life he was most amiable and engaging, for he was possessed of a well-informed mind, accompanied by an uncommon vein of the most lively, spirited, and genuine wit, which always flowed very copiously amongst those with whom he conversed, but which was tempered with such a kindness of nature, that it never

never was the cause of uneasiness to any of those with whom he lived. This made his acquaintance much sought after and courted by all those who had a taste for brilliant conversation, being well assured that they would be delighted with it where he was; and that, though they did not possess the same talent, they never would be censured by him because they wanted it.

No person ever felt more for the miseries of others than he did; no person saw, or more strictly practised, the necessity imposed on those who form the superior ranks of life, whose duty it is to reconcile the lower classes to their present condition, by contributing the utmost to make them happy, and thereby to cause them to feel as little of that difference as is possible; for he was most kind and courteous to all his inferiors, not only in his expressions and in his behaviour, but in assisting them in all their wants and distresses as far as he could, ever considering his poor neighbours in the country as parts of his family, and, as such, entitled to his care and protection.

He spent his summers at his house in the country, residing there with hospitality to his tenants and neighbours, and never suffered any places, at that season calculated for public diversions, to allure him; for he said he could at that time do more good in his own parish than in any other situation.

He frequently lamented the prevailing fashion of the later times of his life, which carried gentlemen with their families from London, when it is deferred by all whose absence can be dispensed with, to places far distant from their houses and ancient seats in the country.

When he was in the country, he constantly acted as a magistrate in his own district, and attended all those meetings which were holden for the purposes of public justice.

From the general opinion that was entertained of his rectitude integrity and superior understanding, he was much resorted to in that character at home. From his natural sagacity, quick discernment, and long experience, on hearing and examining the parties, he seldom failed of obtaining a complete knowledge of the cases that came before him; and was thereby enabled to determine according to the rules of complete justice; always giving his reasons for what he did with a clearness and perspicuity peculiar to himself, and

those reasons expressed in words so accommodated to the understanding of all who heard him, that few or none departed dissatisfied with his decisions.

His first entrance into parliament was in the last year of the administration of that able and honest minister, Sir Robert Walpole, whose memory hath a title to be enrolled amongst the faithfullest servants of the Crown, and truest friends to the liberties and real interests of the people, that the British empire hath been blessed with during the present or any former century.

Through this year Mr. J. attended all long days and nights in the House of Commons, which the Opposition spent in hunting that minister into the toils which they had made to take him, under the hackneyed and specious colour of pursuing the enemies to the happiness and interests of the country.

Unknown to Sir Robert, and unconnected with him by acquaintance or private regard, he supported him to the utmost of his power, till he retired from his high station.—He seldom or never spoke whilst sitting in Parliament.

From having long had a seat at the Board of Trade, and constantly attending his duty there, he gained an understanding of the great outlines of the commercial interests of this country; and though he never published any thing on this subject, yet it was an object that engaged much of his attention, and on which he had made-up in his mind certain principles, from which he never departed, in most of which, those to whom he communicated them deemed him well warranted.

He always considered the British empire as enlarged beyond the bounds dictated by sound policy; that those parts of it situated beyond the Atlantic Ocean to the West, beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the East, were at too great a distance to be governed as they ought to be; that the American colonies were too kindly fostered by the mother country; that the millions expended in promoting their growth would, at last, rear them to a height at which they would think themselves entitled to ask for emancipation from their parent state; an observation he often made before the event happened; and he lived to see with regret his prophecy, with consequences he did not foresee, become true history.

He always beheld our conquests in the East Indies with a real concern, and considered

considered the great influx of wealth, brought thence into this country, by the individuals who had there acquired it, as an ample revenge for the unjust depredations committed on the territorial possessions of their princes, ever considering those depredations as being the most enormous acts of injustice that could be shewn from one state to another, and that this was heightened by a most flagrant act of ingratitude for the original permission of commercial establishments made on their coasts, in order that trade might be carried on to more advantage; for which permission the natives were entitled to the most perfect amity, and every public social intercourse shewn to the most favoured nations. Sometimes he would add, that though Asia had in her turn been often conquered by all who attacked her, yet that the wealth brought from thence by the conquerors into their respective dominions had always introduced with it so great luxury, that thereby those virtues by which they became conquerors were at last enfeebled and done away, insomuch that Asia in her turn became the conqueror; of which he instanced, amongst others, the decline and fall of the Roman empire, as a lasting evidence. He considered the East Indies and America as two immense disproportionate wings to the small body of the island, and expressed his fears lest, at sometime or other, they might fly away with the British empire.

As an author, so long as a true taste of fine writing shall exist, he will have a distinguished place amongst those who have excelled. He wonderfully excelled in burlesque imitations of the ancient poets, by applying their thoughts to modern times and circumstances.—He had, for many years before he died, bid farewell to his Muse, and, in the language of Lord Bacon, applied himself to such subjects as come home,—though not to men's business, yet close to their bosoms. But, long as the parting had been, yet almost in the last stage of his life, impelled by affection, he courted his Muse again. The sincere and strong affection he bore to his Majesty produced the short poem on his escape from the dangerous attack of a lunatick; in which it appears, that however, when compared with his early poems, the sun of his imagination was at that time almost set, yet age had not in the least degree chilled in his heart the effusions of benevolence and affec-

tion.—As a writer of prose, whoever will examine his style will find that he is entitled to a place amongst the purest and correctest writers of the English language. "The Free Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of Evil" was the first of Mr. J's works on account of which he was attacked. Pamphlets were published, and private letters addressed to him, on that occasion, some of them charged with great acrimony, much abuse, and no small portion of calumny. In a second edition of that work, published some years after the first, having long submitted with silent patience to a treatment which he by no means deserved, in a preface to that edition he answered his adversaries, which whoever will take the pains to read and consider will admire as a specimen of his superior talents in controversial writing.

In the summer of the year 1776, he published "A View of the Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion," without his name. The reception it met with was such as seldom is shewn to the compositions of the most approved writers. This was a work with which the clergy, the laity, were in general pleased, many of them delighted. It was translated into foreign languages, and in a short time went through three editions, to the last of which, by the advice of his friends, the author put his name. Though this book was attacked, and the author treated with a very unbecoming asperity, by two able writers, yet the number of private letters he received from those on whom this work had the effect his benevolent intention proposed, more than consoled him for the rude treatment he received from such writers.

To those who are now alive, to whom Mr. Jenyns was known (and many such there are, of the most respectable distinction), Mr. Cole submits the portrait, not as being finely but faithfully drawn. To posterity he leaves the following entry, the original of which may be found in the registry of burials in the parish of Bottisham, for the year 1787, as an evidence of what hath been advanced in the foregoing pages:

SOAME JENYNS, in the 83d year of his age,
What his literary character was,
the world hath already judged for itself;
but it remains for his Parish Minister
to do his duty,
by declaring,
that while he registers the burial of
SOAME JENYNS,

he regrets the loss of one of *the most amiable of men,*
and one of *the truest Christians.*

To the parish of Bottissham he is an irreparable loss.

He was buried in this church, Dec. 27, near midnight,
by William Lort Mansell, sequestrator;
who thus transgresses the common forms of a Register,
merely because he thinks it to be the most solemn and lasting method of recording to posterity,
that the *first understanding*
has been united
to the *best heart.*

Mr. URBAN,

July 3.

I ALWAYS read with pleasure your descriptions of churches and chapels, which exhibit your profound knowledge in the Antiquarian Mysteries: but perhaps you may have no objection to favouring your readers with an account of a modern church, just opened on Epping Forest; the first stone of which, as I was informed in a late tour through Essex, was laid, about three years ago, by Sir James Tynley Long. The building has been conducted by Mr. Hardwick, of Rathbone Place, under the direction of trustees appointed by act of parliament for rebuilding the parish church. It was finished for consecration on Midsummer-day; when, to the great satisfaction of a very numerous congregation, it was opened for Divine Service.

The building is fifty-three feet wide, and eighty-seven feet long, twenty feet of which are occupied by the chancel; at the entrance of which is an arch, and at the extremity of which is a beautiful painted window. The subject is, OUR SAVIOUR BEARING HIS CROSS, taken from the picture in Magdalen college chapel, Oxford, and painted on glass by Mr. Eginton of Birmingham. The galleries are supported by six columns, of the Corinthian order, with beautiful capitals of artificial stone.—The pavement is of Painswick stone, the same with that made use of at Windsor. The pews are all of fine wainscot oak; the galleries the same. A most elegant font of Coad's manufacture, with Sir Joshua Reynolds's figures of the Cardinal Virtues and the Christian Graces, is a beautiful ornament to the church. At the west end you ascend by five steps to a colonnade; and the *coup d'œil* at the first entrance is very satisfactory. The pulpit, type, and the

communion-table, are all in the highest style of elegant simplicity. The chancel is properly separated from the church by *cancelli* or lattice-work of Underwood's composition; as is the communion-table from the chancel by a circular railing of the same material in a different pattern. The whole fabric appears to be the effect of much study and attention to propriety in every part of it; and may be considered as a pattern-church to any parish in the kingdom, where the subject is too small for a Gothic building, or where, for other reasons, it cannot properly be admitted. The King's arms, and those of the patron, Sir James Tynley Long, fill two circular windows at the east end of the side galleries; and I was informed that the parishioners have requested that the arms of their Rector and their Churchwarden (Mr. Bowles) may occupy two circular windows at the west end, as an acknowledgement of their services and exertions in the conduct of a work of such importance and benefit to the parish.

VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN,

July 5.

ENCLOSED I send you a drawing* of a very ingenious and useful apparatus for the communication of heat to bodies apparently dead, invented by Mr. Harvey, surgeon at Manchester, and one of the Medical Assistants of the Lancaster Humane Society. The representation of the machine conveys such a full idea of the purposes it is meant to answer, that any explanation of it may almost seem unnecessary. Yet as many of your readers may wish for some references to it, the following are submitted to their attention:

- A. A. Two funnels for pouring hot water into the apparatus.
- B. A plug to carry off waste water.
- C. to D. The length of the apparatus, which will be five feet six inches.
- D. Contains steam for warming the feet.
- E. A cock to let off the hot water, to make room for cold, if necessary.

The Lancaster Humane Society is at present but a recent establishment; yet the respectability of its Directors, *viz.*

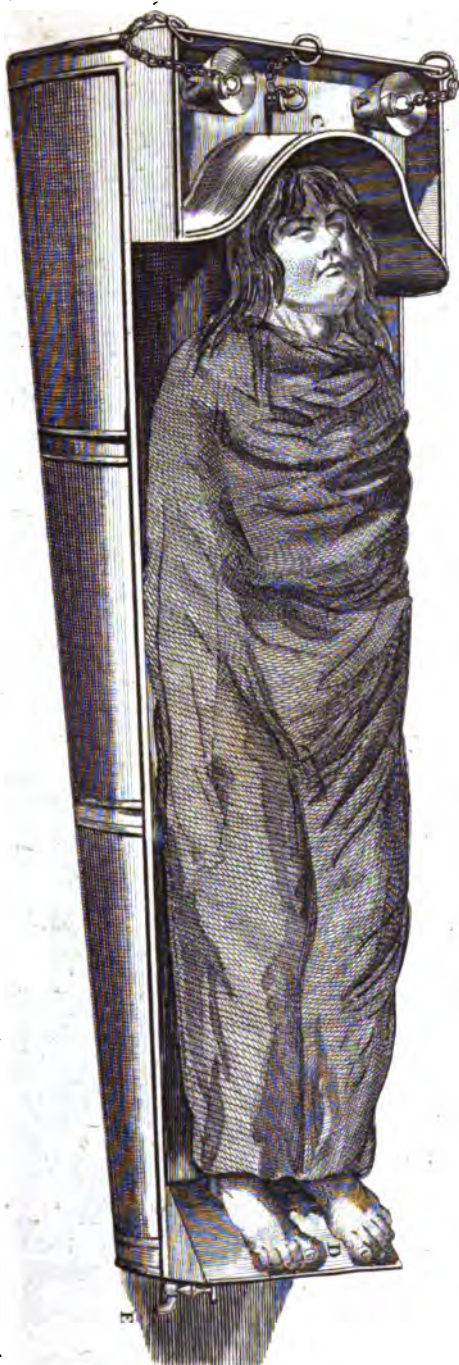
Lord Grey de Wilton, *President.*

Vice-Presidents.

Reverend Dr. Hinde,

Reverend Geoffry Hornby,

* See Plate II.



Apparatus for communicating Heat to Bodies apparently dead.



Charles Gibson, esq.
 Bold-Fleetwood Hesketh, esq.
 Richard Cardwell, esq.
 Thomas Clayton, esq.
 Thomas Eccleston, esq.

Thomas Butterworth Bayley, esq.
 And Samuel Clowes, jun. esq.

Mr. Samuel Jones, banker, of Manchester, *Treasurer*.

And Mr. Samuel Harvey, *Secretary*.—

will rouse the benevolence of the populous neighbourhood in which this institution is forming, to substantiate it on such a basis, as will insure to them the blessings of thousands yet unborn, fully shed its genial influence over the miserable it is meant to rescue, and afford to the surviving institutions of the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, whose magnanimity stemmed the torrent of incredulous ignorance and gloomy superstition, whose philosophy called reason to her throne, and whose philanthropy urged them to promote the happiness of man, the additional and heart-felt satisfaction, that, had it not been for their generous exertions, hundreds* of victims had been devoted to a premature grave, on the fallacious appearance of departed animation.

Yours, &c. PHILANTHROPOS.

Mr. URBAN, *Pembroke, June 7.*

PINKERTON, in his "History of Scotland," which he has announced as preparatory to a larger work, having vented such harsh and illiberal expressions against the Welsh, Irish, and Highlanders, as outrage all decency; my friend, who has found that I have lately had recourse to your admired Magazine, sent me the inclosed *representation*, with liberty to use it at my discretion; therefore, as it tends to vindicate three considerable bodies of people from Pinkerton's rude strictures, excited by Macpherson's not allowing quite so much consequence to the Scotch as Pinkerton (*more Scotico*) insists upon their being intitled to, I make it my particular request to have it inteded in the Gentleman's Magazine, as I ever deemed Mr. Urban a friend to civil manners and impartiality: and the publick may thus derive a benefit from Pinkerton's future publication.

Yours, &c. W. WILLIAMS.

* Since the commencement of the Royal Humane Society, the Treasurer has paid the rewards in 2015 cases, of which only 514 have been unsuccessful.

JOHN TUDOR'S *Celtic Animadversions* on JOHN PINKERTON'S *Gothic Relations*.

THE Goth Pinkerton has announced his intention to write a History of Scotland: which, from the high opinion he is pleased to conceive of his own abilities, accuracy, integrity, impartiality, consistency, politeness of style, and civility of manners, he promises himself, and insinuates to others, shall totally eclipse all former performances on the same subject.

To arrive at all perfection possible, he has presented the world with an enquiry into the *early* history of that kingdom; giving assurance (which he proves himself to be in no want of), that he will take in good part all information and correction, which he on the contrary evinces that he stands exceedingly in need of. As the work intended is on a subject of great national importance, several instances of his inaccuracy and inconsistency are here submitted to the tribunal of the publick; who will thence likewise form a competent judgement of the great urbanity of style in which this man of Scotland has vouchsafed to address mankind in general; insult all the descendants of ancient Britons in the three kingdoms; and distress several writers of great merit; not only the Macphersons and the Manchester historian, but the renowned Antiquary Edward Lloyd, whose celebrated *Archæologia* will do honour to Celtic literature when Pinkerton's illiberality will be confined to oblivion, for the disgrace it reflects on Gothic humanity, it this be not a solecism in terms; for the Goths and Vandals were ever as polite and courteous as they were learned and intelligent; and this writer is an instance that they degenerate slowly from their accomplished ancestors.—There cannot be a greater instance of conscience than in this extraordinary historian, where "he feels that his manner is so severe and dry that the reader may often recoil at the rigour:" but he prescribes a remedy, where he says from Solomon, "A fool should be answered according to his folly, lest he be wise in his own conceit;" for, as he modestly informs James Macpherson, "for learning we have impudence." Part II. p. 22, he maintains that there were Gaels or Gwyddelians in Britain before the Gumbi, Cæli's Indigenes; and for proof tells us, that "Lloyd, a
man

man perfectly versed in the Welsh language and antiquities, is our chief guide to this fact, in the Preface to his *Archæologia*." Now, in the first place, observe, that this judicious Goth has selected the only passage in that elaborate work in which that accurate writer has written as inconsistently as our Northern Critick has treated it; for Lloyd says, and truly, the Guydhelians were antient Britons, and the descendants of antient Britons; and the *British* words in the Irish tongue are Guydhelian. Lloyd fell into his mistake of the expulsion of these by other subsequent Britons, instead of Belgæ, by finding that some antient British words are forgotten in Wales; as the term for *yellow*, which was *Buy*, as *Ouy Tzay* is bohea tea, that is, yellow tea, in China; and water was *Wyşk* and *Wy*, or *Ey*, similar to *Au*, as rain is *Eu* in China. Water is now in Wales called *Dwr*; the Greek, *Udwr*; Gothic, *Water*. Whatever mistake Lloyd was under, Pinkerton rectifies his evidence over and over, as Part IV. 33: "Lloyd tells us (says he, though Lloyd does not) the general tradition of the Welsh, that the Gumri expelled the Guidhil from Britain into Ireland; the oldest names of rivers, &c. in England and Wales being *Gaelic*, not *Cumraeg*." Yet both *Cumraeg* and *Gaelic* were Celtic or antient British! So, in his Dissertation, Pinkerton confidently asserts, "the Gumri expelled the Gael into Ireland, as their own *writers and traditions* BEAR." For proof, he refers to the aforesaid single passage in Lloyd's Preface, and confounds Gael with Guidhil; though Gael is a Forrester, but Guidhil is Mistletoe, whence its admirers were so denominated; and the Belgic worshipers of Odin drove the Druidical Britons into Anglesey and Ireland.

But, secondly; after such ample acknowledgement of Lloyd's *Celtic erudition*, and after such repeated approbation of the confused passage in his Preface, is it possible that any other than the most blundering Goth in life could ever pretend to ground the following assertion upon the abovementioned passage? For, behold! Pinkerton (who is, according to his own quotation, his own parallel) presumes to tell us, part IV. ch. i. p. 52, "the origin of the opinion, that the old *Scots* proceeded to Ireland from N. Britain, may well be supposed *Celtic*; that is, in the *inverse ratio* of *reason*, and is accordingly to be first

found in *Lloyd's Archæologia*, printed in 1707, though only in general terms concerning the Guidhil or Gael, from Britain to Ireland!"—Here certainly the publick are entertained in the *inverse duplicate ratio of reason*, which appears to be the *Gothic* mode of conclusion; for, *first*, neither the old Scots nor new Scots are Guidhil or Gael, singular or plural; for Pinkerton must allow there is the *best* authority to assert, that the Gaels were *Celtæ*, who were (I thank God) no Goths; but the Scots were. *Secondly*, he declares an assertion inversely as reason, which he again and again produces as substantial and sole evidence of facts. But, to give a few more specimens of Pinkerton's Gothic ratios: In his Inquiry, p. 4, ch. i. p. 48, he says, "Originally the Northern Celts or Gumri were superior to the Gael in strength of body and *mind*; as the conquests of the former over the latter prove—and is clear (p. 34) from their conquest of Gaul in the time of Marius." But Gaul was then possessed by *Gothic* Germans, who had, by dint of numbers that extended from the Rhine to the Oxus, intruded on the *Celtæ*, and had, as more reputable, assumed their name. Thus the victorious *Celtæ*, in the time of Marius, were superior both in mind and body, not to *Celtæ*, but to Pinkerton's Goths; for, says he, Dissertation I. p. 1, ch. iv. "The famous Galli were German Gauls, not Celts." Indeed their manners were different; the Goths were ever brutal and bloody; and none more so than the Scotch Goths, whose annals abound with scenes of barbarity and bloodshed. But the *Celtæ*, though not timid, yet averse to war, avoided it whilst possible, till, harassed and distressed to an extreme, they at length sought retaliation. Thus Tacitus writes, that "the Chauci, in the North of Germany (whereabouts the *Æsty*, who were similar to the antient Britons, and the Cimbri and Sincambri, confessedly Celts, resided), though numerous, were honest, free from avarice and rapine, though provided with arms; and the Cherusci, their neighbours, were deemed honest and equitable." So are now the Barabintzy (see Bell's Travels); though certain Scythic thieves, called Calmucs, infest Baraba. And Mela, III. 5, treating of the people beyond the Rhiphæan hills, in the polar regions, where the sun is invisible from the autumn to the spring, informs us, "they are most strict

strict cultivators of justice, live long and happy; *non bella mowere, non jurgia.*" Pliny, IV. 12, agrees exactly with Mela.—As to erudition, Pinkerton owns that the Scotch (whom he affects to call N. Britons, as they appropriate to themselves the title of Caledonians, though Florus calls the woods, contiguous to the Thames, Caledonian; a name derived from Gael Dhyn, Wood Town; like London from Glyn-dhyn, Wotton. Thus Lucan terms the Britons in general, Caledonians; and Ammian distinguishes the Di-calidones from the Scotti and Attacotti); I say, he owns that the Scotch came to Scotland A.D. 258; yet the people of best learning there, during two centuries afterwards, were the Stratelyde *Welsh*, and the *Irish* clergy, p. 6, ch. ii.

But, lo! now for more conclusions according to the Gothic ratio. From Diodorus and others, he assures us, "the manners of the Celts (who yet excelled the Gauls in body and mind) perfectly resembled the present Hottentots." What Celts does Diodorus describe? *German Gauls*, intruders into the country of the Celts, usurped their name, and expelled the Druids into Armorica. This the whole description in Diodorus undeniably proves, when compared with Herodotus, Athenæus, Strabo, and others, of the Goths and Scythians. See the Primitive History, a late publication in quarto, p. 347—355. Thus Pinkerton, to prove the "*idiotic credulity*" of the Celts (Dissertation, p. 69), quotes the poet:

Tumidus *Galla* credulitate fruar.

Whereas the Gauls had long before supplanted the Celtæ, and in their room became

Vaniloquum Celtæ gentis;

which they continue to be, speaking vainly of themselves (as Diodorus truly writes), contemptuously of others; and Arrian styles them a self-conceited race. Thus Pinkerton, in his rage of abusing the *Celtic* defects of the Macphersons, proves them to be Goths, the descendants of Goths; for, says he, Macpherson is a Lowland name, signifying a parson's son. So, aw the Macphersons are Lowland laddies, and sons of the kirk! This is downright confusion to the Celts, as sure as a Gothic Irish bull is a cow.

Next, he calls the doctrine of transmigration Celtic; then Phœnician; though he says, that "these made no settlements

in Britain." But, lo! the Gothic Edda proves this the doctrine of the Goths; taught indeed to the Perfic Goths by the Chaldæan Ghauris. Well, "what the Celtic mythology was, we know not; but," as much as he harangues against opinions, he tells us, "it in all probability resembled that of the Hottentots, or of the rudest savages, as the Celts antiently were, and are little better still, being *incapable* of any progress in society." Ahah, this absolute foe to opinions is quite dogmatical; nay, he knows "the Celts to be mere *radical savages*, not yet advanced to a state of (Gothic) barbarism: and if any foreigner doubts this, he has only to step into the *Celtic part of Wales* (though he cannot say what part is not Celtic) or Ireland, or Scotland, and *look at them*; for they are just as they were, incapable of industry and civilization, even after half their blood is—Gothic—and remain, as marked by the antients, as fond of lies, and enemies of the truth!" Well said, my most polite, erudite, and faithful, bonny Scot! "for they are savages, have been savages since the world began, will be for ever savages while *themselves*," p. 92: therefore, "the Celtic, I will venture to say (though he owns his total ignorance of Celtic, and decries opinion, asserting in his Preface, 'that he has no opinions to defend;') which is true; 'and has been careful to admit no authority or argument but such as would be *allowed valid*') is of all languages the most confused, as Celts are of all savages, the most deficient in understanding. Wisdom and ingenuity may be traced among the Samojeds, Laplanders, Negroes; but among the Celts, none of native growth. All etymology of names (even Macpherson's above) is folly; but Celtic etymology is sheer phrenzy; enough of Celtic etymology; let us leave it to candidates for Bedlam, and go on—to etymologize hellebore," p. 35. What is now become of the Stratelyde *Welshmen*, the only literati of Scotland for several ages: and those Northern Celts so superior to the Gauls in mind and body? Why, these last grew so degenerate before Pinkerton could finish his Dissertation, "that to see them, was to conquer them." But *they* were *Gauls* whom Cæsar at first fight conquered: for these foes of his, like their Scotch relations (to oppose nonsense to nonsense, according to Pinkerton's method), were probably only *second-sighted*; or, like the *Eastern Alban* in Solinus, could only see in the dark.

Ptolemy

Prolemy tells us, "the *Chomerians* in *Bactriana* were more civilized than the *Scythians*;" a name, as Pinkerton truly says, p. 45, synonymous with *Scots*. Indeed Solinus ranks the *Dacæ* amongst the most inhuman of all mankind; yet he and Pliny, IV. 17, set the *Dacæ* amongst the *Scythians*.

But come, let us see a little more of Gothic humanity and civilization. To say nothing of the modern midnight alarms at Edinburgh, of which, if the thing signified only offends the nose, it is well; the Celtic nastiness mentioned by Pinkerton will come home to the *Scythians*, if we examine into the country of these disgusting creatures. But ancient historians describe the *Goths* and *Scythians* in all respects as the most abominable of the human race. To pass over their detestable incantations and magick, and their unbounded incest, and their cruelty in cutting off the right-hand of all their captives, and, finally, their murderous oblations; Lucian accuses the *Scythians* of diabolically eating their own parents. Ephorus, in *Strabo* 7, mentions *Scythian* and *Sarmatian* cannibals. *Mela* deems the *Scythians* and *Sacæ* to be so. *Tertullian* says so of the *Scythians*: *Diodorus Siculus*, of the *German* and *Irish* *Goths*. *Saint Jerome* declares positively that the *Scotch* were cannibals: as *Aristotle* mentions cannibals on the North of the *Euxine*, where *Scythians* dwell. The savage *Goths*, having intruded themselves amongst the *Celtæ*, and introduced their brutal manners (which they were so incorrigibly addicted to, that it was death, as *Anacharsis* fatally experienced, to attempt the least reformation, the *Goths*, like their kinsmen the *Turks*, religiously abjuring science and literature), became undistinguished from the *Celtæ*, who thus were unjustly branded with this horrid practice; also with polygamy, though *Tacitus* says, that monogamy was observed by the Northern *Germans*, who were the *Chauci*, *Cherulci*, *Æthyi*, *Cimbri*, *Sicambri*, all *Celtæ*: the *Goths*, who principally held Germany, gloried in a multitude of wives.—Let us try to "con- descend upon" a few more inverse ratios.

Sarmatians (says Pinkerton) are not *Scythians*, because unlike "in that grand feature, that the *Sarmatians* were all cavalry: neither they nor the *Celtæ* had cars; we know the latter to be peculiar to the *Scythæ*;" see *Dissertation*, p. 70. Yet he tells us, p. 151, "the *Sarmatians* lived *always* on horseback; but *they* had

cars for their families. Here the *German* of *Tacitus* is quoted, but falsely; for *Tacitus* says, *they* used either carriages or hortes. This is not living *always* on horseback; and thus the grand feature is totally effaced.

To prove that the *Scythians* or *Goths* are not *Tartars*, maugre the identity of manners, which seems to be a grand feature, he sets the *Goths* at the springs of the *Oxus* and *Jaxartes*, in the very heart of *Tartary*. But he deads to lose the fair complexions acquired from the *Celtæ*; whence *Pythagoras* was called *Comer*, and *Europe* had its name. This, bounded by a line from the *Don* to the *Wolga*, and from the *Cama* to the *Tura*, was the original lot of *Japhet's* sons, the *Gomerians*, and other *Celtæ*. The *Huns* and *Turks* acquired a dash of sable from the exiled *Hebrews* at *Chabar* and *Gozan*, *Iberia* and *Gauzan*.

He charges *Macpherson* with saying, from *Procopius*, the *Goths* and *Vandals* owe their origin to the ancient *Sarmatæ*; and, with as much modesty as veracity, asserts, "there is *no such* passage in *Procopius*, nor any one like it:" then, "with a sincere and sacred design of discovering the truth," he translates *Procopius* thus: "*Gothic* nations many and sundry there were formerly, and are now; but among them the greatest and most highly esteemed are the *Goths*, and *Vandals*, and *Visigoths*, and *Lapids*; anciently they were called *Sarmatæ*!"—*Risum tenentis amiet*?—Pleading guilty, he says, this is certainly an authority! But *Procopius* could know nothing of the origins and names of nations in the *West* of *Europe*, for he wrote—in *Palestine*, where, unluckily, he was nearer to the *Sarmatæ* than is *Scotland*, as he was, in time, to the *Sarmatian æra*, by 1200 years, than *Pinkerton*.

But let us now receive intelligence of the last importance! At his *Dissertation*, p. 33, he asserts, that "the latest and best philosophers pronounce the Flood impossible; and their reasons, grounded on mathematical truth, and the immutable laws of Nature, have my full assent." What pomposity and bombast! Who are these best philosophers, and where are their mathematical demonstrations? Why, "the Jews believed the earth a vast plain." The deuce they did; in the hilly country of *Judea*? *Credat Julius*. "The rain came from waters above the firmament." Yes; from waters buoyed up by the atmosphere. "The earth floated on another mass of water." Ah! here

here comes the mathematical demonstration from Nature's immutable laws. But who maintained this *floating plain*? I know it was held that vast waters were in the earth's bowels. "Both collections of waters were opened at the Deluge" Moses said, the floodgates of the sky, and the fountains, or ducts whence subterranean waters issue, were all opened. "But such waters are now mathematically known not to exist;" for (now, demonstration!) "as the earth is found to be spherical, the effect must cease with the cause." What, could no deluge be because the earth is not a plain? or, cannot it be overflown because it does not swim? This profound mathematician should know that, as bodies gravitate to the earth's centre by the immutable laws of Nature, the waters take a spherical figure too, to be equidistant, *cæteris paribus*, from that centre, and be in *equilibrio*. But, lo! all is lost at last; for Buffon has shewn that all the earth was at first under sea. And does not Moses, Gen. i. 2—9?—Therefore, of course it is demonstrable, that the waters which covered the earth once, according to the *inverse ratio*, could not possibly do it again! Now, pr'ythee, my gentle Scot, apply quickly to thy bell-hore.

Yours, &c. JOHN TUDOR.

Mr. URBAN,

June 8.

THE inscription on the font in the church of Sandbach, in Cheshire (vol. XL. p. 617), and which, it is said (vol. XLI. p. 120), is also on a font at Harlow, in Essex, you will, I suppose, be not displeased with having a further account of. D. H. who mentions its being found at Harlow, concludes, from the form of the font, that the conceit is not monkish, but has been invented since the Reformation. I can assure him, at least, that the latter part of his assertion is not well founded.

NITON ANOMHMATA MH MONAN

OVIN,

is to be found in the sixth book of the Anthologia, with ten more verses of the same extraordinary kind. I have somewhere read, but I cannot recollect where, that this device is placed on a fountain that belongs to the Greek convent at *Maurameles*, opposite to Constantinople. The learned rector of Whittington has given you (vol. XLI. p. 262,) another fantastic verse, nearly of this sort, from Misson's Voyage to Italy:

GENT. MAG. July, 1799.

Sacrum pingue dabo, non macram sacrificabo. And Brodæus, in his Annotations on the Anthologia, furnishes us with two more:

Signa et signa temere me tangis et angis.

Roma tibi subito moribus ibit amor.

Mr. Row thinks his *Sacrum pingue dabo*, &c. inimitable, and that he may challenge the whole world to produce the like. It is, he says, exceeding difficult to form a Latin Hexameter, which, when read backward, will give us a Pentameter. But the excellence of the verse he produces consists in the sense being well adapted to the different characters that are supposed to utter, one the Hexameter, and the other the Pentameter, viz. *Abel* and *Cain*. For, as to the mere artifice shewn in the construction of the verse, it is clearly outdone in the verses quoted by Brodæus, and in a line I remember to have met with:

Odo tenet malam, madidam mappam tenet

Anna.

Anna tenet mappam madidam, malam tenet

Odo.

In this verse we read backward, according to the order of the letters; in that quoted by Mr. Row, according to the order of the words; and, in point of composition, the difficulty in the former case is certainly much greater than in the latter.

I remember to have seen one English verse of this kind:

Lewd did I live, evil I did dwell.

It is, indeed, a very shabby verse; and I have some pleasure in finding that these *difficiles nugæ* make no figure in our language. *Stultus labor est ineptiarum.*

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood Clean from my hand?

SHAKESPEARE'S *Macbeth*.

Οἶμαι γὰρ ὅτι, αἱ Ἰστροὶ ἐπὶ Φωσὶν αἱ Ν.ψαὶ καθαρώ τῶν δὲ τῆς γεινῆ.

SOPHOCLE. *Oedip. Tyran.*

— Why *bastard*? *base*?

When my dimensions are as well compact,
My mind as generous, &c. King Lear.

Νόθοι τὲ πολλοὶ γήρῳ ἀμειψόμενοι.

Euripid. *Andromach.*

That undiscover'd country, from whose bourne
No traveller returns. Hamlet.

Καὶ τὶς θάνατον ἤλθιν ἐξ Ἀδουπάων;

EURIPID. *Hercules furens.*

Unde non unquam remeavit ullus.

SENECA. *Hercul. Oed.*

— I see

— I see men's judgements are
A parcel of their fortunes.

Antony and Cleopatra.

Προς τας τυχας γαρ τας ζήτητας περιημιθα.
ΕΥΡΙΠΙΔ. Hippolitus.
Ημιν δ' εἶμαι καὶ μηδενος κερειν χερων,
Και τω διεπτω, καὶ θιους σεσημωται,
Το μηδ' εἶμαι, μηδ' τω ζυμνεται
Το σεσημα βουλουσαιη, μηδ' ιγρασμειν.

SOPH. Antigone.

The ordeal by fire is, we see, of great antiquity.

The first bringer of unwelcome news
Hath but a losing office. *2d Part of Hen. IV.*
Σταγει γαρ ουδεις αηδιδος κερειν πτω.

SOPHOCLES. Antigone.

Solamen Guelphicum.

Tene dolet, Georgi, cornu tua gloria frontis?
En templum in sacra cornua fronte gerit
Hoc te soletur, magnorum maxime rerum,
Quod sacris decus est, dedecus esse nequit.

The above was written by the Rev.
John Kennedy (rector of Bradley, Derbyshire), when at Eaton school; and the following translation, I have heard, was by the famous Ned Ward:

Art grieved, George, at thy exalted horn?
See, the same crest by England's church is worn!

O, mighty Prince! let this thy comfort be,
What's no disgrace to her, is none to thee.

Deus Aet non possunt, & Sice Sine solvere nolunt:

Eft igitur notum, Cater Te solvere totum.

CAMDEN'S Remains.

— Where I could not be honest,
I never yet was valiant. *King Lear.*

Ην τω δικαιω τοι σοι ου τρεφω φόβον.

SOPHOCLES. Philoctetes.

Yours, &c.

G. D.

MR. URBAN,

June 9.

THE inclosed are transcripts of some papers formerly in the possession of the celebrated Mr Ralph Thoresby, the historian of Leeds, and now deposited, with several other of his MS. collections, in the library of the grammar-school of that town.

Should you deem these specimens worthy of insertion in your valuable Miscellany, the same collection may probably afford materials for future communications.

T. R. W.

1. "For Colonel CHARLES FAIRFAX.

"SIR, *Durham, Aug. 13, 1657.*

"His Highness, out of his great affection to works of piety, and for the more learned and religious education of youth in the Northern parts of this Commonwealth, hath, by letters patent

"At Hornchurch, in Essex.

under the Great Seal of England, founded a college for literature in the city of Durham. And, for the better settling and governing thereof, hath appointed yourself, with many other visitors, for that worke,

"And for as much as the Provost and some of the Fellows of the said college are already here, and upon their journey, in order to a present settlement, the Lord Widdrington, Chancellor, having purposed to be there at that time; it is agreed, that there be a generall meeting of the visitors at this place upon the 8th of September next. And therefore our earnest desire is, that you would give us your presence and assistance in your Christian and honourable a worke. Your concurrence herein we hope will add comfort to your accompt in the day of Christ, and encourage us, who are, your humble servants,

"Richard Lilburne,

"George Smithson,

"Henry Rowell Major,

"Gilbert Marshall,

"Thomas Turen,

"William Durant,

"Robert Lilburne,

"Richard Beake,

"Antony Smith,

"Henry Lever,

"Samuel Hammond."

2. " (JAMES).

"Most Reverend Father in God, we greet you well. Although reports hath bene unto us, that, at the last assizes holden at York, an error was committed by you, in taking the prime place there, which, in so publique assembly, could not but turne to the great disgrace of our president; yet we cannot be persuaded that you would willingly soe faile against that, which in your experience you cannot but knowe to belong of right unto him that representeth our owne person, in a place of so great eminencie, the like having never bene observed to be done at any time before. But for clearing yourself of such neglect towards one of our ministers of soe high a place, the best waie we canne advise is, that you repaire to the next assizes at Yorke, and then take your place next unto the President, as also in all other places within that jurisdiction you yeild the prime place unto him. And whereas also we have understood that your pewe in the church is builded just before the seate of our President, which may be an occasion of controversie betwene you, we doubt not but you, out

of

of your peaceable and quiet disposition, will by any means seeke to avoide. We think it convenient that either your selfe be quite taken awaie from that place, or else that it be leste standing for our President to sit in. In both which points we doubt not but your respect to us is such, that you will be more readie to conforme yourself unto our mind herein, than we canne be to desire the same. Given at our court at Andover, the 24th of Julie, 1620."

3. "To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty. The humble Petition of the Lords Spiritual and Temporall, whose Names are subscribed,

"May it please your Majesty,

"We your Majesty's most loyal subjects, in a deep sense of the miseries of a war now breaking forth in the bowells of this your kingdom, and of the danger to which your Majestie's sacred person is thereby like to be exposed, and also of the distractions of your people, by reason of their present greivances, do think ourselves bound in consciences of the duty we owe to God and our holy religion, to your Majesty and our country, most humbly to offer to your Majesty that, in our opinion, the only visible way to preserve your Majesty and this your kingdom, would be the calling of a parliament, regular and free in all its circumstances. We therefore do most earnestly beseech your Majesty, that you would be graciously pleased with all speed to call such a parliament, wherein we shall be most ready to promote such counsell and resolution of peace, and settlement in Church and State, as may conduce to your Majestie's honour and safety, and to the quieting the minds of your people. We do humbly beseech your Majesty, in the mean time, to use such means for the preventing the effusion of Christian blood, as to your Majesty shall seem most meet. And your petitioners shall pray, &c.

"W. Cant.	Newport,
"Grafton,	Wm. Ebor.
"Ormond,	W. Afaph,
"Dorset,	Fran. Ely,
"Clare,	Tho. Roffen.
"Clarendon,	Tho. Petriburg,
"Burlington,	Pagett,
"Anglesey,	Chandouis,
"Rocheſter,	Olufston."

Presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York elect,

the Bishop of Ely, and the Bishop of Rochester, 17th of November, 1688.

"His Majesty's Answer to the Bishops Petition.

"I agree with you as to the calling of a parliament, when it can be done as you propose, regular and free in all its circumstances; and that it may be so, I desire you to tell the Temporall Lords, that I expect they shall join with me to suppress this invasion and rebellion, and that the Lords Spirituall should loyalty and exhorte the people to stand by me, as become loyal subjects."

4. "30. The Bishops Profession up to the Chappell of St. Mary, in the Manner ſee called, being consecrated on Sunday Morning last, and the Brill blessed on Thursday before, for the Use of Mary, Sunday being the first Day, a Thing very strange.

"First of all, Lord Bishop Smith coming in his coach and six horses, attended by his chaplains and others, holding up his vestments, which was cloth, strange and rich, met in the manner-yard by six boys in surplices, with a greate crucifix in his hand, another with holy-water and a brush, the rest with burning tapers. Father Lawſon, the greate preste, from head to foot in rich white hiks bedaubed with gold lace, &c. nothing appearing but his bald head; then all the fryers, secularys, Jesuists, in a greate number, came singing him up with a *Te Deum*, as the Lord knows, for I do not, a greate consort of musick, organs, violls, and other instruments and voices, his Lordship approaching and bowing to the altar, which was richly drest with greate store of lights, and incence burning. Some short masses being said by his Lordship, his booke lying on Father Lawſon's bald pait, he standing to him whilst he red the mass; then his corner cape being taken off by tow seculars, and the miter put on his head by two monckes, the grosire state in his hand by Father Lawſon, his Lordship walked within the railles of the altar in other rich habit, being invested in them by the prests; a rich cope held up by two chaplains walking, as their shepperd and pastor, a greate many leaning over the Bishop, sitting under a rich canopy, to hear the sermon which was preached by Father Lawſon, the monck in a strange blacke habit, bald head, with a hood

on :

on: his text was, "Blessed be the eyes that see the things we now see", as we suppose, Luke x. 23! His Lordship preached in the afternoon in another strange habit. Grate singing afterwards by many; some could have danced, for there was a great concourse of people of all sorts to see the things; but mine eyes beheld a more pleasant sight on Munday morning, for he paid me my note for painting in new guineys. (To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, *Kerrier, Cornwall.*

IN consequence of your insertion, vol. LX. p. 11, of the illustration of the tenure in Blount, I shall subjoin a second, which I am enabled to send you, by having accidentally met with a copy of "Hals' History of Cornwall;" the second part of which, containing the parochial history, alphabetically, was published some years ago as far as letter F*.

Under the article *St. Breock*, I find that Hals agrees with me in the rendering of "*et intrando de domino de cabilia*;" but seems to think, that *Penkelly*, in the parish of *St. Breock*, is to be understood by *Penkelly*; and *Parw-ton-bridge*, in the same parish, by *Pau-ton-bridge*. Though I allow that *Parw-ton* was formerly spelled *Polton*, and is a very considerable manor in *St. Breock*; yet as there is only a trifling stream which runs through that part of the parish, and over which there never could have been a bridge of any note; I must still be of opinion, that *Polston-bridge* by *Launceston* is the bridge mentioned in the tenure, from the very particular circumstance of the word *intrando*.

P. 11. read '*Pau-ton*,' not '*Pan-ton*,' where the word occurs. Col. i. l. 59, read '*Serjanty*.' Col. ii. l. 20, after '*Job ones*,' insert '*andem*.' Line 61, read '*Catulan*.'

P. 12, col. i. l. 1, read '*Serjantes*.' Line 2, read '*Ogeri*.' Lines 46 and 60, read '*Pelyn*.' Line 52, read '*mis-entored*.' Line 53, for '*Peng-illy*,' read '*Pengilly*.' Col. ii. l. 6, omit '*at*.'

* The late Mr. Thorn of Exeter was in possession of Hals' History, complete; and, had not his early death prevented the design, intended to have published it. He lent the manuscript to some worthy person, who, in consequence of Mr. Thorn's memorandum concerning it (if any was made) being either mislaid or lost, has thought proper humbly to retain it, notwithstanding repeated advertisements for the return of it.

In pages 250. 252. of *Blount's Fragmenta* (Beckwith's edition), the *naives tenentes de Calistoke*,—and *A. B. natives de stipue in Clymestond*, in *com. Cornub*, are said to pay a certain rent, called in the original Latin *berbiagium* and *berbiagii*.

Concerning these words, Blount refers you to some learned Cornish man, as he was to seek for their meaning.—Beckwith suggests, that, from the French word *brebis*, a sheep, transposed into *brevis*, it implies a rent or payment for liberty of feeding sheep on the Lord's ground.

This difficulty will possibly vanish upon making the following quotations from *Hals' History*. Under the article *Bedman*, he says, that "the jurisdiction and royalty over the river *Alan*, from *Camelford* to *Padstow-rock*, was given to this prior (i. e. of *St. Pedyr*, or *Peter*, in *Bodmin*) by *Algar* Earl of *Cornwall*, in right of his manor of *Helfton* in this hundred, excepting the right of free-fishing to the tenants thereof. But, since the dissolution of this priory by king Henry VIII. this royalty is disjointed, if not quite dismembered from it, and enjoyed by such in copartnership as are the now owners of its lands and revenues, and by some others whose lands are contiguous, with that river; though the now dutchy tenants of the manor of *Helfton* aforesaid still pay *barbeagu* or *barba-gue* money (i. e. barbed spear money) annually to the Duke of *Cornwall*, who is Lord thereof, for free-fishing with salmon-spears for this sort of fishes therein."

Under the article *Calstock*, Hals quotes the very tenure inserted by Blount; and adds, that "*barba-gue*, *barba-gyu*, is in *Cornish* a bearded or barbed spear, such as is commonly used for killing salmon in the *Tamar* and other rivers."

As *Calstock* and *Clymestond* are adjoining parishes, and both situated on the river *Tamar*, I presume that the meaning of *berbiagium* is sufficiently ascertained.

M. C.

ON PULPIT-ELOQUENCE.

IT was the remark of an eminent Roman, that he had known many good speakers, but not one accomplished orator. At the period when this remark was made, the study of eloquence was in its infancy among the Romans. They had not yet seen, united in their Tully, the powers of Pericles, Lysias, Ili-

Isocrates, and Demosthenes: yet they could harangue with energy and effect, for they were patriots. While actuated by the fervent love of freedom, they necessarily expressed their sentiments with animation. They neither sought, nor needed, the meretricious charms of false rhetoric, or the subtleties of sophistry, to embellish a subject which so immediately affected the dignity and happiness of human nature.

Happily for us, considered in a civil and political view, many of our senators and lawyers, when occasion calls forth their exertions, breathe the same noble enthusiasm. They deliver good speeches with natural and correct propriety. The speakers at our bar, fettered by the intricacies and *minutiae* of complex law, labour under disadvantages unknown to the orators of the ancient Forum; whom, however, they have rivalled with success, when the subject of discussion has admitted of an appeal to the reason and passions of mankind. Every good gift may be abused; but as virtue is the solid base of true eloquence, so the public weal is its proper object: and in every age, and under every government, it ought to be our devout wish, that the power, the temperate warmth, and vigour of true eloquence, may be cherished; and that those who cultivate or possess it, may receive their just tribute of applause. It may be doubted whether our Gallic neighbours would have concurred their measures with such decisive unanimity, had not the debates of our two houses, together with the manly eloquence of some of their own parliaments in the last reign, taught them to assert the rights of mankind.

While we applaud the successful efforts of the Senate and the Bar, we lament that the Pulpit alone,—that oracular bench consecrated to the most sublime, pathetic, and momentous eloquence, is sunk beneath a comparison. I could name some, and doubtless there are many others of our clergy, who are justly admired; but how many more are there of this most numerous of all learned professions, who, by their monotony, rant, or muttering rapidity, excite disgust in every hearer who has any just conceptions, or any reverence of religion. And yet these are men who have devoted their lives to the study of the topicks of which they treat; who have professed a firm per-

suation of the truths which they cate; who choose their own time to have ample time to prepare their sermon; who within the latitude of text may range without restriction bring proofs on proofs, all sacre refutable. Whence this negligent improper discharge of one of the functions of the ministry? Is it want of a previous education in that branch? No. The heads of our seminaries know that the graces of scholastic eloquence are means necessary to form an eloquent speaker. They know that if a speaker be deeply impressed by the truths which he delivers, and his own feelings according to nature, and improved by the meritions of good sense, he cannot but interest his audience. Alas! cannot bestow good sense. Persuasion is the only true source of thetheric and sublime: and the must appear to be convinced himself before his words can be expected to conviction on the minds of others. Perhaps too they may have that those who study too much the artificial graces of elocution are at themselves airs which do not become a grave orator, and least of all a divine. Nor is it in general those powers which are deemed to a good speaker: for often a mark, with disappointment and strong, clear, and musical voice distinct articulation, wretchedly and abused by an injudicious manner of delivery; to which neither the tance of the matter, nor a habit of ing, which reconciles us to slight tions, can ever conciliate a true attention. On the other hand, some, who, though they possess qualities in a very inferior degree acquired by their suitable and manner the regard of the most congregations. In my next I endeavour to assign at least one cause of this palpable defect. I leave, in the mean time, to a friendly hint to the provincial man, that he endeavour to correct the uncouthness of his dialect, if he ever to display his talent in the pulpit,—to the young clergyman attempt sometimes to establish a grace of delivery, otherwise he may be that he will pass insensibly from worse.

M.A.

Mr. URBAN; *Bermuda, Dec. 1789.*

MANY persons residing on this side of the Atlantic, who receive your valuable Magazine in numbers, are hindered by many accidents from preserving them in any sort of regular series; and by that means are under difficulties, which, by a reference to years and months in your several essays, instead of volumes, might be easily removed.

As a friend to the worthy editor of the "Biographia," permit me to remonstrate against the mode of reference, as above referred to, in that publication; and I could wish to see, in the next volume, an Appendix, containing the lives of those whose initials are included in the prior alphabet, as Badcock, &c. otherwise many of your old readers will not survive the period of a post-publication. Being chairman of another committee in the time of Socrates Cooper, if I remember right, it was a certain real or supposed haughtiness of behaviour that deprived him the honour of the seat he solicited. Poor Goldsmith made but an indifferent pleader, even at a committee, soliciting for a bounty for a cock to exclude air from cyder, &c. *A-propos.* Surely the mild Mr. Barrow may fill up a niche with more propriety than Garrick in Mallet's—brain. Would it be amiss at the end of each life to insert (where there is a print) the name of the engraver? More might, with great propriety, have been said in Earl Cowper's life, note B, as that affair of Mrs. Stout occasioned many publications; and, amidst a diversity of physical opinions, it is a moot-point where truth terminated. The Earl's conduct in the case of Fenwick is too mildly defined; it was (as a lawyer) notoriously infamous. Is there any prospect that Barrett of Bristol will resolve that riddle respecting Chatterton? His character seems much depending on it, and the publick have an undoubted claim upon him. I find in Cromwell, Granger is quoted; but why omit his saying of South? I think Badcock's assertion respecting Rowley, in Mag. Sept. 1788, ought to have had a place in the Biographia Britannica. Is there any probability of that work being continued? I think Mr. Walpole might do it with credit.

I should deem myself highly favoured if a guinea, I now address (as a mite), may, by your many correspondents, be sufficiently augmented to erect at least a

tablet to the memory of Sir RICHARD STEELE, to whom Virtue owes a recompence; whose writings have contributed to the edification of thousands, and may, by means of the late improved edition of them, extend to the benefit of future generations. I think a prudent selection from them, if comprized in a cheap volume, would be of great utility, and be readily admitted into every school in Christendom.

Would not the plan of P. Wyndham produce a proper History of Yorkshire and other large counties? Too much for any individual.

In the Obituary, Oct. 1788. What merchant could give with his daughter 12,000*l.* *per annum* to Anderson, and how was he to obtain it?

To what peculiarity of circumstance was it owing, that a bit of ground, bought of a poor fisherman by Captain Thicknesse for 5*l.*, should be sold for 2,000*l.*? I hope the poor man was satisfied. His excusing the horrors of slavery would weigh little, had he been at Virginia or South Carolina, where I have seen ads, and have heard of others, would make Mendoza feel. In the Political Reports, it is *Mammon versus Christianity*.

Have the inhabitants of Coventry profited by the advice of Gothicus, Gent. Mag. March, 1789? If not, I wish them no contested election for a century!

Can you furnish any useful account of the Jamaica vegetable soap in the Memoirs of Dr. Robinson of Jamaica? The Monthly Review for Jan. 1789, p. 24, mentions something similar in India.

Are there any biographical anecdotes of Taylor of Portsmouth?

I wish it may not intrude on your plan to continue a list of engravings from modern artists, similar to that in your Magazine for March, 1784?

What think you of Abbé Winkelman's dogmatism, vide Mag. Sept. 1784, p. 670? My old friend Boydell can now refute it.

What has been done in consequence of Norman's will, Mag. Oct. 1784?

I think I remember Alex. Stevens keeping a book-stall in Pope's-head Alley.

In hopes you will excuse this

"Rudis indigestaque moles,"

I am, Sir, your sincere well-wisher, W.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

July 17.

I RESUME the strictures on Mr. Pennant's "London."

P. 154, l. 2. There are no proofs whatever that Cardinal Wolsey was a butcher's son.

P. 160, l. 23, for "inhabited" read "formerly inhabited."

P. 163. In the article "Tybourne" it is said, though not meant, that *Bourne* gave name to a manor before the Conquest. The fact is, that *Tybourne* is the manor which occurs in *Domesday*; it should have been also mentioned that *Tye* was the name of a brook.

P. 165. The Latin inscription here is said to be "on" the obelisk. From this mode of expression one might expect to find it upon the obelisk itself, whereas the lines were written upon occasion of its being erected. Qu. Who was the author of them?

P. 166, l. 7. "Malheureuses." Were it not for the gender of this word, one might suppose Mr. P. meant the unhappy clients who split upon the rocks and shelves, i. e. the devouring lawyers with which Chancery-lane abounds; or does he mean the ladies of the ton, another species of rocks and shelves peculiar to this place, and of equal danger with the others? Perhaps, having in his eye the well-known line,

"Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charyb-
din,"

he adverts to the danger which all ranks incur in steering through this dangerous passage.

P. 202, l. 1 & 2. Qu. the authority for Wynkyn de Worde's living at the *Baulcon*? Most of his books were printed "at the signe of the Sonne."

P. 220, l. 9. Who was the "famous Capt. John Smith?" and when was his history, to which Mr. P. refers, printed? Many of Mr. P's readers will, I am sure, thank him for this information, after having so much excited their curiosity concerning this man.

P. 237, l. 21. Read "*Acropolis*." Of this *Arxis*, see Wood's *Athenæ*, vol. II. fasci 96. It is astonishing that Mr. P, in describing Barber-surgeons hall, should have omitted to mention, that the upper end is formed out of one of the towers or barbicans of London Wall, still remaining in a tolerably perfect condition.

P. 241, l. 12. Qu. What is meant by the "antient silk-worm?"

P. 243. The Dolphin Inn, in Bishopsgate Street, should have been mentioned

as well as the White Hart, if it were only for the date upon the gateway, which has, perhaps, been occasionally renewed as well as that of the White Hart.

P. 252, l. ult. dele the note of interrogation.

P. 254, l. 11, and p. 178, l. 5. "Legend" should not have been printed in Italicks. A certain class of readers may mistake it for a proper name, or enquire who wrote Legend.

P. 305, l. 9. It is impossible to make sense of this line, even with the correction of Mr. Urban's Reviewer.

P. 307. Holbein's paintings of the Triumphs of Riches and Poverty are said by Mons. Mechel, in his curious copies of the Death's Dance, commonly, though erroneously, ascribed to Holbein, to have perished in the Fire of London; but qu. Mons. Mechel's authority for this assertion, as well as that of Mr. P. for supposing them to be in Mr. Fleischman's cabinet?

P. 326. Many of Mr. P's readers would have been infinitely obliged to him for some proof that Richard II's picture, and that of Talbot, were painted by the painter-stainers. The latter portrait seems to have been engraved in Spelman's "*Aspilologia*," p. 67.

P. 322. Put the dagger after the word "times," in l. 15, and all will be right. Mr. P. did not, as your Reviewer conceives, mean to cite Holinshed for the view of Baynard's Castle.

P. 331, l. 7. Mr. P. is mistaken in saying that the Dance of Death at Basil was composed by Holbein, for it was most certainly composed long before he was born.

P. 346. There are very good grounds for supposing the picture, here ascribed to Jane Shore, to be a copy from a well-known Venus rising from the Sea, by Correggio, reduced to a half-length. Should it be objected, that the painting at King's College is too ancient to have been the work of Correggio, it is answered, that he may have copied from an older one.

P. 371. An Antiquarian note, referring to some authority for the curious Shiboeth story, would have been more in character than the Scriptural reference to the Book of Judges. The last note in this page might have been spared, as it conveys no information.

P. 372. "Its Gothic front terminates the end of King-street." The word printed in Italicks must be understood, and

and it is, no doubt, so intended by Mr. P. in its literal modern sense; for, surely, never was architectural absurdity carried to such an extreme as in this instance. The citizens have certainly offended Heaven, for their petition, *Domine, dirige nos!* has not been heard.

P. 383. The references to Newcourt are misquoted. The form of prayer to deprecate indigestions must have been very curious, and ought to be revived in all churches throughout the city.

P. 385. There are no portraits of Italian merchants in the great room at Mercers Hall.

P. 388. It appears likewise from Dr. Moffet's curious "Treatise on Foods," that Bucklersbury was inhabited, in Queen Elizabeth's time, by chemists, druggists, and apothecaries, whom he calls upon to decide a question, whether sweet smells correct pestilent air; and adds, that Bucklersbury, "by reason that it is wholly replenished with physick, drugs, and spicery, and was daily perfumed in the time of the plague with pounding of spices, melting of gums, and making pertumes for others, escaped that great plague brought from Newhaven, whereof there died so many, that scarce any house was left unvisited: 21,530 only in London, anno 1563."—P. 97, edit. 1746, 12mo.

P. 390, l. 20. It is astonishing that Mr. P. should be unacquainted with Hollar's charming Views of the old Royal Exchange.

P. 429, l. 13. Qu. What is meant by the words, "at the yearly rent of ninety-nine years?" Perhaps for "years" we should read "pounds."

I ought not to conclude these remarks without repeating my acknowledgements to Mr. P. for much amusemēt and valuable information. LONDINENSIS.

MR. URBAN,

July 5.

THESE are very few of those who have any pretensions to literature, that are not sensible of the great value and usefulness of antient coins in matters of geography and chronology. If any one be doubtful, or not apprised of this, let him peruse Ezek. Spanheim, *De Usu et Præstantia Numismatum*, Pere Harduin, Sig. Haym, &c. and he will soon be convinced of the truth of the above observation concerning those two branches of learning. The beauty and excellency of the workmanship in the antient coins, especially when they are found in high

preservation, are a second reason or motive why all lovers of art and elegance should be enamoured of them; and for this I refer to a gold coin of *Amyntas*, the grandfather of *Alexander the Great*, in the cabinet of the late Mr. Duane, and thence transferred to the *Hunterian Museum*; as also to some admirable pieces of *Alexander* and *Lyfmacbus*. A third use and recommendation of these valuable remains, even when they are in the very worst condition, and so corroded with rust as not to afford a single letter, and only a faint representation of the Emperor's head, is, to decide and determine something concerning places where they are found, viz. whether the *Romans* had ever been there, and whether a barrow, or encampment be *Roman*, and not *British*, or *Saxon*, or *Danish*. It is in respect now to these established pieces that the Antiquary, be he ever so learned and accomplished, becomes an object of ridicule to illiterate malaperts, who are always ready to depreciate those that know more than themselves; for it is a true observation, and, I presume, ever will be so, that dissipation, idleness, and ignorance, are the greatest enemies of all sound learning and polite literature. This, as I said, Sir, must be so, because it has its foundation in the nature of things; for the *horse-and-dog men*, as one may call those who spend all their time amongst those animals, have no other chance of preserving any esteem in the world, but by having recourse to scoffing, and making a jest of every thing that carries the appearance of a superior knowledge in literature, that so they may lower and bring down the true and industrious scholar into a situation or level equal, or perhaps inferior, to themselves; and I appeal to you, Mr. Urban, who know the world so well, whether this be not the real ground of all those senseless reflexions cast on the learned Antiquary, and the laborious Virtuoso, at this day. I was led, Sir, to these remarks by an old *Roman* coin of the larger brass, shewn to me last week by Mr. Lowe, of Southwell. It was so eaten with rust and disfigured, that I could but just discern it was of *Roman* fabrication. But understanding, upon enquiry, it was found in a camp-like piece of ground, called *Combs*, near *Southwell*, in *Nottinghamshire*, it became instantly to me a substantial proof of that spot of ground's having been certainly once occupied by the *Romans*; and that, notwithstanding the

the doubts of Mr. *Rafal**, whether the encampment belonged to them or some other nation. Mr. *Rooke* was undoubtedly right in ascribing it to them †, the defaced coin in question very fully confirming that appropriation. L. E.

Mr. URBAN, *March 16.*

A MIDST the biographical entertainments of this curious and communicative age, I am disappointed, like many others, in not meeting with some good account of Mr. UPTON, formerly Prebendary of *Rocheſter*, and so juſtly celebrated for his Canons of Criticiſm, Remarks upon Spenser, Observations on *Shakeſpeare*, and, I believe, alſo for ſome Strictures on Chaucer, &c. &c. It would be a buſineſs of no great difficulty to ſelect circumſtances for the intereſting narrative. The newly-pu bliſhed works of *Warburton* may, perhaps, afford but little mention of his name and writings; but I am ſure, among the other literary gentlemen now living who knew the Prebendary, ſufficient information might be got to render the piece complete, and very grateful to the publick—the friends of criticiſm in particular.

A new edition of all his works would form a very acceptable acquiſition; and I only wiſh that to execute it were conſiſtent with the avocations, and I might perhaps have added, the ability, of

Yours, &c. PHILOLOGOS.

Mr. URBAN, *Shadwell, July 4.*

WHEN the utility of a cuſtom, eſta bliſhed and approved of for ages, comes to be diſputed, it is impoſſible but doubts ſhould ariſe, whether a reform is not more pleaſing and plauſible in theory than eaſy in practice. Your correſpondent, p. 303, is an advocate againſt the celibacy of the fellows of colleges, and quotes the Imperial eſta bliſhment at *Moscow*. There are ſeveral cuſtoms in *Ruſſia* that may, perhaps, be adduced equally as proper as this; ſuch as pariſh prieſts being obliged to be married men, and, when widowers, no longer capable of holding the benefice—not allowed to marry a ſecond time; or, if allowed (for I write from memory), it is held rather diſgraceful. But, waving theſe circumſtances, the Principal is only mentioned. Permit me to aſk how many Principals of

our colleges and ſtalls are married alſo? The obſervation is certainly true, that, “among men who are engaged in active life,” it is to be obſerved, that thoſe who are married are the moſt diligent. I feel the truth of this remark: half a dozen powerful reaſons urge me to an early application to, and a late retreat from, buſineſs, and draws thoſe propenſities in a proper channel, that would, perhaps, be otherwiſe miſapplied. Yet I much doubt if the ſame cauſes would produce the ſame effects in a collegian, a fellow, a man of ſtudious life, of an investigating ſoul. Their preſent ſituations are eaſy; without the anxious cares of life, they may purſue their ſtudies, improve their minds, attend to their weighty charge; their paſſive, retired, contemplative lives, giving them thoſe advantages—advantages that their benevolent founders intended they ſhould have.

Suppoſe a married fellow, for inſtance, with an amiable wife and half a ſcore children, ruſhing from his home in his old ruſty worſted ſtockings, dajned from his ankle to his calf, pointed at by his pupils (for, alas! who does not know that poverty is dependant and deſpised!), hearing them in conſuſion, whiſt his hand in his breeches-pocket graſps the few pieces that he recolleſts ſhould have been left at home to provide the ſhort commons of an hungry family, and his eye meets the dangling chain and ſeals of the puerile Noble before him, will not the conſtraiſt ſtrike him? is he without paſſions? and wilt they not be excited? Certainly—“here’s bread enough, and to ſpare, while I periſh with hunger,” and all this produced by thoſe feelings ariſing from his ſituation as a huſband and a father! Can he purſue thoſe laborious and investigating ſtudies, ſo attached to his peculiar ſituation as the *Welſh* curate is deſcribed ſtudying his diſcourſe? If this colouring be too high, perhaps your correſpondent falls under the ſame charge, when an immoral conduct is ſuppoſed: in order to advance his argument. In ſhort, the reſtraint is not grievous, becauſe it may be reſigned with the ſtation; and this ſeems to be one of thoſe peculiar ſituations that admits not of the character of

Yours, &c.

BENEDICT IN A BUSTLE.

Mr. URBAN, *July 13.*

YOUR enquiry, p 535, after the meaning of the word *Mafſelen*, let me about conſulting my Oriental Dictionaries

* *Ratall's* Hiſtory and Antiquities of the Town and Church of Southwell, p. 366, ſeq.
† Mr. *Rooke's* memoir in vol. IX. of *Archæologia*, p. 200.

onaries; whence I learnt that, allowing for the difference of the vowel in the first syllable, an *q* for an *e*, it is an Arabic Noun which has two senses, either of them suitable to the Virg'n Mary: "*fecum secum habens, & fecuræ vicina.*" The former of these I should prefer, nothing being more common than to see the mother of our Lord represented with her infant in her arms. POLYPRAGMON.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 29.*

IT was observed by Sir Isaac Newton, that, when a beam of light passes along near the surface of bodies, the rays, instead of proceeding on in a direct line, are bent outwards. This *inflexion* of light, as it is called, is supposed to be occasioned by a very rare medium surrounding the bodies. Now it having been the opinion of some, that the electric phenomena also are the effect of this medium, which is called æther, is it not probable, if they be, that the angle of the abovementioned *inflexion* might be altered by the bodies being strongly electrified? Not having an opportunity myself of making accurate experiments on light, I much wish some of your readers would try what effect would be produced both by the *positive* and negative electricity; and they would much oblige me by communicating the result of their experiments. A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *July 8.*

IN reading the Ecclesiastical History of former centuries, one is very much at a loss for the names of the sovereign pontiffs. I wish some correspondent would favour us with a catalogue of these from the *earliest times*, mentioning the dates of the months and years in which they were elected, and the style they assumed: thus, 19th May. 1769. Cardinal Ganganelli, by the style of Clement XIV. &c. 18th Feb. 1773. Cardinal Beaschi, by the style of, &c. S. E.

Mr. URBAN, *July 17.*

THE mention of the death of Mrs. Hallows, Dr. Young's housekeeper, in your *Obituary* for May last, p. 476, and the rap on Mr. H. Croft's knuckles, in the following month, p. 520, induce me to trouble you with an epitaph on the frame of a North window in the choir of the church of All Saints, Hertford, commemorating that lady's father;

"DANIEL HALLOWES,
Rector 40 years,
Cæ. 6, 1741, æt. 71."

"Prope in comitibus,
Spe lætæ resurrectionis in Christo,
dormit."

DANIEL HALLOWES,
hujus ecclesiæ per 40 annos
rector indiguus.

Obiit 6 die Octobris, anno æt. 71,
A.D. 1741.

Dawn, glorious day, when Christ shall say,
Awake, and be new-drest.

Resume thy spirit, and for my merit,
Be thou entirely blest.

This inscription was by his own appointment."

Over Mr. H's grave, in the church-yard, at the North-east corner of the chancel, is a slab thus inscribed:

The remains of
DANIEL HALLOWES,
40 years vicar of this parish,
were here buried the 10th day of
October, 1741.

Anna Hallows, relict
of the above Daniel
Hallows, was buried
the 16th day of February, 1777.
Their hope was in Christ.

"I will ransom them from the power of
the grave: I will redeem them from death."

Hosea [xiii. 14.]
"Believe, and look with triumph on the
grave." YOUNG.

This stone is fenced with a cradle of iron rails; and close to it, on the North; is the turf grave of their daughter, the late housekeeper to Dr. Young, who ended her life on a small sufficiency, which barely paid for her board, at a house in Castle-street, Hertford.

Mrs. H. was dead to all Mr. C's purposes of enquiry, for her mental faculties were deranged some time before her decease.

Against the East wall of the church, without, is a head-stone for (it is presumed her brother) Mr. John Hallows, who died May 2, 1787; and Letitia, his wife, who died Dec. 15, 1781, aged 66.

Yours, &c. D. H.

Observations on the First Volume of Mr. GOUGH's Edition of Camden's Britannia. (Continued from p. 412):

P 80. "ELATVS"—add *HEIC SITVS*,
OR SEPULTVS.

81. The barony of Lansdown did not pass to the heirs of Sir Bevil; nor could it without a special remainder, because Sir Bevil's son was the first lord.

83. If Mr. Gough had read the inscriptions on the brass tables before the Exchange at Bristol, he would have found that they were *certainly* intended as money-counters.

P. 83. To the list of eminent persons born in Bristol should be added Thomas Chatterton, born 1752, died 1770.

Mr. Hume revenges himself upon Bristol, where he had been ill-used, by a sarcasm not very consistent with the dignity of history. Speaking of Naylor, who imitated the outward demeanour of our Saviour, he says: "He entered Bristol on a horse; *I suppose from the difficulty, in that place, of finding an ass.*" Hist. of England, vol. VII. p. 346, 8vo.

95. The Temd, in Shropshire, seems to have the same British etymology with Tame, Temes, &c.

128. "Florence *insinuates* that Y-thene is a Saxon word"—He positively asserts it; "Anglicè," says he.

141. "Silchester consists of *nine* sides"—and afterwards—"it is *septangular*"—In fact, it is neither, but octangular, and consequently consists of eight sides.

159. William, created Lord, and afterwards Earl, Craven, built a magnificent house at Hampstead-Marshall for Elizabeth, daughter of James I, Electress Palatine, and Queen of Bohemia, to whom it is said he was privately married. It is certain that he was one of the young courtiers who voluntarily attached themselves to the fortunes of this amiable and unfortunate Princess, who, from her engaging behaviour, was in the Low Countries called "the queen of hearts." Mr. Harte, in his Life of Gustavus Adolphus, says, that her marriage cost 246,572l; and, as a proof of the uncertainty of human grandeur, we find her complaining of poverty in p. 203 of Sir George Broome's original Letters, 8vo, 1787; in the Preface to which is a further account of her, and of Lord Craven's romantic passion. Osborne thus speaks of her (Traditional Memoirs of King James, 43): "God—hath now at last cast her into an ocean of calamities, in which she still remains, a floating example to other princes of the instability of fortune; as she did, in her prosperity, of civility and goodness." In reading (Wilson, apud Granger's Biogr. Hist. vol. I. p. 317) that she was in her "*utmost need*," pictured "like a poor Irish mantler, with her hair hanging about her ears, and her child at her back, with the king her father carrying the cradle after her," we experience the same indignation as when we see Milton ridiculing the poverty of Charles II:

*Centum exulantis viscera marcupii regis:
and the same sorrow as we feel in viewing so amiable a character as Mr. Addison*

degrading himself, in his Freeholder, to laugh at the indigence of the son of K. James II.

163. "The Vicar of Bray changed his religion four times"—it could be *only* thrice; for the religion of England continued Roman, though not Popish, during the reign of Hen. VIII.

Ib. col. 2. "Thirty *sovereigns* have been Knights of the Garter"—we should read, crowned heads; because electors and other sovereigns are afterwards enumerated.

268. Severn is navigable to within a mile of Welsh-pool; which is, *by land*, 20 miles beyond Shrewsbury.

273. Edward Southwell, esq. was not *created* Lord Clifford, but substantiated his claim to that barony in right of his grandmother.

274. "Stoke-house, the seat of Mr. Lippincott"—he is *Sir Henry L.*, his father Henry, sometime M. P. for Bristol, being in 1778 made a baronet.

Ib. Redland is now the seat of Jeremy Baker, esq. nephew of Mr. Innys.

302. To the catalogue of persons educated at Oriel College may be added, Robert Langland, author of *Piers Plowman's Visions* (see Warton on Spenser, p. 89, note, 1st edit.); Sir John Birkenhead, a political scribbler of some note during the civil wars of the last century (see Gent. Mag. 1786, p. 1009); Lord Chancellor Talbot; Dr. Joseph Warton, the learned and ingenious master of Winchester school.

328. See some curious particulars concerning the priory of Chyk-sond or Chicklands, in Mr. Caldecott's Report of Cases relative to a Justice of the Peace, p. 167—171.

343. Thomas Creech, the translator of Lucretius, Horace, Manilius, &c. was also presented to Wellwyn in 1699; he killed himself in 1700; but not, as the Biographia says, before he had taken possession of his living. See his article in the edition by Dr. Kippis.

345. In Bp. Sprat's "True Account and Declaration of the horrid Conspiracy against the late King, his present Majesty, and the present Government," 8vo, 1685, there is a plan of The Rye.

Ib. col. 1, l. 33. May not this monogram signify Farina? and might not the amphora contain flour?

347. If the name of COLONIA be preserved in the Coln, and Colney-street, it may be so in Colney Hatch, co. Middlesex, and Colne Green, co. Herts, the
seat

feat of Lord Chancellor Cowper, which cannot be denominated from the river.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, *Wigbill, July 19.*

I HAD not thought to trouble you again; but I find it necessary to inform D. H. in return for his politeness, p. 546, that my feelings are not at all hurt by his statement of the representations of party writers; and, were it otherwise, I do not know that the feelings of an individual ought to prevent the appearance of historical truths. The sentiments, which occurred to me upon reading Bp. Burnet's history, I put upon paper through the same desire as prompted your correspondent; and, if I had previously seen his account, it is probable I should not have troubled you with mine. If he can be supposed to mean only, that there was great difference between the *crimes* imputed to Lord Russell and to the Bishop of St. David's, I readily agree with him; the one was the crime of a great mind, the other of a despicably mean one; the one was of a public, the other more immediately of a private nature; but, unless he will favour us with some better evidence to support his assertions, I must certainly think the "guilt" of the Bishop to be extremely doubtful. I have no doubt but I shall be convinced; and, when I am so, I can assure D. H. I shall have no "satisfaction" in defending my "ancestor," as he is called by a mistake*, which I think proper to be noticed, lest another sin should appear in the black catalogue. The experience of your correspondent, probably, would better establish a moral maxim; but I have not yet observed either of the "twins, simony and avarice," in the same character with a judicious and extensive liberality.

I will take the liberty to ask the writer of Dr. Owen's character, p. 125, of your present volume, on what grounds he represents Dr. W. as so likely to form the "polite scholar, and eloquent divine;" and as imparting to his pupils "a clear acquaintance with all the liberal sciences."

THO. WATSON.

MR. URBAN, *Berford-square, July 3.*

IN your last volume, p. 523, a lady, who signs herself "Sophy," wishes to make out, that two of the arms in Bathorne hall window belong to the families of *Cosbys* and *Burrs*. I am certain

* *Relation* we acknowledge would have been a more proper term. EDIT.

he is totally mistaken with regard to the arms of the former, they being as follow:

A chevron between three leopards faces, Sable, on a canton, Or. A saltire, Vert, between a crofflet in chief, Gules. A lizard erect in the dexter, a salmon in the sinister, fesse points of the fourth, and a dexter hand couched in base, Gules, for the noble family of *Cosby*, of Stradbally hall, in the Queen's county, Ireland.

As for the *Burrs*, I find no mention of them in any book of Heraldry extant. If such a family now, or ever did, exist, they must either be of foreign extraction, or of late date, and little consequence. If you will insert this, I hope it may meet the eyes of Sophy. TOM SEARCH.

MR. URBAN, *July 12.*

AS a further explanation of *Hagmenai*, p. 499, you may add, that in Scotland, till very lately (if not in the present time), there was a custom of distributing sweet cakes, and a particular kind of fugared bread, for several days before and after the new year; and on the last night of the old year (peculiarly called *Hagmenai*), the visitors and company made a point of not separating till after the clock struck twelve, when they rose, and, mutually kissing each other, wished each other a happy new year. Children and others, for several nights, went about from house to house as *guisards*, that is, disguised, or in masquerade dresses, singing,

Rise up, good wife, and be no' swier (lazy),
To deal your bread as long's your here,
The time will come when you 'll be dead,
And neither want nor meal nor bread.

Some of those masquerades had a fiddle, and, when admitted into a house, entertained the company with a dramatic dialogue, partly *extempore*. B. A.

MR. URBAN, *July 14.*

YOUR correspondent Northumbriensis's ingenious explanation of *Hagman beigh*, p. 499, reminds me of the origin and root of some other common and cant terms; for instance, that very usual one among the exhibitors of legerdemain tricks, who almost always preface their feats with the words *bocus pecus*. These are probably derived from that arch legerdemain trick of the Romish priests converting the sacramental bread into Deity, in which wonderful metamorphosis the words *boc est corpus* made a conspicuous part of the ceremony, and which word I consider as the root of our modern *bicus pecus*.

Another common term among our modern

modern slight-of-hand men is *biccins doBus*. The origin of this is, probably, to be found also among the old Roman Catholics. When the good people of this island were under their thralldom, their priests were looked up to with the greatest veneration, and their presence were announced in the assemblies with the terms *bic est doBus* *bic est doBus*! and this probably is the origin of the modern corruption *biccins doBus*.

Another (though not so common) corruption has its origin from the same source. It is well known that the Romish religion attracted much its votaries by the pageantry of superb exhibition and shew, and in which the charms of music bore a very principal share. When any of their finer pieces were to be performed, the people were all attention and expectation, and the buz of "now we shall have the *Debra Fundis*" did not improbably run through the less learned part of the assembly; which *Debra Fundis* may not unlikely be deduced from the first words of the 130th Psalm, *De profundis*, &c. "Out of the deep," &c.

Yours, &c. M. F.

THE PERAMBULATOR, PART I.

"Where he went, and what he saw *."

ON Easter Tuesday morn, Mr. Urban, I took a walk from Amersham to Beaconsfield, distant about six miles. I had not advanced far on my journey before I heard a shouting and clapping of hands. When I arrived on the spot, which was a wood, two youths were amusing themselves by giving pain to a pretty little harmless animal, and endeavouring, by noise and intimidation, to bring him to the ground, to kill him with their dogs, and have a tid-bit for dinner; for squirrels are said to be good eating. But I had the pleasure, after staying an hour, to see the nimble creature tire them out; for, as fast as he lost his hold, and dropt from bough to bough, and from spray to spray, he with great agility caught hold of another, and climbed up again to his usual height. Had they had drums and fifes, which are generally used at this sport, poor Scug would probably have been taken.

Going over Wyckham Common, Mr. Urban, I observed, about two miles before me, to the right, a tall object, that had the appearance of a Mumbo-jumbo, at least of a structure like Islington church when inclosed in wicker or basket-

work, and seemingly as high. On meeting a shepherd boy, I asked him what church it was, for I had not been in that part of the country before. The lad exclaimed, "La, Sir, don't you know Penn Yews?" "No, my lad, I do not." "I thought," said he, "every body knew Penn Yews; why, they grow in General Haviland's garden;" where I found them on my return home from Beaconsfield. They are planted parallel with the garden-wall, at the bottom of the centre walk, a few feet only asunder. They are the tallest yews I ever saw, those fine ones of the Earl of Harrington's, at Gawsforth, in Cheshire, not excepted, which I have heretofore described. They are *umbrageous*; these are *not so*; for I see they lop them yearly to encourage their shooting, which is an infallible method for that purpose. One of them, in the winter of 1786, lost about two yards of its top by a high wind, being so tall and slender. Two young men in the place told me they had been planted about *four score years*, for their grandfather, *eighty-eight years of age*, could just remember that circumstance. They are little, if any thing, above two feet diameter at the butt, having been so well cultivated as to attain a surprising height; and the unbroken-top one, if it stands the winter bleakwinds a few years, will be a prodigy; but I am doubtful if that can be expected: however, they are a curious pair of plants, the sight whereof will give pleasure to every connoisseur.

I grant your correspondent Observer, that there remains much to be said yet on this unexhausted subject, especially respecting the age, and some particulars of those old yews I have lately pointed out. When I am indulged in my turn, I have a great deal of timber-like matter to communicate, such as informing Mr. Urban and friends how to compute the age of a tree with certainty, &c. &c. &c.

Yours, &c.

T. GOSLING.

Mr. URBAN, *Lichfield Museum, July 5.*

I BEG leave to communicate to you, and by your means to the publick, a copy of a Manual of Devotions, which, I hope, you will think no unreasonable supplement to what Dr. Nash hath lately published relative to Queen Catherine Parr. It is written on vellum, and bound in a singular manner in plated silver. The size of the book is two inches and an half by two inches. At the end is written, in a different hand, an account by what means it became the property of the present

* What I saw at Beaconsfield, in my next.

sent worthy possessor, John Levett, esq. who, in the most polite manner, permitted me to copy it. You will perceive the orthography is carefully attended to; and, as the Manual has never yet been published, I hope you will afford it a place in your Magazine, which will oblige many of your readers, particularly

Yours, &c. RICH. GREENE.

"Most benigne Lorde Jesu graunt me thy grace, that it may alway worke in me, and perseuere with me vnto the end.

"Graunt me that I may euer desyre and will that which is most acceptable to thee.

"Thy will be my will, and my will be to follow alway thy wille.

"Let there be alway in me one will and one desyre with thee, and that I have no desire to will or not to will but as thoue wilt.

"Lorde, thou knowest what thinge is moste profitable and moste expedient for me.

"Giue therefore whatthow wilt, as muche as thou wilt, and what thou wilt.

"Doe with me what thou wilt, as it shall please thee, and as shal be moste to thyne honour.

"Put me where thou wilt, and freely do with me in all things after thy will.

"Thy creature I am, and in thy handes, leade and tourne me where thou wilt.

"Lo! I am thy seruant, ready to all thinges that thou commandest; for I desyre not to liue to my self but to thee.

"Lorde Jesu, I pray the graunte me grace that I neuer set my herte on the thynges of thys worlde, but that all worldly and carnall affections may vtterly dye and be mortified in me.

"Graunt me, aboue all thinges, that I may rest in the, and fully quiet and pacifye my herte in thee.

"For thou, Lorde, arte the verry true peace of herte, and the perfecte rest of the soule: and withoute the all thinges be greuous and vnquiet.

"My Lorde Jesu, I beseeche the, bee with me in euery place, and at all tymes; and lette it be to me a speciall solace, gladly for thy loue to lacke all worlde's solace.

"And if thou withdrawe thy comforte from me at any tyme, keepe me, O Lorde, from desperacion, and make me patiently to abide thy will and ordinance.

"O Lorde Jesu, thy iugements bee righteous, and thy prouidence is muche better for me than all that I can imagine or deuise. Wherefore do with me in all thinges as it shall please the, for it maye not be but well all that thou doest.

"If thou wilt that I be in light, be thou blessed: if thou wilt that I be in darknes, be thou also blessed.

"If thou vouchesafe to comforte me, be thou highly blessed: if thou wilt I lye in trouble, and without comforte, be thou likewise euer blessed.

(To be continued in our next.)

Mr. URBAN,

April 16.

IF the inclosed Epitaphs, collected from Cheshunt Church-yard, by a TRAVELLER, while his dinner was dressing, will entertain your Readers, or correct your Obituary, they are at your service.

In memory of

Mr. EDMUND SOUTH,

who departed this life

January 11, 1784, aged 66 years.

Where thoughts of guilt invade the troubled breast,

The spirit's wounded, and farewell to rest.

But he—his life of innocence so led,

That peace in sickness made an easy bed.

Art thou an husband—to thy partner yield,

As he—Love's tribute by Affection seal'd.

Art thou a parent—to thy children show

A love like his—a debt which parents owe.

Art thou a Christian—learn of him to blend

Sound faith, good deeds, and manners to the end

Alfo Mr. EDMUND SOUTH,

son of the above,

who departed this life

January 21, 1779, aged 27 years.

On an altar-tomb:

In memory of

GEORGE BARNE, Esq.

who departed this life March 14, 1780, aged 67.

Here humble BARNE, rejoind'd to kindred clay,

Sleeps but to wake in Heaven's eternal day.

Manners so simple, morals so refin'd,

Such warm affections, with so meek a mind,

Faith so well founded, Hope by joy confess'd,

And Charity by Bounty so express'd,

Through life attendant to his latest breath,

Forc'd Truth with tears to tell it at his death.

In memory of

JAMES CRAIG, Esq.

who departed this life the 20th

of April, 1789, aged 64 years.

In memory of

Mrs. MARY STOW, widow,

who died 12th March, 1788,

aged 82 years.

On a head-stone:

Sacred

to the memory of

the Rev. THOMAS GRIFFIN, B.D.

who died March 24, 1788, aged 32.

ELEANOR LANG, died June 13, 1785, aged

13 years. WILLIAM, her brother, died 13th

January, 1786, aged 2 years. MARY, their

sister, died 31 January, 1788, aged 13.

Weep not for us, parents dear,

We are not dead, but sleeping here.

Our debts are paid; our graves you see;

Therefore prepare to follow we.

• An eminent dancing-master.

On

On an altar-tomb, supporting a pyramid, with urns at the four corners, and on it a chevron between three owls, impaling, Paley of six on a bend three estoiles: Here lieth the body of MARY PRASCOTT, daughter of GEORGE PRASCOTT, Esq. and MARY his wife, of Theobalds Park, in this parish, who departed this life the 2d of November, 1775, in the 20th year of her age.

On an altar-tomb:
Beneath
are deposited the remains
of

ELIZABETH, daughter of JOHN FIELD,
citizen and apothecary of London,
who died December 9, 1781,
aged 23 years.

Arms, a chevron engrailed between
three gerbes, impaling a lion rampant.

Here lieth the body of
SARAH ETHERINGTON, widow,
who died March 3, 1786,
in the 75th year of her age.
Upwards of 50 years of her life
were spent with the friends
who erect this stone in memory of,
and in gratitude for,
her faithful
and affectionate service.

He that is faithful in that which is least, is
faithful also in much.

To the memory of
PHEBE WALLIS,
who departed this life

Dec. 18, 1778, aged 2 years and 3 months.
Why should we mourn thy quick remove,
And overlook thy gain,
Stranger to all the ills we prove,
As conflicts, trials, pain?
While terror reigns, and wild dismay,
When Judgment shall descend,
What crowds will wish their mortal day
Had found as quick an end!

In memory of
Mr. JOHN MORRICE,
who died February 13, 1788,
aged 49 years.

In memory of
Mr. JOHN COOKE,
cooper and citizen of London.
He died 3 March, 1785,
aged 75 years.

Here are to lie the remains of
THOMAS and REBECCA PALMER,
who endeavoured so to live as to obtain
a happy resurrection.
He died the 31st day of August, 1789,
aged 83 years.
She died the 18th day of May, 1782,
aged 76 years.

Within this church lies the body of
Mrs. SARAH PALMER,
their only daughter,
who lived beloved, and died lamented.
Sincere in her piety to God and charity to the
poor, dutiful to her parents, and most
affectionate to her brothers. She died in
April 1766, in the 34th year of her age.
Be ready, the present time is only yours.

Here lieth the remains of
Mr. JOHN BUSH,
of Oxford, who died
27 November, 1783, aged 42.
Now troubles cease, now earthly joys are fled,
Now cease to mourn, ye sorrowers for the dead.
To heavenly joys behold his soul aspires,
And mingles with the blest immortal choirs.

On the base of a pyramid, on which
is a saltire engrailed, charged with a
shield of pretence, in an orle of cinque-
foils; crest, a muzzled bear: and by
the lower side of this coat the escutcheon
of pretence single, and the saltire en-
grailed, impaling a pelican vulning her-
self:

On the East side:

In a vault under this monument
is deposited all that is mortal
of JOHN ASHFORDBY, Esq.
late of this parish,
who died February 25, 1747,
aged 70 years.

As an instance of the regard and esteem
he bears to the memory of
the best of fathers,
JOHN ASHFORDBY his son,
erected this monument.

On the North side:

Also here lies deposited
all that is mortal of
Mrs. FRANCES ASHFORDBY,
relict of JOHN ASHFORDBY, Esq.
who died 16 April, 1774,
aged 86 years.

On the West side:

Also near this place is interred
MARY ASHFORDBY, first wife
of the said JOHN ASHFORDBY,
who died 17 April, 1717, aged 39 years.
Also two children by his last
wife, FRANCES ASHFORDBY,
who both died in their infancy.

On the South side:

In memory of the late
JOHN ASHFORDBY, Esq. whose
exemplary, wife, and amiable qualities
did honour to his posterity. He was
a dutiful son, an affectionate husband,
a tender parent, and a sincere friend.
He departed this life Sept. 30, 1778,
aged 52 years.

JOHN CARTIER, Esq. died January 25, 1774,
aged 89 years.

MARY his wife, died June 21, 1782,
aged 86 years.

In this vault are interred
the body of **Mrs. MARY CHOLMLEY***,
who died 30 July, 1764,
aged 76 years.

Also her daughter **MARY**, the wife of
WILLIAM TATNALL,
of Theobalds, who died 17 March, 1771,
aged 68 years.

Likewise **WILLIAM TATNALL**,
the husband of the said **MARY**,
who died Nov. 21, 1785, aged 75 years.

Here rests all that was mortal
of the late reverend, learned, and pious

JOHN VASON, M.A.†

who was minister of the congregation of
Protestant Dissenters in this parish 17 years.
He ceased from his labours, and was called to
receive his reward February the 10th, 1763,
aged 53 years.

“Be followers of him who through faith
“and patience inherit the promises.”

And **MARY** his wife died the 8th of May,
1771, aged 72.

On wood :

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, died Sept. 24, 1782,
aged 21 years.

In silence here beneath a youth is laid,
By whom the sports of Nature were survey'd;
With ray sh'd breath o'er mead he did pursue
The started hare which o'er the landscape flew;
By which pursuit his heart, oppress'd with heat,
Plung'd in the stream which Nature thought
so sweet

But soon the stream a change to Nature gave,
And plung'd this youth deep in the silent grave.

EPITAPH IN RUMSEY CHURCH, HANTS.

In the vault beneath are deposited the remains of **FRANCES Viscountess PALMERSTON**,
daughter of Sir **FRANCIS POOLE**, Bart.

She was married to **HENRY Viscount PALMERSTON**, October 6, 1767;
and died in childbed, June 1, 1769.

With the nobler virtues that elevate our nature,
she possessed the softer talents that adorn it.

Pious, humble, benevolent, candid, and sincere, she followed the duties of Humanity,
and her heart was warm with all its best affections.

Her sense was strong, her judgement accurate, her wit engaging, and her taste refined;
while the elegance of her form, the graces of her manners,

and the natural propriety that ever accompanied her words and actions,
made her virtues doubly attracting, and taught her equally to command respect and love.

Such she lived, and such she died; calm, and resigned to the dispensation of Heaven;
leaving her friends to deplore her loss,

and cherish the dear remembrance of that worth they honoured living, and lament in death.

To the memory of the best of wives, the best of friends,
he, for whom the joint those tender names, dedicates this marble.

URSULA, daughter of **RICHARD** and **URSULA**
BRETT, died June 30, 1777, aged 12 years.
The life of youth may well compared be
Unto the blossoms of a fruitful tree,
That one day seems both pleasant, fine, and gay,
And on the morrow fades and dies away.

So did this youth drop in the midst of bloom,
Her day was short, her sun was set at noon.

ANN, her sister, died June 3, 1780,
aged 3 years and 7 weeks.

Sweet babe, adieu! short was thy stay,
Just look'd about, and call'd away.

RICHARD (their father) died July 5, 1783,
aged 49 years.

SARAH JONES, wife of **THOMAS JONES**,
of Enfield, Middlesex, gent. and daughter of
MR. PHINEAS PATISHULL,
who died 21 June, 1785, aged 34.
She lived beloved, and died lamented.

JOSEPH PATISHULL, of Leominster,
Herefordshire, died May 3, 1764, aged 76.
PHINEAS PATISHULL, his son, of Fenchurch
street, London, died 31 December, 1771,
aged 56 years.

Mrs. SARAH LINDOE,
wife of **Mr. DAVID LINDOE**,
died January 31, 1789, aged 23 years.

Against the North wall of the church :

In memory of

Mrs KATHARINE YOUNG,
who departed this life January 13,
1743, aged 54 years.

She lived by faith, and died in hope.

Also, the body of **JOSHUA YOUNG, M.D.**
who departed this life the 3d of August, 1753,
in the 64th year of his age.

Also, the body of **Mrs. ANNE YOUNG**,
who departed this life the 30th of Sept. 1755,
aged 55 years.

* He was united to the late **JOHN HOWAR**, Esq.

† Author of “*S. B. Knowledge*,” “*The Lord’s day Evening Entertainment*,” a set of
practical sermons, in six or eight volumes, and other excellent works.

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, (*from p. 532.*)*Wednesday, March 31, continued.*

MR. Secretary *Granville* rose, and thought it necessary, before the House broke up, to say something on the subject of the proposed bill for the better government of the province of Quebec. Mr. G. stated the difficulties that had hitherto occurred, which had prevented him from fulfilling his intention at the commencement of the last session of parliament; the unfortunate illness of his Majesty had rendered it impossible to take any step in it at that time. He had, however, lately transmitted the heads of a bill to Lord Dorchester, for his approbation; but he was afraid it would be impossible to bring it in this session.

Mr. Fox wished that, in this measure, or in the prosecution of it, gentlemen would not at all suppose any individual person to be considered as responsible for the undertaking. The House was responsible for it; and he appealed to common-sense, Would it not cast a heavy reflexion upon them for trifling, in the manner they appeared to do, in a matter of the utmost moment and importance? He thought his Majesty's Ministers had neglected their duty most flagrantly in this instance; for, acknowledging that his Majesty's illness, which happened previous to the beginning of the last session, might, in a great measure, prevent the system of government for that extensive province being presented to that House; yet there was time sufficient from the beginning of June till the end of August for the purpose; and he would say, that he thought the neglect unpardonable. The House was pledged to the people, the Ministers to the House: a solemn promise was made; and, when broken, a broken apology is made for it. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, April 1.

The royal assent was given, by commission, to 41 public and private bills.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Carwen* presented a petition from the inhabitants of the Isle of Man, against the Duke of Athol's bill.

Mr. *Dundas* had no objection whatever to the petition, as its operation would have the same tendency with the bill itself, namely, to cause a full investigation of the business, which was all

that was required. The bill was ordered to lie on the table, and the petitioners to be heard, by counsel.

Sir *John Miller* moved, that a committee be appointed to take into consideration the returns made from the various cities and market-towns of the weights and measures used in each. A committee was accordingly appointed, consisting of the members of London, Bristol, Liverpool, Hull, &c. and the county members.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, April 12.

Heard counsel on an appeal from the Court of Session, wherein George Stewart, esq. and Henry Hepburn, are appellants, and Messrs. John and James Bell are respondents. Affirmed the decree, with 40l. costs.

In the Commons, the same day, read, and passed, the Tamer ferry, and three other private bills.

Read the third time the expiring laws and the Exchequer loan bills.

Mr. Fox presented a petition from the merchants, traders, and citizens of Westminster, signed by upwards of 1800 persons, against the extension of the Excise laws, which they considered inimical to the liberties of the people; which petition was received, and referred to the committee on the said bill.

The order of the day being read, for the second reading of the Duke of Athol's bill, counsel on both sides were called to the bar. After they were heard, and three witnesses examined on the part of the petitioners, the question was put, that the bill be committed.

Mr. *Curwen* rose to object to the bill, and contended that there was no just ground for the House to go into the enquiry; the late Duke had received an ample compensation for the rights over the island; the treaty had been closed for 25 years, and ought not again to be opened. He stated the revenues of the island to have been but 950l. a year, for which the Duke had received 70,000l. with an annuity to himself and his Dukes, for each of their lives, of 2,000l. He concluded by moving, as an amendment, that the bill be committed to this day three months.

The *Chanc. of the Exchequer* was for the bill; contending, that as it was allowed

ledged by the noble Duke, that rights had been taken from his family which were not within the intent of the act, it was but just for the House to institute an enquiry into those allegations.

Mr. M. A. Taylor was strenuously against the bill; the bargain had been fairly made between the family of Athol and the publick; and he considered the compensation to have been most ample.

Sir James Johnstone was for the enquiry; if the House had done injustice, the sooner they repaired the injury the more it would be to their honour.

Mr. Ald. Sawbridge was willing to agree to the enquiry, if the result of such enquiry was permitted to be equally open to benefit the publick, as to benefit the noble Duke.

Mr. Harrison wished to know where the money was to come from, should the result of the enquiry prove that too much had been given.

Mr. Henniker was for the enquiry, particularly on account of part of the compensation having been given in an annuity of 2,000*l.* for two lives, which was a fact the present Duke could justly complain of, as he had thereby been manifestly injured in an hereditary right.

Mr. M. Montagu was against the appointing commissioners; conceiving that, by so doing, the House would be delegating their own powers to the custody of others.

Mr. Secretary Grenville said, the commissioners would be to make enquiry, the House to decide on it.

Sir Joseph Mawbey was for, and Sir John Miller against, the motion.

Mr. Dundas contended very strongly in support of the bill; and at eleven o'clock the House divided, Ayes 63, Noes 34. Majority 29 for the bill.

Tuesday, April 13.

The Exchequer loan bills were read the third time, and ordered to the Lords.

Sir John Miller said, that, since the adjournment of the House for the Easter holidays, he had received a letter from the Bishop of Autun, inclosing a proposition submitted by him to the French National Assembly, for an equalization of weights and measures, by a general and invariable standard, to be ascertained and agreed upon by the legislative wisdom of both countries. Sir John then entered pretty largely into the inconveniencies arising from the present confused state of the weights and measures through the whole kingdom; and

mentioned the different plans which had been offered for regulating the same. He remarked, that to effect universality in this measure, a standard should be sought for from Nature, which would, as well as being most general, likewise be most permanent; and said, the pendulum was the only standard which could be brought nearest to this, and the machine contrived for it such as must ascertain, to the greatest exactness, the quantities of bodies, from the vibration of that pendulum through a given space in a given time. These ideas he meant to submit to the publick in a more perfect form; but he had taken this opportunity of recommending them to the consideration of scientific men. He then moved, "that the reports of the committees appointed to enquire into the state of the weights and measures throughout the kingdom, presented to the House in 1758 and 1759, be referred to the committee appointed this year to consider the same."

Mr. Curwen seconded the motion, which was immediately agreed to.

The House resolved itself into a committee on the slave-trade, and counsel were heard on the part of the merchants, &c. of Liverpool, against the abolition.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, April 14.

Heard counsel in an appeal from the Court of Session, Bruce and Hamilton, appellants, and James Bruce, of Kinnaird, respondent.

In the Commons, the same day, in a committee of supply, various sums were voted for maintaining and employing convicts on the river Thames; to make good sums issued to the American Loyalists, &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Grenville moved for various papers relative to the establishment of a plan for collecting the land revenues of India; which, after some conversation, were ordered to be laid before the House.

Mr. Tierney moved for accounts of the teas imported by the India Company, and other papers relative to the state of their finances. These motions, after some conversation, were agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, April 15.

Counsel were further heard on the appeal from the Court of Session, Bruce and Hamilton, appellants, and James Bruce,

Bruce, of Kinnaird, respondent. Affirmed the decree of the Court of Session. Adjourned.

In the Commons, the same day, several petitions were presented against the tobacco bill from the Devizes, Birmingham, Chester, and Canterbury, and referred with the former petitions.

Agreed to the reports from the committees of supply and ways and means.

The order of the day being read, for the second reading of the Worcester canal bill;

Sir Edward Littleton moved, that it be read a second time "this day three months." This amendment was supported by Mr. Egerton, Mr. Gilbert, and Mr. Sheridan; and opposed by Sir Watkin Lewes, Mr. S. Smith, Mr. M. Montagu, Sir Benj. Hammet, and Mr. Wiggles. The House divided, Ayes 53, Noes 29. Majority against the bill 24. Friday, April 16.

The order of the day was read, that the House do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider of the petitions against the tobacco excise bill. The Speaker having left the chair, and M. A. Taylor, esq. having taken his seat at the table;

Mr. Sheridan rose, and, after a pause of some minutes, began by saying, that the propositions he was about to submit to the House would oblige him to beg their indulgence, and to solicit their patience, in more than an ordinary degree. To those particular clauses and parts of the bill which materially injure the manufacturers of tobacco, and which tend to deprive Englishmen of their undoubted birth-right, TRIAL BY JURY, he meant to confine himself—to those inestimable rights, which have been so dearly purchased for them by the blood of their ancestors, he would meet the most devoted advocate of Excise, and contend, inch by inch, and word by word, that the fundamental principle of an Excise system was, to make the subject amenable to the wishes of Government—to the will of Administration.

With respect to the principle of trial by jury, of which the manufacturers are deprived by the bill, Mr. Sheridan thought it a difficult matter to unite Trial by Jury and Excise Laws. He then took an extensive view of the rights of juries, and contrasted them with the arbitrary and oppressive laws which result from an Excise system; and, to enforce his argument, produced a book of a most

voluminous size, containing, he said, a code of laws the most arbitrary, tyrannical, cruel, oppressive, and unjust, that ever were made by any Government since the creation of the world. He admitted that the rigour of those laws was not always put in force against the subject; and it was on that ground he would contend, that the Excise system was an unconstitutional one, and inimical to the true spirit of this country, to place the subject at the mercy of any set of commissioners, or king's officers, who may have a discretionary power to seize the property of the subject, and to imprison him—a power which ought never to be lodged in such persons. He then shewed, from the manner in which actions and causes are tried in the Exchequer, that the subject, if even not convicted, is generally overwhelmed in trouble and expence, without any hope of redress. If a king's officer should transgress the laws, the subject is bound to give him one month's notice to specify the cause of action; he is bound that the cause shall be tried where the offence is committed; when, on the other hand, the officer can prosecute any time within three years—can try the cause where he pleases—can give notice, and renew it with pleasure. In the reign of Charles II, when the Excise laws became known to this country, the officers in that department were obliged to have a warrant upon oath, to enter our houses by day-light only, and then with a constable; and to keep a book, wherein they were to enter the most trifling particular of their conduct; but now, when we are become more enlightened, and more acquainted with the ideas of liberty, that book, oath, warrant, day-light, and constable, are dispensed with, in order to give the Excise officer an advantage over the subject. It has been allowed, that no manufacture has ever improved when it has been subject to an Excise system. He referred to the export trade of snuff, which, he said, was completely done away by the Excise system—the export trade, before the introduction of Excise laws, amounted to between eight and ten millions sterling; and now it scarcely amounts to one million and a half. He then stated the actual receipt of the last half year in consequence of the duty on tobacco; from the Customs, he stated the duty at 6d. per lb, and from Excise, at 9d, making together 15d; Customs amounted to 118,000l. and the Excise to 295,000l.;

295,000*l.*; and, after several calculations, proved that the revenue in the year 1779 was only 25,000*l.* less than at the present year; at that time the duty was only 1*½**d.* per pound. He stated the number of manufacturers and retail dealers in the kingdom, and asserted, that extending the system of Excise to those persons was ruinous to the country at large. He concluded by saying, that he hoped the Minister would himself think a repeal of the bill was immediately necessary; and for the present his motion would be, "that the system of Excise is not applicable to the manufacture of tobacco and snuff."

This being seconded by Mr. Fox;

The *Chanc. of the Exchequer* rose, and declared his former opinion of the policy of the act to be fully confirmed by the short experience which the measure had received; every reason which induced the House to pass the act, he was confident would now come to them considerably strengthened, to continue it. He observed, that the chief turn of the Hon. Gentleman's argument had been directed against the whole system of Excise—a system which raised no less a sum than six millions and a half annually; and without which system, he believed, neither the resources of the country, nor the ingenuity of man, would be competent to raise so considerable a sum. The Hon. Gent. though arguing so generally against the Excise, had in his motion stopped short, and objected barely to the Excise on tobacco. The Hon. Gentleman, though eagerly contending for equal justice, and for the general enjoyment of a trial by jury, had, in his motion, omitted all who were concerned in the various processes of malt, all the manufacturers of soap, of starch, of candles, &c. &c. and the dealers in wine and spirituous liquors, and had contented himself in his endeavour to release from the Excise 335 manufacturers of tobacco, who themselves proposed last year an extension of the Excise to all dealers in tobacco and snuff, upon a proposition that the Excise should not attach on the manufacturers. He considered the Hon. Gentleman's argument to be lame, imperfect, and inconsistent; and hoped, and was convinced, that the House would not, for idle and party clamour, or through want of attention to the true interests of the country, suffer a system of resource to be overthrown or impaired, which had enriched the nation, had

increased her commerce, and had raised her to a degree of power in which she was envied by surrounding nations; and by the destruction of which system, she might be rapidly hurled from her flourishing and prosperous state to a situation worse than her neighbours.

He thought it would be extremely difficult to introduce into the Excise Laws a Trial by Jury; but should be happy to introduce such trial, if the difficulties could be with safety removed. He justified the mild administration of the Excise Laws, and called upon the Hon. Gent. to state if he knew a single abuse.

To prove that the laws were not so oppressive as had been stated, he begged to inform the committee, that, in the course of the last year, there had been tried 5,000 informations, and that the whole of the penalties and forfeitures which had been incurred had amounted to no more than 7,000*l.* though the collection was six millions and an half. He contradicted the Hon. Gentleman's assertion of the present act having injured the export snuff trade, that not having been two millions of pounds at the time of the commencement of the act. He doubted not but the manufacturers were under some inconveniencies by the act; but the House would judge whether that individual inconvenience was not overbalanced by the public good. The Hon. Gentleman had said, that no commerce had increased or prospered under the Excise; in contradiction to that assertion, he referred the committee to the import of wines. Gentlemen would also recollect, that when the wine was proposed to be put under the Excise, the trade unanimously declared that, if such a law should be made, their ruin was inevitable. The fact, however, had proved otherwise; for, instead of ruining the fair trader, it had doubled his consumption, the imports being now annually 26,000 tons; and, before the Excise, but 13,000 were legally imported in a year. He proved the falsity of the statement of variations in a printed abstract of the evidence which abstract had been carefully distributed to every member of the House. The present act answered every purpose of increasing the revenue, and the trade of the fair dealer, by taxing the smuggler. Amendments were certainly necessary; and it was his intention, should the present motion be rejected, to move for leave to bring in an amended bill. During the act, the consumption had

had very considerably increased, which was a complete refutation, and a conclusive answer, to the assertion of the act's driving the manufacturer from this country; and it also proved one of two things, either that the manufacturers were not the honest men they have been stated to be, or that they must have participated in the benefits of the publick by an increase of their trade. Having then shewn the revenue to be increased, and that the act operated effectually to destroy the illicit trade before carried on, and was likely, by increasing the trade of the legal manufacturer, still further to increase the revenue, he was of opinion that the committee would come nearly to an unanimous vote against the motion.

Mr. *Sheridan* replied. Mr. *Fox*, Sir *Grey Cooper*, Mr. *Wyndham*, and others, spoke in favour of the motion. Mr. *Grenville* and Lord *Carysfort* against it. After which,

Mr. *H. Thornton* rose, and said, that as he could not make up his mind, that the survey of Excise was inapplicable to the manufacture of tobacco, he was prevented from voting in favour of the motion; but if the Hon. Mover would put the question for a total repeal of the bill, he would then vote for that motion.

Mr. *Sheridan* immediately rose, and begged leave to withdraw the original motion; which being granted, he then moved, that the bill be repealed; upon which the House divided; when there appeared for the repeal, Ayes 147, Noes 191. Majority against the repeal 44.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, April 19.

Came on the Scotch appeal, in which Sir *W. Forbes*, bart. and others, freeholders of the county of Aberdeen, were appellants, and Sir *John Macpherson*, bart. respondent. By the case it appeared, that his Grace the Duke of Gordon, on the 26th of September, 1786, attempted to add twenty-five to the roll of the freeholders for the county of Aberdeen, by parceling the superiority of lands contained in one charter. That the whole of these pretended qualifications were made out by the order, and at the expence, of the noble Duke, without any other communication with the grantees, except asking some of them if they would accept of a qualification upon his Grace's estate. One of these qualifications was made out in favour of Sir *John Macpherson*, bart. then resi-

dent at Bengal. At the meeting of the freeholders at Michaelmas, 1788, it was produced, and a claim set up to admit him upon the roll in consequence thereof. Some of the freeholders objected to it at the time, as nominal and fictitious, and framed merely to give him a vote in defraud of the statute of the 7th of George the Second. This objection was answered by the Duke of Gordon's agent, as without any foundation; and that Sir *John* had absolutely paid the value for it; upon which his name was admitted upon the roll by a majority of the freeholders then present. The appellants then applied to the Court of Session, that the respondent should confess or deny certain questions proposed. He put in his answer, that the court had no authority to examine him upon those interrogatories, and in which, by their interlocutors, they acquiesced, and dismissed the complaint. From this decision the appeal was made. The counsel having finished their proceedings;

The Lord Chancellor observed, that it would be ridiculous to suppose that the law of Scotland, when it limited the sum that was necessary to form a qualification, intended any man to have as many votes as he had numbers of times the value of that sum; it certainly meant that one man should have one vote, be his circumstances large as they might; consequently, he could not fairly have any influence in elections by parceling out his estate, while he held the possession of the whole in his own person, and was in receipt of the profits. Much stress had been laid upon the acts of parliament, which stated, that after a man had been four months upon the roll he should be considered as a freeholder, notwithstanding he might not have taken the oath, and that he should not afterwards be questioned upon it; now, supposing the claim to be set up during the absence of the party, and that he did not appear for more than four months, why then, according to their account, his title could never be questioned at all. In the present instance it had been contended, that Sir *John Macpherson* was upon the roll, and therefore his right to be there could not be enquired into; but, in his opinion, such was a very erroneous construction of the statute, and Sir *John* must be considered, until he had taken what was called the trust and possession oaths, as though he was not enrolled at all; and which oaths, from the general character of that

Hon.

Hon. Baronet, he was certain he would never take. How the Court of Session could possibly conceive they had no authority to put the question to the respondent, he was at a loss to conjecture, for they were not to be put upon oath: and therefore the plea set up, that his answers might tend to convict him of perjury, was absurd in the extreme. His Lordship then went into a full explanation on the subject; and, after expatiating on them in a most able and elegant manner, concluded by observing, that he thought it his duty to move, "that the interlocutor of the Court of Sessions be reversed, and that they have the power, and ought, to put the questions proposed by the appellants."

Lord Kinnaird felt the subject of so much importance, that, although he knew the great superiority of the learned Lord's talents, he could not forbear endeavouring to persuade their Lordships to differ from him on this question, as he was certain the reversal of the decree would create more animosity, more confusion, and more litigation, than it was possible to conceive; for it went, in fact, to overturn what was considered the real law of Scotland. Many decisions in that House warranted them in this conclusion; and therefore he trusted they would not, by agreeing with the noble Lord, make them now suppose their law was uncertain and unsettled. To support this part of his argument, his Lordship went through the cases he alluded to. It was not for the House to say, whether the policy of the laws relating to this question were good or bad, they were to abide by them, and decide accordingly. Those laws clearly and explicitly, as he understood them, decided in favour of the opinion of the Court of Session. He did not mean to say a word in defence of the practice—it might want a remedy; but then that remedy must proceed from an act of the Legislature, and not from a judicial court. Taking the conclusion, that would inevitably follow their agreeing with the learned Lord's motion, in consideration, the decisions that had before taken place, and the fair construction of the law upon the subject, he hoped the House would affirm the decree of the Court of Session.

Lord Loughborough replied to the noble Lord, and went through the whole of the cases which he had alluded to, pointed out the difference between them and the one in question, and why

the reversal of the present decree could not interfere with them, or be construed into a deviation from the principles ever considered as contained in the statutes respecting the qualifications necessary to entitle a man to vote for members of parliament in Scotland. He perfectly agreed with the Lord Chancellor upon the principles he had laid down, and complimented him highly upon the able manner he had argued, and the attention he had paid the subject. He treated the fears of the other noble Lord as never likely to take place, and the mischiefs alluded to as merely chimerical; and, after dwelling with much force and ingenuity upon the absurdity of suffering a man to remain upon the roll because his name had been put on during his absence, and consequently he could not at that time be questioned; and that, if he was hardy enough to take the oath even in the face of a back bond, he should remain in free and full possession of the franchises of a freeholder; he concluded by giving his hearty approbation to the motion.

The question was then put, and the decree ordered to be reversed. Adjourned.

In the Commons, the same day, the Honiton paving, and the Clyde navigation bill, read the third time, and passed.

The House, in a committee on the county election bill, went through the bill, received the report, and ordered the bill to be printed.

THE BUDGET.

The House having resolved itself into a committee of the whole house on ways and means, Mr. Gilbert in the chair;

The *Chanc. of the Exchequer* immediately arose, and expressed his happiness in being able, on that day, to give a statement of the finances of the country that could not fail of being highly satisfactory. They had, for several years past, afforded much discussion, and had been productive of various opinions. It therefore afforded him the sincerest pleasure, that he could now exhibit them, not upon speculation, but upon facts; for conjecture was done away, and all doubt precluded. He would lay before the committee a simple, plain, and short statement, that would not fail of giving universal satisfaction to every gentleman who heard him, and to the public at large. He said, he should follow the plan, in his statement, which he had gone upon in former years, by first shewing the supply, then the ways and means

means to meet such supply: in doing which, he took the round sums, and proceeded in the following order: £.

Navy ordinaries and extraord.	2,233,000
Army ditto ditto	1,874,000
Ordnance	457,000
Civil establishments abroad	25,000
For American Loyalists	274,000
For convicts, and tools, &c.	0

for Botany Bay	90,000
Deficiencies of land and malt	430,000
Deficiencies for grants	239,000

with other sums for African forts, Scotch roads, extraordinaries on addresses, the trial of Warren Hastings, &c. &c. &c. making in the whole a total supply, voted, of £. 5,727,000

The navy debt he stated to have increased, in the course of last year, 150,000l.; but, to reduce the navy debt, he said, it was his intention to appropriate the sum of 200,000l. which, added to the supply of 5,727,000l. would make the whole sum to be provided for amount to 5,927,000l. which he proposed to be done by stating his ways and means in the following manner: he took the land and malt duties at the usual sum of 2,500,000l.; the surplus of the consolidated fund on the 5th of April, 1790, at 621,000l.; a premium on the lottery, a resource formerly little or nothing productive, but which had been for some time gradually increasing, at 290,000l. which, though a good bargain for the publick, he was enabled to say, was also a good one for the individuals, as he understood that, even at that price, they were selling at an advance of 5s. 34,000l. voted for secret-service-money, was returned to public purposes; and to the whole of these sums was to be added the estimate from the four last quarters of the consolidated fund. In making this estimate, he would take an average of the three last years, which would by no means be an unfair one, as that average would afford an estimate of 500,000l. less than the product of the last year: by which estimate it would appear, that the growing produce of the consolidated fund, after deducting all charges, was no less than 1,903,000l.; to which was to be added, for increase of taxes in the last year, 80,000l.; for balances of arrears 100,000l.; on the tobacco duties also an increase was to be expected; and from another article, of which he was very sanguine in his expectation (he meant the bringing-in of the arrears of the assessed taxes), he reckoned further aid,

240,000l. of those arrears were last year brought in over and above the permanent assessment; a still greater sum was out, amounting to 600,000l. which, from the exertions making, would be gradually brought in; he reckoned, therefore, for arrears of assessments, 150,000l. and for increase on tobacco duties, 100,000l.; and estimated the growing produce of the consolidated fund, for next year, at 2,300,000l. The total of the ways and means he stated to be 5,996,000l. which was more than sufficient to meet the supply. He stated the amount of the revenues of the two years from which he took his average in two ways; the first, by ending the year on the 5th of January, and the second, by ending it on the 5th of April; by the former he made the average, adding the land and malt, 15,723,000l.; and by the latter, adding also the land and malt, 15,846,000l.

Having thus stated the supply, the ways and means, and the average he had taken for his estimate, he next adverted to the extra expences which had been defrayed since the year 1785, sums which amounted in the whole to more than 600,000l. above the peace establishment; he meant the extraordinaries of the navy, the army, the ordnance, the loyalists, the armaments in 1787, the Prince of Wales's debts, &c. &c.; all of which had been met by a loan of but 1,000,000l.; and in the same time the national debt had been reduced 5,184,000l. capital in the 3 per cents, and to above 200,000l. in annuities. The great increase in the revenue, which enabled the country to meet all these charges, appeared to him to be permanent, and arose from one of two causes, either from the suppression of smuggling, or from the increase of the consumption of the manufactures of this country, which would be a proof of our increasing wealth and population; or it might arise, as he was inclined to believe, from these two causes combined together. The country at this moment was in a situation of prosperity far greater than at any period the most flourishing before the last war; and this he could incontestibly prove from a comparative view of the exports and imports, &c. of that time compared with those of the present. These blessings must be attributed to peace, as the first cause; for which, he said, we had abundant reason to return thanks to Providence: and also for the secondary causes of this great prosperity, amongst which

which he reckoned the actual resources arising from the industry and enterprize which were visible throughout every part of the country, and which were the effect of our constitution and national character: it was to the liberty of the country, to the preservation of our constitution, and to the maintenance of peace and good order throughout the empire, that we were to look for a continuance of that prosperity. Our prosperity had been increased, and our national character maintained and advanced, by the firmness of that House, in meeting boldly the embarrassments in which the country was involved seven years back. They then wisely and manfully sacrificed their own ease, and the ease of their constituents, to the paramount necessities of the state; and, by an uniform endeavour to suppress the frauds which were sapping the revenues of the country, they had not only saved them from the destruction they had been threatened with, but had raised them to their present flourishing state. He trusted that, for such conduct, the memory of the House would be endeared to posterity; and hoped that it would operate on every one, who felt as a representative, to persevere in such firmness, as the best means of prolonging peace, and of meeting the perilous exigencies of war. He concluded by moving, "That it is the opinion of this committee, that, towards defraying the supply, the sum of two millions three hundred thousand pounds be taken out of the surplus of the Consolidated Fund."

Mr. *Sheridan* then rose, and differed materially in his statement of the income and expenditure, making the latter to exceed the former. He spoke in pathetic terms of the mischiefs occasioned by lotteries, and deprecated the raising of money by such means.

Mr. *Pitt* replied to Mr. *Sheridan*.

Mr. *Fox* said, he had heard the Rt. Hon. Gentleman's speech with great pleasure; but should have been much more satisfied than he felt himself to be, if he had heard something more of the prospect of a reduction in the expenditure, as well as of an increase in the income. He differed with Mr. *Sheridan* on the policy of a lottery; and conceiving that gambling would go on among the lower orders of the community, whether a lottery was or was not adopted by Government, he thought it wise in Government to make an advantage of it, though the premium given of near 300,000*l.* for a lottery was to him an accountable circumstance; it was an

infatuation that he thought could not long continue to operate, and such a resource ought not to be looked to as permanent; that had been his declaration for ten years past, the events of which had as frequently proved his opinion to be wrong, and might again probably for ten years to come.

Sir *Grey Cooper* was of opinion, that too considerable a sum was stated as the growing produce of consolidated funds.

Mr. *Pulteney* thought the country under great obligations to the Right Hon. Gentleman for the very flourishing state of the finances:—the present excess of revenue should not, however, be an excuse for extravagance; he wished to see economy; he wished a reduction of the army establishment; and he wished to see the people relieved from some of their burdensome taxes, or from the disagreeable manner of raising them.

Mr. *Pitt* replied, that it was his endeavour, and earnest wish, to introduce every system of economy that was consistent with the public safety; and there was no man in the country to whom it would be more gratifying than to himself, to relieve the people from their oppressive burdens under which they now laboured, and to which object his exertions were directed, by his endeavour to lessen the debt of the nation.

Mr. *Stanhope* congratulated the committee on the most prosperous budget he had ever heard opened during the 18 years he had been seated in that House.

Sir *Richard Hill* was happy in the statement of the finances, though he lamented the resource of a lottery, which, he said, was productive of dissipation, idleness, and every species of immorality.

The question was then agreed to.

Mr. *Pitt* next moved, "That it is the opinion of the committee, that the sum of 290,000*l.* be raised by a lottery, for the purpose of the supply."

Mr. *Basford* suggested, as a means to destroy the practice of insuring, the varying the numbers drawn on a day.

Mr. *Pitt* said, he should be happy to receive any proposals to put an end to the evil complained of. The scheme suggested by the Hon. Gent. had been before thought of, and considered. It was found, however, not to be likely to answer, as the insurance would be carried on in a different manner, on the contingency of what number of tickets might be drawn. The question on this resolution was then put, and agreed to.

(*To be continued.*)

144. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. Vol. LXXIX. For the Year 1789. Part I. 4to. (Continued from vol. LIX. p. 1113.)*

ART. III. *Observations on the Class of Animals called by Linnæus, Amphibia: particularly on the Means of distinguishing those Serpents which are venomous from those which are not so.* By Edward Whittaker Grey, M.D. F.R.S. Corrects the errors and omissions of Linnæus in the above class. The most certain diagnostic of a venomous serpent is to be sought for in the mouth and fangs.

ART. IV. *Observations on the Dryness of the Year 1788. In a Letter to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. from the Rev. Mr. B. Hutchinson, at Kimbolton, dated Jan. 8, 1789.*—Quantity of rain fallen there in 1781 21 inch. 6
1782 32 3
1783 23 6 } $12\frac{1}{2}=25$ in.
1784 28 0 } the mean
1785 21 0 } or average
1786 24 7 } quantity of
1787 23 8 } seven years.

And the rain of 1788 is only 14.5; that is, not much more than half the quantity, if we deduct 1,3 now lying in snow, fallen in December, and not melting.—Allowing the whole island the same defect, a greater failure of the produce of the earth might have been expected. It has always been said of England, that drought never occasions want; and this year verifies the assertion. But to account for crops that, on the whole, are rather abundant, we may consult the following monthly state of rain in 1788:

Jan.	0 inch. 3	August 3 inch. 4
Feb.	1 7	Sept. 3 4
March 0	7	Octob. 0 3
April 0	0	Nov. 0 2
May 0	6	Dec. 1 3
June 1 8		— —
July 0 8	14	5

ART. V. *On the Method of determining, from real Probabilities of Life, the Value of a contingent Reversion, in which Three Lives are involved in the Survivorship.* By Mr. William Morgan.

ART. VI. *Result of Calculations made at various Places of the Eclipse of the Sun, June 3, 1788. By the Rev. Joseph Piazzi, Professor of Astronomy in the University of Palermo.*—These two articles cannot be abridged.

ART. VII. *An Account of a Bituminous Lake or Plain, called The Tar Lake, or La Bray, in the Island of Trinidad, used as Ship-pitch. By Mr. Alexander A-*
GENT. MAG. July, 1790.

derfon.—Every part of the country, 30 miles round, has the appearance of being formed by convulsions of Nature from subterraneous fires; and in several parts of the woods are hot springs. The whole island is formed of argillaceous earth.

ART. VIII. *Account of a particular Change of Structure in the Human Ovarium.* By Dr. Matthew Baillie.—This change was a conversion of the natural substance of the ovary into a fatty mass, intermixed with hair and teeth. The two latter productions are ascribed to an action in the ovary itself, without any stimulus from the male semen. Hair is occasionally formed in parts of the body absolutely unconnected with generation. The formation of teeth depends on an action taking place in the jaws, at a particular period, and not on original growth. Hence it appears probable that the formation of hair and teeth in the ovary arises from some action in the ovary imitative of generation.

ART. IX. *Some Account of the Vegetable and Mineral Productions of Boutan and Tibet.* By Mr. Robert Saunders, Surgeon at Boglepoor, in Bengal.—A journey of near 450 miles, containing curious observations on these productions, the medical practice of the tract, and the lac gum, which is shown to be the production of a fly, on a species of rhamnus, called *Biber*. The glandular swelling in the throat, common at the foot of the Alps, prevails in these regions, where there is no snow, but a conformity of vegetable productions, which might impregnate the water; or it may arise from a peculiarity in the air of situations in the vicinity of mountains, with such soil and vegetable productions. One in six of the Rungpoor district and county of Boutan has this endemic disease from the age of 13 or 14, and in Bengal at 11 or 12. The lakes were frozen in November, and skated on in December.

ART. X. The Meteorological Journal kept at the Society's Apartments concludes this Part.

145. *Phil. Trans. Vol. LXXIX. Part II.*

If we are to measure the progress of Science by the bulk of the *Philosophical Transactions*, the decrease in the number of pages which compose this subdivision into parts will seem to augur no good. If we were to judge by the

names

names of authors whose papers are here given to the publick, we should be tempted to suspect a paucity of, or partiality to, the philosophers of the present day. Priestley, Herschel, Hunter, Waring, and seven others, make up the fifteen articles.—But, leaving this to wiser heads, we shall proceed to recite the contents of this Part.

ART. XI. *Experiments on the Phlogistication of the Spirit of Nitre.* By Dr. Priestley.

ART. XII. *Observations on a Comet, by Mr. Herschel*,—who has taken a larger view of that seen by his sister last year.

ART. XIII. *Indications of Spring.* By Mr. Martham, of Norfolk. Containing a diary for the last fifty years.

ART. XIV. *Account of a Monster of the Human Species.* In a Letter from Baron Reichel, at Fort St. George, and from Mr. Anderson to him.—The monster is a handsome sagacious Gentoo lad, about thirteen years old, with the lower parts of his brother suspended by the os pubis to an elongation of the ensiform cartilage, having anastomosed with the bone at the symphysis. The lower orifice of the stomach seems to lie in the sac or cylindrical cavity between the two brothers, on the right side, and which may be reckoned the right hypochondre of the little one, as that part is tumid and full after eating. The alimentary canal must be common to both, as the arms of the little one is imperforate. There is a bladder of urine distinctly perceived, occupying the left side of his sac, or left hypochondre; besides which, remain perfect only the sacrum, ossa inominata, and lower extremities. The lad has as complete sense of feeling with every part of the body of his little brother as of his own proper body, which accounts for distinct erections of the penis and urinary discharges; but its legs and feet are cold in comparison with the rest.

ART. XV. Mr. Hunter establishes his proof of the wolf being a dog by a puppy bred between a wolf and dog breeding again.

ART. XVI. Mr. Barker's and Mr. White's *Registers of Weather and Rain* in 1738; and of a *Sinking-in of the Ground* near Ketton.

ART. XVII. Dr. Waring's *Method of Correspondent Values.*

ART. XVIII. Dr. Waring *On the Resolution of Attractive Powers.*

ART. XIX. Mr. Walker's *Experiments on the Congelation of Quicksilver in England.*

ART. XX. Mr. Herschel's *Catalogue of a Second Thousand New Nebulae and Clusters; with Remarks on the Construction of the Heavens.*—He supposes the clusters of stars, of which every star is a sun, probably of as much consequence to a system of planets, satellites, and comets, as our own sun, are formed of a spherical figure, and formed by the action of central powers.

ART. XXI. Dr. Maskelyne attempts to explain a difficulty in the theory of vision, depending on the different refrangibility of light.

ART. XXII. Mr. Nicholson's *Experiments and Observations on Electricity.*

ART. XXIII. Dr. Priestley's *Experiments on the Transmission of the Vapour of Acids through an hot Earthen Tube; and further Observations relating to Phlogiston.*

ART. XXIV. Mr. Milner *On the Production of Nitrous Acid and Nitrous Air.*

146. *A Treatise on Tropical Diseases; on Military Operations, and on the Climate of the West Indies.* By Benjamin Moleley, M.D. &c. &c. (Continued from p. 433.)

IN a former account of this valuable work our remarks were chiefly confined to the preceding treatise, *On the Climate of the West Indies*, which is so replete both with useful and entertaining information, that we still feel an inclination to dwell on the same subject, and to present our readers with a few more extracts from it, before we proceed to the still more important disquisitions on that fatal disease, the scourge of hot climates, viz. the Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.

In addition to what hath been already observed, respecting the propriety of drinking *only water* in hot climates, may be added what the author hath said on the pernicious custom of drinking spirits, to which so many thousands fall a sacrifice. We flatter ourselves that the benevolent intentions of the author will be forwarded by his remarks on this subject appearing in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, in which they stand a chance to catch the eye of many who have neither leisure, attention, nor opportunity to read a bulky medical folio.

“The English drink more wine and spirits than the French; the French more than the Spaniards; and we calculate the mortality of each by this rule. The Spaniards live to great ages in the plains of St. Jacques, Cutury, and Beque, in St. Domingo, partly from the salubrity of the air, but chiefly from their sobriety.

“Our

"Our troops in the West Indies are killed by drinking new raw rum; and so are the lower order of mechanicks and white people on the plantations. The consequence of drinking rum and water, or grog, as it is called, is, that habit increases the desire of more spirit, and decreases its effects; and there are very few grog-drinkers who long survive the practice of debauching with it, without downright stupidity and impotency.

"Rum and water is an wholesome beverage; and when taken in moderation, and made very weak of rum, it is perhaps, for laborious people, the best liquor to quench their thirst with. But the excess of the proportion of the rum to the water should be guarded against, by those who intend to preserve their health, with the utmost watchfulness. A man who is determined, either by choice or necessity, to drink rum and water, should keep a jealous eye on his measure: that once violated, his palate becomes vitiated; and if Reason be not exerted to prevent, it will seldom be found equal to the task of correcting, an habit established on the ruins of Fortitude.

"Soldiers collect their rations of rum, or sell their provisions to buy it, until they have got a sufficient quantity to debauch with. If they drank in a regular manner, and well diluted with water, the quantity of rum allowed them, and no more, and that of good quality; it would do them no injury: but this is not the case, nor ever can be, in the West Indies, while they are quartered in towns*."

Dr. M. is inclined to think that fevers have, naturally, much less tendency to putrefaction in hot climates than is generally believed; and adds, "Perhaps the position, that fizy blood, and inflammatory diseases, occur oftener than otherwise in hot climates, is nearer the truth; and are the general produce of all, except autumnal months, in which intermittents reign, and debility characterises diseases."

In the vicinity of Kingston in Jamaica, in the months of January, February, and March, in the year 1779, there was not one shower of rain; and the sea breezes were violent. The disease prevalent was rheumatism. Of the many hundreds whom he bled, during those three months, and the following one, there was not one person, of either sex, or of any colour, whose blood was not fizy.

In p. 89 Dr. Moseley confirms the account, which hath already appeared

in some other medical publications, of the Negro woman, who, in the year 1769, successfully performed the Cæsarion operation upon her own body, with a common butcher's knife. A case so well authenticated as this account hath been, admits of no doubt. To this curious account is added a very striking instance of superfoetation.

This very amusing writer often steps beyond the limits of what may be strictly deemed medical disquisition. In speaking of the effect of climate, both on the body and the mind, we meet with some curious remarks; and although we would ascribe the change which he hath noticed in the latter to very different causes, yet we must confess that we are pleased with the sprightliness of his remark.

"Powerful as the dominion of Passion and Impatience is, Indolence must prevail where Climate relaxes the muscular fibres, and debilitates the nerves. European dogs lose their scent, horses their speed, and human beings of delicate structure and fine feelings sink into a wearisome existence, deprived of power and inclination to move. But there are different casts of human beings, as well as of other animals. Men generated from the coarser materials of Northern melancholic matter, who on their native soil were intended to vegetate, labour, and die, often acquire an expansion of soul, removed to warmer climes. They ripen in the sun. They get ideas in spite of Nature. It is not uncommon between the Tropicks to see contention for precedence, duel from punctilio, and the laws of Honour obstinately insisted on, by men who, but a few years before, were imported from Europe to fulfill some servile office, in which they acted with ignorance and integrity, until the sun had sublimed their stupidity, and dissolved their principles.

"The reverse of what is supposed to happen to the European translated to the West Indies attends the African race. Every generation here is an improvement on the former. That wild chaos of instinctive notions, which Negroes bring from Africa, seldom can be modulated, unless they come from it very young, to make any durable, rational impression. When this happens, they look back with horror on their savage state; and do not easily forgive, unless some compliment is added on their improvements, the reproach of having been born in Africa, and of ever having lived in a state that Nature intended for them."

Dr. M. allows the resident medical practitioners in the West Indies at present to be in general men of science; but he still thinks there are some prejudices retained in favour of vomits, and
against

* Would it not be very easy, and perfectly consistent with the duty of officers, both naval and military, to see every ration of rum actually diluted with water before it is served out?

against bleeding, that ought to be eradicated: and there is still a defect (he adds) in not extending the antiphlogistic process sufficiently in the beginning of inflammatory diseases. Against these errors, in particular, it is necessary to warn inexperienced and transient practitioners; and such, in the navy and army, whose residence may not be long enough for them to acquire a thorough knowledge of the endemics of those countries. We would add, that perhaps there never was a time when such cautions were more necessary than the present, when our young surgeons, both naval and military, are rushing into a practice full of crude and indigested notions of asthenic diseases, drawn from a source which many of them but badly understand.

Almost every thing which Dr. M. hath said of the climate of the West Indies will apply to the East; and hence his work is likely to be very extensively useful. He concludes this subject with the following judicious reflections:

"I cannot dismiss the present subject, in which my views have been principally directed to the avoidable and to the remediable derangements of the body, without one solitary glance at those derangements of the mind which no regimen can prevent, nor medicine cure. Hot climates administer certain death to a 'mind diseased;' and where there is 'in the memory a rooted sorrow,' or 'written troubles of the brain.' The want of sleep, in the slightest indisposition, is always alarming; and in the graver diseases, of people who have naturally much irritability of habit, or some grief, or anxiety in the mind, it is the cause of so great a determination of blood to the head, with excessive action of the arteries of the brain, and so much perturbation of the animal spirits, that often admit of no relief nor composure but what the unhappy sufferer, after violent convulsive struggles, frenzy, and inflammation of the brain, finds in death. Sometimes, indeed, he escapes this fate, to experience the miserable alternative of a long imbecility of the faculties of the mind.—Therefore, let not the discontented mind, nor the broken-hearted, hope to evade his cares and troubles by changing to these climes; nor think that any passion which has stormed the breast will abate its force by distance. *Aegistigia*, that longing after home, exerts its painful influence in the remotest regions, and magnifies to danger the most trivial indisposition, either of body or mind, when both are already half subdued by the heat and dread of the climate. Those whose happy days have not yet been clouded with misfortunes, let them be careful here to preserve tranquillity of mind, and watch with caution over their passions. The young and

inexperienced, who have embarked with the false notion that Fortune has heaped up treasure for them, to be delivered out gratis, let them also prepare for disappointment; and let them avoid, at first arriving in these countries, entering into any serious engagement, or intricate concern, until they have made themselves acquainted with the peculiar laws and the genius of the people, for fear any glittering allurements should lead them into an inextricable labyrinth of difficulty and vexation, and consign them to "that country from whose bourne no traveller returns."

(To be continued.)

147. *A Concordance of Parallels, collected from Bibles and Commentaries, which have been published in Hebrew, Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, English, and other Languages; with the Authorities of each. By the Rev. C. Crutwell, Editor of Bishop Wilton's Works, &c. 4to.*

"THE design of the present work has been, to collect all the passages in the Old and New Testament, supposed to have any relation to each other, so as to form a CONCORDANCE OF PARALLELISMS, which may exhibit in one view the frequency of repetition and variety of expression of the same subject, as the frequency of repetition and variety of situation of the same word is exhibited in ordinary Concordances; and which may serve as a Concordance to the Bible in any language. With respect to the execution, the author can only say, that neither pains nor expence have been wanting on his part."

In the long course of our literary career, we have never had in review a volume of such infinite labour as the one which we have now under consideration; nor one which seems more likely to be useful to every man who would attentively peruse the Sacred Scriptures. Nor does it in the least supersede the Concordances already in use; but may be properly considered as a companion to every one of them, in whatever language they occur. Being entirely a book of references, it will not be easy to enter into criticism; we shall therefore exhibit a very short specimen, by way of illustration:

"Genesis i. 12. Ver. 29. Ch. 2. 16. & 3. 1, 2, 3, 6. 8. Ver. 4, 10, 18, 21, 25, 31. Pf. 37. 19. 1 Cor. 3. 21, 22, 23. A. 13. Ver. 5. 8."

148. *Criticisms on the "Diversions of Purley." In a Letter to Horne Tooker, Esq.*

By J. C. Candler.

MR. C. convicts Mr. T. of total ignorance of the Northern European languages, and, consequently, mistakes in his derivation of interjections and articles from the imperative of verbs.

149. *Pro-*

149. *Proceedings of the Association for promoting the Discovery of the interior Parts of Africa*.*

THIS Association took place on the 9th of June, 1788, and consists, according to the list prefixed to this work, of 95 members; out of which number the following persons were elected a committee: Lord Rawdon, the Bishop of Landaff, Sir Joseph Banks, Mr. Beaufoy, and Mr. Stuart. To these five gentlemen were assigned the direction of its funds, the management of its correspondence, and the choice of the persons to whom the geographic mission was to be assigned. Persuaded of the importance of the object which the Association had in view, their Committee lost no time in executing the plan which it had formed. Two gentlemen were recommended to them; and, appearing to be eminently qualified for making the projected researches, they were chosen. One was a Mr. Ledyard; the other a Mr. Lucas.

Mr. Ledyard's history, which pointed him out to the Society as a proper person for undertaking the African adventure, is curious and amusing.

"He was an American by birth, and seemed from his youth to have felt an invincible desire to make himself acquainted with unknown or imperfectly-discovered regions of the globe. For several years he had lived with the Indians of America, had studied their manners, and had practised in their school the means of obtaining their protection, and of recommending himself to the favour of savages. In the humble situation of a corporal of marines, to which he submitted rather than relinquish his pursuit, he had made, with Capt. Cook, the voyage of the world; and feeling, on his return, an anxious desire of penetrating from the North-western coast, which Cook had partly explored, to the Eastern coast, with which he himself was perfectly familiar, he determined to traverse the vast continent, from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean.

"His first plan for the purpose was that of embarking in a vessel which was preparing to sail, on a voyage of commercial adventure, to Nootka Sound, on the Western coast of America; and with this view he expended, in sea-stores, the greatest part of the money which his chief benefactor, Sir Joseph Banks (whose generous conduct the writer of this narrative has often heard him acknowledge), had liberally supplied. But the scheme being frustrated by the rapacity of a custom-house officer, who had seized and detained the vessel for reasons which, on legal enquiry, proved to be frivolous, he deter-

mined to travel over land to Kamtschatka; from whence, to the Western coast of America, the passage is extremely short. With no more than ten guineas in his purse, which was all that he had left, he crossed the British Channel to Ostend, and, by the way of Denmark and the Sound, proceeded to the capital of Sweden; from whence, as it was Winter, he attempted to traverse the Gulph of Bothnia on the ice, in order to reach Kamtschatka by the shortest way; but finding, when he came to the middle of the sea, that the water was not frozen, he returned to Stockholm, and, taking his course Northward, walked into the Arctic Circle, and, passing round the head of the Gulph, descended, on its Eastern side, to Petersburg.

"There he was soon noticed as an extraordinary man. Without stockings or shoes, and in too much poverty to provide himself with either, he received and accepted an invitation to dine with the Portuguese Ambassador. To this invitation it was probably owing that he was able to obtain the sum of twenty guineas for a bill on Sir Joseph Banks, which he confessed he had no authority to draw, but which, in consideration of the business that he had undertaken, and of the progress that he had made, Sir Joseph, he believed, would not be unwilling to pay. To the Ambassador's interest it might also be owing that he obtained permission to accompany a detachment of stores, which the Empress had ordered to be sent to Yakutz, for the use of Mr. Billings, an Englishman, at that time in her service.

"Thus accommodated, he travelled Eastward through Siberia, six thousand miles, to Yakutz, where he was kindly received by Mr. Billings, whom he remembered on board Capt. Cook's ship, in the situation of the astronomer's servant, but to whom the Empress had now entrusted her schemes of Northern discovery.

"From Yakutz he proceeded to Oktsk, on the coast of the Kamtschatka sea; from whence he meant to have passed over to that peninsula, and to have embarked on the Eastern side, in one of the Russian vessels that trade to the Western shores of America; but finding that the navigation was completely obstructed by the ice, he returned to Yakutz, in order to wait for the conclusion of the winter.

"Such was his situation when, in consequence of suspicions not hitherto explained, or resentments for which no reason is assigned, he was seized, in the Empress's name, by two Russian soldiers, who placed him in a sledge, and, conveying him, in the depth of winter, through the deserts of the Northern Tartary, left him at last on the frontiers of the Polish dominions. As they parted, they told him, that, if he returned to Russia, he would certainly be hanged; but that, if he chose to go back to England, they wished him a pleasant journey.

* This work is not sold, but printed for the use of the members of the Association, 1790.

"In the midst of poverty, covered with rags, infested with the usual accompaniment of such clothing, worn with continued hardship, exhausted by disease, without friends, without credit, unknown, and full of misery, he found his way to Koenigsberg. There, in the hour of his utmost distress, he resolves once more to have recourse to his old benefactor; and he luckily found a person who was willing to take his draft for five guineas on the President of the Royal Society.

"With this assistance he arrived in England, and immediately waited on Sir Joseph Banks, who told him, knowing his temper, that he believed he could recommend him to an adventure almost as perilous as the one from which he had returned; and then communicated to him the wishes of the Association for discovering the inland countries of Africa. Ledyard replied, that he had always determined to traverse the continent of Africa as soon as he had explored the interior of North America; and, as Sir Joseph had offered him a letter of introduction, he came directly to the writer of these memoirs. Before I had learnt from the note the name and business of my visitor, I was struck with the manliness of his person, the breadth of his chest, the openness of his countenance, and the inquitude of his eye. I opened the map of Africa before him, and, tracing a line from Cairo to Sennar, and from thence Westward in the latitude and supposed direction of the Niger, I told him that was his route, by which I was anxious that Africa might, if possible, be explored. He said, he should think himself singularly fortunate to be entrusted with the adventure. I asked him when he would set out? 'To-morrow morning,' was his answer.

Such a person as Mr. Ledyard was formed by Nature for the object in contemplation; and, were we unacquainted with the sequel, we should congratulate the Society in being so fortunate as to find such a man for one of their missionaries;—but—the reader will soon be acquainted with the melancholy circumstance to which we allude.

Mr. Ledyard undertook, at his own desire, the difficult and perilous task of traversing from East to West, in the latitude attributed to the Niger, the widest part of the continent of Africa. On this bold adventure he left London June 30, 1781, and arrived at Cairo on the 19th of August.

Hence he transmitted such accounts to his employers as manifest him to have been a traveller who observed, reflected, and compared; and such was the information which he collected here from the travelling slave-merchants, and from others, respecting the interior districts of Africa, that he was impatient to ex-

plore them. He wrote to the Committee, that his next communication would be from Sennar (600 miles to the South of Cairo); but death, attributed to various causes, arrested him at the commencement of his researches, and disappointed the hopes which were entertained of his projected journey. A bilious complaint, produced by vexatious delays, induced him to try too strong a dose of the acid of vitriol, which he counteracted by the strongest tartar emetic; the continued discharge of blood produced by which, hastened his death, and he was buried at Cairo.

Mr. Lucas had been sent, when a boy, to Cadiz, for education as a merchant; but being taken by a Saltee rover, was carried as a slave to Morocco, where he continued three years; and on his arrival at Gibraltar, at the desire of Gen. Cornwallis, accepted the office of vice-consul and *chargé des affaires* in the empire of Morocco. At the end of sixteen years, he returned to England, and was soon appointed Oriental interpreter to the British Court; the salary of which place was continued by his Majesty's order after he had accepted the Society's commission.—He embarked for Tripoli October 18, 1788, with instructions to proceed over the desert of Zahara to Fezzan, to collect, and to transmit by way of Tripoli, whatever intelligence the people of Fezzan, or the traders thither, might be able to afford respecting the interior of the continent; and to return by the way of Gambia, or the coast of Guinea.

Mr. Lucas found, and so the reader will find likewise, that instructions to undertake great enterprizes are more easily given than executed. He sets out, indeed, mounted on a handsome mule, presented to him by the Bey, the Bashaw's eldest son, in company with Sheerefs, for the kingdom of Fezzan, resolved to penetrate from Tripoli even into Gambia; but his peregrinations, which began Feb. 1, 1789, terminated at Mesurata, on Feb. 7; and he returned to England, July 26, 1789.

His only resource under these disappointments was to solicit the information of his fellow-travellers; and he transmitted to the Society the result of his conferences. A memoir, compiled in this way, from the reports of a Shiereef Imhomed, will not be deemed very satisfactory; and yet it certainly merits consideration, as it is, in part, corroborated by other testimonies.

The Sherreef might not mean to deceive; and yet, in consequence of his education, and particular prejudices, on account of the language which he used, and of not properly distinguishing between vague report and attested facts, we may be allowed to question whether things exactly accord with this relation before us. The Aga Mohammed told Mr. Ledyard, that "he would see, in his travels, a people who had the power of transmuting themselves into the forms of different animals," p. 28; and hence it is fair to infer, that no absolute dependence is to be placed on the accuracy of the Mohammedan accounts of the interior districts of this quarter of the globe. Yet, having no other sources of information, we must, for the present, content ourselves with these communications.

From the various conferences of Mr. Lucas with the Sherreef Imhammed, the following narrative is composed.

It describes the kingdom of Fezzan to be a small circular domain, placed in a vast wilderness, as an island in the midst of the ocean, containing near an hundred towns and villages, of which Mourzouk is the capital, distant, South, from Mesurata, about 390 miles. In this kingdom are to be seen some venerable remains of ancient magnificence, some districts of remarkable fertility, and numerous smoking lakes, producing a species of fossil alkali, called *trona*. Agriculture and pasturage are the principal occupations of the Fezzanners. They do not appear to have any coin. Their medium of commerce is gold-dust. Their houses, or rather huts, are built of clay, and are covered with branches of trees, on which earth is laid. As rain never falls at Fezzan, this covering is a sufficient protection. Their dress resembles that of the Moors of Barbary; but, during the heats of Summer, which are intense, they only wear drawers, and a cap to protect their heads from the immediate action of the sun. To these, many particulars are added, of their persons, diseases, and mode of cure; of their religion, government, taxes, animal and vegetable productions. Their sovereign, who is a tributary of the Bashaw of Tripoli, administers impartial justice; and, as a proof of the ascendancy which he possesses in this respect over his subjects, the Fezzanners, who travelled with Mr. Lucas, described to him the following custom:

"If a man has injured another, and refuses to go with him to the judge, the complainant draws a circle round the aggressor; solemnly charges him, in the king's name, not to leave the place till the officers of justice, in search of whom he is going, shall arrive; and such (if they are to be credited) is, on the one hand, his fear of the punishment which is inflicted on those who disobey the injunction, and so great, on the other, is his dread of the perpetual banishment which, if he seeks his safety by withdrawing from the kingdom, must be his inevitable lot, that this imaginary prison operates as a real confinement, and the offender submissively waits the arrival of the officers of justice."

The narrative proceeds to state, that, South-east of Mourzouk, at the distance of 150 miles, is a sandy desert, 200 miles wide; beyond which, are the mountains of Tibesti, inhabited by ferocious savages, tributary to Fezzan. The vallies between the mountains are said to be fertilized by innumerable springs, to abound with corn, and to be celebrated for their breed of camels. The tribute of the Tibestins to the king of Fezzan is twenty camel loads of fenna.

This kingdom is inconsiderable, when compared with the two great empires of Bornou and Cashna, which lie South of Fezzan, occupying that vast region which spreads itself from the river of the Antelopes for 1200 miles Westward, and includes a great part of the Niger's course. Cashna, we are informed, contains a thousand towns and villages; and in Bornou, which is still more considerable, thirty languages are said to be spoken. The latter is represented as a fertile and beautiful country, its capital being situated within a day's journey of the river *Wad-el-Gazel*, which is lost in the sandy wastes of the vast desert of Bilma, and is inhabited by herdsmen, dwelling, like the old patriarchs, in tents, and whose wealth consists in their cattle*. (Bornou, or Bernoa, is a word signifying the land of Noah; for the Arabs conceive, that, on the retiring of the deluge, its mountains received the ark.) Though they cultivate various sorts of grain, the use of the plough is unknown, and the hoe is the only instrument of husbandry. Here grapes, apricots, and pomegranates, together with limes and lemons, and two species of melons, the water and the musk, are produced in great abundance: but one

* Horses and horned cattle, goa s, sheep, and camels, are the common animals of the country.

of the most valuable of its vegetables is a tree called Kedéyna, which, in form and height, resembles the olive, is like the lemon in its leaf, and bears a nut, of which the kernel and the shell are both in great estimation, the first as a fruit, the last on account of the oil which it furnishes when bruised, and which supplies the lamps of the people of Bornou with a substitute for the oil of olives. P. 139. Bees, it is added, are so numerous, that the wax is often thrown away, as an article of no value in the market. Many other particulars are added, for which we must refer to the work. The population is described by the expression, *a countless multitude*. We shall pass over the nature of their religion, which is Mohammedan; of their government, which is an elective monarchy; and the singular mode of their electing a new king from among the children of the deceased sovereign: but the account of the present sultan, his wives, and his children (p. 151), is too curious not to be exhibited.

"The present sultan, whose name is Alli, is a man of an unostentatious, plain appearance, for he seldom wears any other dress than the common blue shirt of cotton or silk, and the silk or muslin turban, which form the usual dress of the country. Such, however, is the magnificence of his seraglio, that the ladies who inhabit it are said to be 500 in number, and he himself is described as the reputed father of 350 children, of whom 300 are males; a disproportion which naturally suggests the idea that the mother, preferring to the gratification of natural affection the joy of seeing herself the supposed parent of a future candidate for the empire, sometimes changes her female child for the male offspring of a stranger."

We are told, that fire-arms, though not unknown to the people of Bornou, are not possessed by them.

South-east from Bornou lies the extensive kingdom of Begarmee; and, beyond this kingdom, are said to be several tribes of negroes, idolaters, and feeders on human flesh. These, we are told, are annually invaded by the Begarmee; and, when they have taken as many prisoners as their purpose may require, they drive the captives, like cattle, to Begarmee. It is further said, that if any of them, exhausted by fatigue, happen to linger in their pace, one of the horsemen seizes on the oldest, and, cutting off his arm, uses it as a club to drive on the rest.

The work consists of eleven chapters. The ninth contains a view of the trade

from Fezzan to Tripoli, Bornou, Cassina, and the countries on the South of the Niger; the eleventh and last, the conclusions drawn from the whole narrative, by its author, Mr. Beaufoy, who, by a diffuse and florid style, has made the most of the discoveries of these two adventurers. To the whole is subjoined a map of Africa, with geographical elucidations, by Major Rennell, whose abilities in that line are well known.

150. *A Companion in a Tour round Lymington, comprehending a brief Account of that Place, and its Environs in the New Forest, Isle of Wight, and Towns of Southampton, Christchurch, &c.* By Richard Warner, Jun. of Sway, near Lymington.

WE have met with Mr. W. in our walk of review, as the illustrator of Hampshire Domesday, in p. 55 of the present volume. This second publication, intended to "while away the tedious hours of sickness, and erase from the mind the painful recollection of severe and reiterated disappointments," has been "brought from its retreat in complaisance with the flattering requisition of a much-honoured friend." These considerations, he hopes, will protect it from the *frown of fastidiousness*, and the *fatal sang of criticism*, and prove powerful enough to repress *censure*, though the merit of the work may not be deemed sufficient to *excite applause*. Considering his motive, we cannot help wishing him success, notwithstanding the want of novelty in his plan, and the fussian of his style. He declines entering the *wilderness* of the Saxon antiquity, and piercing the thick veil of obscurity which involves the early ages of British story: yet he presently goes back to Vespasian, Aurelius Ambrosius, and Cerdic. He sets Cardinal Wolsey in the stocks, though he confesses he had nothing to do here; confounds *wallum* with a *ditch*, and forgets that *aggeres* and *valla* are synonymous. After a very short description of the town, he "takes a wider sweep" into the New Forest, a "fertile spot, desolated by the ruinous arm of William the Conqueror." The forest-laws, at the mention of which "*Freedom* burns with honest indignation," take up 10 pages. We suppose the impression of a horse's *hoof*, on an old seal, p. 50, was a horse's *hoof*.—Press errors: Cambden, passim. Adriadne; p. 24. P. 60, twice *Clanjenium* with a small c. P. 75, the kitchen at Netley Abbey "designed for
"the

"the appropriate use of the abbot."—The silly story of the carpenter's dream, who purchased the abbey of St. Bartlet (*Berkely*), Lucy retailed from Willis, p. 77, and "that able antiquary and exquisite draughtsman Capt. Grose, "in his superb work," p. 163; from the last of whom the account of this and Beaulieu abbeys are chiefly taken. *Luttrell's Folly*, and *Exbury*, and *Baddeley*, are described p. 81—84. The *Ile of Wight* takes-up 85 pages, from p. 103—188, from its earliest history, its "period of *quiescence* and serenity" under the Romans till "the prospect was suddenly obscured" under the Saxons, and the extermination of its inhabitants by Ceadwalla, who, by granting a tenth part of his spoils to the clergy, obtained full and perfect absolution for all the blood he had unjustly spilt in the *acervation* of them. "The Danish pirates invading the island were taken prisoners, and paid the forfeit of their lives to Alfred, for their *temerarious* insolence." (pp. 119, 120). "During the *quietude* of the Roman *governments* here," p. 147. "It is said there is a farm in the island, the tythes of which, amounting to 12l. per annum, belong to Carisbrook church, the castle itself constituting the parish of St. Nicholas." p. 170. No such thing appears from Sir Richard Worley's account of this parish, in his *History of the Isle of Wight*, pp. 235, 236. Bp. Gibson's for Bp. Tanner's *Monasticon Anglicanum*, p. 174, is the effect of hasty writing. P. 220. The apostrophe to *departed Monks* might have been spared, as well as the general observation, deduced from the "tottering remains of ancient castles, where the lawless and *contumacious* baron lived in almost regal pomp," &c. and the *ponderous* ruins of abbeys, &c. that Britain is the happiest country at present in the world.

151. *Invocations addressed to the Deity, the Ocean, and to Woman. To which is added, The Dissolution, a Fragment.*

RANT, turgidity, and bombast, mistaken for fine writing. We doubt if our language is so qualified for this species of composition as the French; or if such compositions are worth reading in either. We shall, however, give the Dedication and Advertisement prefixed to this little essay, and the concluding Fragment, as a short sample, and to convince the reader that something

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more than the *Dissolution of Parliament* was intended, lest this Fragment, like Gulliver's Travels, should be supposed capable of a political construction.

"To Miss * * * *."

"Madam,

"If a combination of the heav'nliest virtues, of the most elegant accomplishments, and of a form where dignity and love, in unison, combine, could warrant tributes of unmeaning adulation,—even the hacknied panegyrist would not know how to cull his words, or to form his phrases, adequate to the celebration of your merits.

"Happy should I have been to have prefixed your name to this Dedication, as a tower of strength against the shafts of malevolent criticism;—but, too sensible of the many imperfections in these trifles,—too anxious for your fame—for your repose—I would not place it in the power of a censorious world to impeach your taste, or to dishonour your understanding.

"To you, susceptible of the finest feelings which adorn human nature—to your unlimited generosity—I need not appeal;—you can overlook imperfection—you can find beauties hidden from the common eye—you can trace virtues on a barren soil.

"When you peruse these Invocations, call forth all your candour; and, however justified you may be in condemning the author's head, spare, oh spare his heart!—

"Insensible to the honours of a corrupt world,—my only happiness, my only honour, which neither the gold, or the despotism of Indus, should induce me to resign, is that of being considered your most devoted servant."

"ADVERTISEMENT.

"The following species of composition very few have attempted, and in it still fewer have succeeded.

"In the English language there is hardly an instance of even mediocrity; and in the French and German, if we except the Abbés Reyrae and Reynal, Fenelon and Gesner, who have particularly excelled in this beautiful branch of literature, very few are deserving of notice.

"If I have failed, I have this consolation to alleviate my fall:—but should these Invocations meet with a favourable reception, the author will be induced to make very considerable additions to the subjects he has already noticed, as well as by annexing others which he has in contemplation.

"The Fragment on the Dissolution is to be considered only as the outline of a much more extensive effort, which, at some future period, he may be induced to lay before the publick."

"THE DISSOLUTION. A FRAGMENT.

"The world had lost its equipoise—revolutions periodic no longer mark'd the dawning day!—

day;—floating on the whirl-pool of destruction—borne by each adverse gale, it clash'd its massy sides 'gainst other spheres!—Now darkness, impervious darkness, in sable cloth'd the desolated plain;—now glaring light assum'd dominion—and fires, fierce, flaming, scorch'd the globe.

“Etna belch'd its yearning bowels forth;—Ocean mad, with mad'ning fury, left its native bed, and continents emerg'd within its waves;—mountains, whose snowy tops assail the water-freighted clouds, from their foundations hurl'd. Some were consum'd within the solar orb—while others moulder'd in an endless-voyage.

“Nature, ghastly, ponder'd on the works of Heav'n—then heav'd a deadly sigh, which shook the bottom of her soul.

“Time stood still, the furious of one more conquest;—the fleshless monster infix'd him with his lance—then breath'd himself, to breathe no more!

“From the vaulted chambers of the skies, angels beheld the awful wreck! The brazen clasps that clench'd the Book of Fate flew from their hold, and to the astonish'd universe these words pourtray'd,

THE WORLD'S NO MORE!

From the Almighty Court scarce had this summons issued to the sons of Earth, than mausoleums sever'd from their base, and graves, wide opening, resign'd the dead!—

“Along the silent plain, with vulgar ghosts, stalk'd kings and heroes of high renown.—Beggars assum'd a portly gait, and rank'd with monarchs who would once have spurn'd them from their thrones.

“Undistinguish'd—Alexander and Cæsar left their tombs, scenes of bloody misery, to record.—Cruel Nero rose, and in his visage still harbour'd enmity against mankind.

“In awful state, from the ethereal mansions, slowly descended the SAVIOUR of MANKIND!—calm, yet firm; just, yet merciful;—his angelic countenance diffus'd benignity and love o'er the wide world.

“Majestically seated on the sphere whence, in days of yore, he infamously was driven,—the Jew, the Deist trembled—and the Atheist (just punishment for Atheism) was annihilated for ever.

“Rewards and punishments straightly he distributed amidst the ghastly throng!—the proud monarch, who ne'er vouchsaf'd to hear his subject's plaints—eternal and oppressive bondage was his doom!—To the blood-thirsty warrior,—contention, endless, galls his future days—each battle with the infernal imps secures a wound incurable.

“But the sovereign, whose people's miseries, whose happiness were his own, the Judge omnipotent crown'd with glory. Seated on a heav'nly throne—there he practiseth all his virtues o'er again, and many a latent spark of excellence, which want of genial warmth had hid from mortal eyes, now am'd around in bright effulgence.

“From the seat of Wisdom, the sycophant, whose sense is pride, whose demeanour is servility, contempt invariable was the decree.—To the hypocrite, hypocrisy—and to the avaricious mortal, possessions unbounded fill'd his neighbour's coffers, himself exempted.

“The rogue, whose deeds of villainy were marked by patriotism, our Saviour doom'd to be the scoff of hell:—but the real lover of his country rank'd among the senators of heav'n.

“Adulterers, fornicators, slanderers, murderers, headlong were hurled down the sulphureous gulph, to rack in tortures co-eval and co-eternal with the universe.

“Those whose crimes partook not of so deep a die, experienced but a transitory punishment—for as our Judge had promis'd us he would save the world, only infernal villainy felt infernal punishment.

“As once the Son of God, despised by man, fraught with mercy, left the world:—now by hosts surrounded, partakers of his endless bounty, he wing'd his rapid flight into the regions of perpetual harmony.”

152. *The Slave Trade indispensable; in Answer to the Speech of William Wilberforce, Esq. May 13, 1789. By a West India Merchant.*

THE question being brought so near, and the publick at large, as well as the senate, tired of the tedious proceedings on it, we shall content ourselves with transcribing the Preface to this pamphlet.

“The African slave trade, an object of the highest importance to all Europe, and particularly to the British nation, having lately attracted the serious attention of Parliament, and consequently produced numberless publications, whether in the shape of pamphlets, or of letters in the news-papers, the following remarks, made by a person of equal benevolence and intimacy with the subject, were printed last June, on two sheets of paper, and circulated to some of the members of both Houses, as well as shewn to a few private friends. The sole design of this republication is to evince at once the necessity of a trade so indispensably advantageous to these kingdoms, and the needlessness of continued examinations of evidences before the House of Commons. The latter effect, however, not having taken place, and the affair being revived this session with double energy, it proves expedient to lay before the publick at large these incontrovertible remarks, in defence of the planters and merchants, nay of the whole community, proportionally interested in the event of this cause, and in the preclusion of popular error, while Justice and Humanity conspire to substantiate the dangers, the universal dangers that would arise from the abolition of a trade demonstrably conducive to the advantage and happiness of all concerned. Peculiarly is it now indispensable

penfible to offer thefe remarks to the cool and candid publick, and with all prudent fervour to recommend a fpeedy conclufion to this very grievous as well as unavailing inclination (rather than inquiry) into the fave trade; efpecially becaufe letters lately arrived from the Britifh colonies are full of alarming apprehenfions, from the infolent behaviour of the Negroes, that fuch infurrections are apparently threatened as, in one night's time, may cut off the bulk of the white people in more than one of the iflands*."

The firft 33 pages are taken up with remarks on the refolutions of the Weft India planters and merchants, &c. at the London Tavern, May 19, 1789. Then follow other obfervations on the propofed abolition; with a ftatement of the dreadful confequences of the lofs of America to the commercial part of the kingdom. An alarming picture is drawn of a certain reverend emiffary, who is now found, it is faid, to have *become all things to all men*, not that he *might fave*, but that he might feducer, whom poffible. He is pronounced a fpirit no lefs active in roaming round the Weft of England, to poifon the minds of the ignorant, and procure money for fuborning evidences, obtaining petitions, and purchafing profelytes towards the abolition of the fave trade.

153. *A Letter to the Farmers of Great Britain, on Some Things of Importance; with an Address to the Publick. By the Author of The Poor Child's Friend.*

THIS little tract, as well as the writer's former work, contains, at an eafy expence, fome ufeful inftruction in matters of morality and found policy.

154. *A Hint of Advice, addreffed to the Profligate Difsenters, on a late Decision in the Honourable the Houfe of Commons, on a Motion for the Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.*

THIS little pamphlet breathes a fpirit of moderation which, we hope and truft, the perfons to whom it is addreffed will copy. It exhorts them to moderate and properly time their claims, not *preffing* them on Parliament; to fhew an attachment to their Sovereign; to avoid marked diftinctions of candidates at the

* "If Mr. Wilberforce and his family were now at Grenada, he would tremble every night at the impending danger, and fink with forrow for the mifchief already brought on the iflands, principally by his means."—If the accounts which have very lately appeared in the news-papers from Tortola are true, we cannot but tremble for the confequences of Mr. W's humanity.

then enfuing election; to give the Establishment time for cool reflection on the cafe, and fee whether redrefs will not originate from a quarter "not only more powerful but lefs likely to awaken fufpicions in the minds of thofe who unanimoſly connect the Sacramental Test and Corporation Act with the fafety of the Eſtablished Church;" and even to wait for a change in the Minifter's ſentiments, from more enlarged experience: laſtly, to exerciſe candour towards all parties, and attend to the duties of Humanity and Religion, and "in this way be" the chariots of the Britiſh Iſrael, and the horſemen thereof, "in whatever eſtimation they may be held, or what-ever the ſtate may give or withhold."

155. *Cursory Reflections occaſioned by the preſent Meetings in Oppoſition to the Claims of the Diſſenters, and the Repeal of the Corporation and Teſt Acts. By Gilbert Wakefield, B. A. and late Fellow of Jeſus College, Cambridge.*

MR. W's deſultory way of writing, and the temper with which he writes, will not, we believe, gain him ſo many readers as the Continuation of the *Sylva Critica* would, or his excellent Imitations of Horace. It is pity the good ſenſe and enlightened underſtandings of the Diſſenters do not teach them to bear disappointment better. They feel the vote of the majority. "Thy ſons, O Priſtley, have fainted: they lie at the head of all the ſtreets as a wild bull in a net: they are full of the fury of the Lord, the rebuke of thy God."

156. *An Address to the Right Reverend Samuel Horsley, Biſhop of St. David's, on the Subject of an Apology for the Liturgy and Clergy of the Church of England. By Gilbert Wakefield, B. A. and late Fellow of Jeſus College, Cambridge.*

THIS is too bad, Mr. W. Much learning hath made thee mad. Thou treadeſt on the pride of Plato with other pride. Πάτω τον Πλατωνος τυπον ειπαις, Ετιζω γε τυφω Διοκλεις. We praſtice only thy own pedantry on thee, thou candidate for membership in a better church, even the church of the firſt-born whoſe names are written in heaven, where the friends and martyrs of the Proteſtant Reformation, whoſe memories you inſult, aſſuredly are.

* If the Proteſtant Diſſenters, collectively, avow ſuch ſentiments, or thoſe held by their great leader, and do not diſclaim ſuch ways of uttering them, with what face can they circulate the Address

Address from their Committee to the People of England, dated London, May 11, 1790, in which, after denying their "claim of right to be appointed to offices, at their own discretion," they repeatedly set up *claims of rights*, and, affecting to consider themselves as a separate body of men, an *imperium in imperio*, set out with giving themselves the best of characters? There is not, however, one argument brought forward in this appeal which has not been fully answered in the various pamphlets already reviewed. Our Analytical Brethren apprehend Mr. W. is mistaken in imputing the *Apology* to the Bishop of St. David's.

157. *The Importance of Religious Instruction illustrated, in a Sermon preached at St. Thomas's, January 1, 1790, for the Benefit of the Charity-school in Gravel-lane, Southwark.* By Sayer Walker.

WHILE so many of his brethren are preaching up revolt from GOD and the King, Mr. W. pastor of a congregation of Protestant Dissenters at Enfield, inculcates what is the proper topic of a sermon, the true principles of Christianity and Christian benevolence and charity, and gives a comprehensive view of the institution he recommends. He also adheres to the primitive price of a sermon, selling that for 6d. which the generality of modern preachers appreciate at double. This school was founded in 1687, by three gentlemen, to counteract a Popish school, set up to teach the poor gratis, by one Poulter, a Jesuit. From 40, the original number of scholars, they have now increased to almost 200, who are taught to read, write, and cypher; and the girls prepared for those stations to which Providence may direct them. All are instructed in the principles and duties of Christianity. This is the first school in the support of which Protestant Dissenters were engaged. It is maintained by the subscriptions and bequests of private persons, together with an annual subscription at the meeting adjoining.

158. *A Sermon preached at St. Dunstan's in the West, on Sunday, March 28, 1790, for the Benefit of the Royal Humane Society.* By the Rev. Joseph Holden Pott, M. A. Prebendary of Lincoln, and Archdeacon of St. Alban's.

FROM the text, 1 Sam. xxiii. 17, the Archdeacon takes occasion to enlarge on the value and importance of human life, and the attention paid to it under the Mosaic and Christian Revelation, contrasted with the maxims of

Plato and Aristotle, who considered the sick and aged as useless members of their communities, and ought to be put out of the way. From the numerous subjects of this humane institution, which are more than double the number of the charitable persons whose names appear in the lists of the Society, he takes occasion to press the benevolence of the publick, to support and cherish "this offspring of Benevolence, which has been adopted like the infant Moses under royal patronage: it grows still, and exercises its increasing vigour with increasing diligence: but one hand must recline upon the generous arm of public favour, in order that the other may have power to drag the sinking body from the waters, or to lift it from the stunning blow of sudden violence. But if this child of Charity shall, in time, come to be enfranchised from precarious dependence, it will be no slender witness of your generous efforts, that you will present it as the pious marion of Israel did her dedicated child, her first-born Samuel, healthful and well-clad, weaned from the early wants of infancy, and well-grown.—Let us then, from the motives of charity towards GOD, whose glory shines forth in every act of benevolence; from the motives of charity toward each family that may receive again into its circle a dear relative; let us, from the motives of loyalty toward a benign Sovereign, to whom we may present the best tribute of rescued subjects; let us, from the impulses of human nature, and for the love of him who condescended to assume it for our sakes, be forward and industrious in fostering, in defending, in promoting this important work of charity. We may use again the words of holy David, without much perversion, when we sum up the gain of our endeavours, "Is it not the blood of the men that went in jeopardy of their lives?"

159. *Observations suggested by the Perusal of Mr. Lofft's "History of the Corporation and Test Acts."* By a Clergyman of the Establishment.

THE History here referred to has not fallen under our consideration; but if we were not well assured that it breathes what has been called "the fanaticism of liberty*," its spirit and tendency

* See the Controversial Letter of a new-kind

tendency might be learned from these Observations, which seem to be the work of a clergyman of Suffolk, where Mr. L. also resides. They are inscribed to Philip Bowes Broke, Esq. chairman, we believe, of some of the meetings of the friends of the Church, in the late bustle about the Acts in question. The general conduct of the Dissenters formerly, and on this occasion, and their attempts at the subversion of the Establishment, are candidly and ably answered. "In short, it is not (I repeat) that we presumptuously conclude, *with certainty*, that our own form of religion is the best; but we are of opinion, that, in every well-regulated state, one alone should be encouraged; all should be made as easy as possible, but one alone should be entrusted with power. Whenever, then, it shall be found that Calvinism, Arminianism, Socinianism, or the persuasion of any other sectaries, is adopted for the majority of the people, it will be high time that what is now called the National Religion should be displaced, and the more popular faith erected in its stead: let the members of that faith alone be admitted to responsible situations, civil or military; but let what is now called the Church of England, in common with the other inferior sects, enjoy that ease and security which the now so liberally extends to all others."

160. *Observations on the Rev. Dr. Hurd's (now Bishop of Worcester) Two Dialogues on the Constitution of the English Government; addressed in a Letter to Edmund Burke, Esq.*

THE Letter to Mr. Burke, which makes near half the pamphlet, being little more than declamatory abuse of him for his aristocratical expression of his disapproval of the French revolution, which is construed as implying that he knows neither the intention nor value of the English revolution, we shall proceed to the Observations, which

kind to Dr. Price, reviewed p. 348; where, p. 20, it is thus defined: "a disorder to which even minds of considerable strength, and souls of the utmost integrity, have sometimes been found liable. It has been often particularly prevalent in this country, where, possessing the reality of public liberty, we cannot easily refine beyond it without proceeding to a dangerous excess. Of this fanaticism it is, I think, an infallible symptom to judge ill of the governing power, without any, or at least without any sufficient, cause."

are not less virulent against the Bishop of Worcester.

The Observer says, p. 3, "War is certainly not the state of Nature." Is there then a set of human beings on this globe in a state of Nature? or is there a nation, or society of men, exempt from war? Shall we not seek Nature and Liberty, with reasonable hope of finding them, in Otaheite and Pelew? and shall we not find war in both? That war is the state of Nature, we can prove from the whole animal creation, whose interests and impulses lead to hostility. By whatever door evil came into the world, war came in with it, and has prevailed in society ever since.

"We derive all our most valuable privileges and immunities, except those which the Revolution blessed us with, from the freedom of our Saxon and British ancestors, who knew, says Lord Bolingbroke, the ends of government, and obliged their governors to pursue those ends; who, Cæsar acknowledged, fought boldly for their liberties, and wisely held, as Dion Cassius records, a great part of the government in their own hands; for the Saxon constitution was greatly democratical." Here a little attention to original writers is worth all the assertions of Lord Bolingbroke, or a servile admission of them. One would be glad to find the passage where Cæsar makes this acknowledgment, that the Britons fought boldly for their liberties,—except that they fought, as all nations under every form of government do, to repel invaders; for their fighting among themselves was only faction, and the jealousy one state harboured against another: and as to their moral liberty of action, Cæsar gives a blessed account of their promiscuous concubinage, which is confirmed by Dion Cassius (LXXXII. 12); who, when he says *δημοκρατουσίαι ως αληθείαι*, adds, *και ληστευσιν εις ας*. "The people govern for the most part, and they rob *freely*;" which is just the character of the present French.—Wherein the democracy of the Saxons consisted, we shall be puzzled to learn; for the constitution was not settled in the Heptarchy. In the long and happy days of Alfred we find no such thing, nor in the forty years reign of Offa in Mercia. Rapin (l. 79) indeed intimates, that the Saxons in Germany were divided into twelve governments, or provinces, each of which had a chief or head, accountable to the general assembly

sembly of the nation; and the general in war was only like the Roman dictator, for the occasion. The authors of the *Parliamentary History* (l. 3, 4) could find no traces of the *Commons* assisting at the Wittenagemot, or Assembly of Wise Men; but, on the contrary, they were in a state of absolute dependence till some time after the Conquest. Mr. Walpole somewhere observes, that a Mercian antiquary sees a Wittenagemot in every molehill. So the advocates of Liberty see the Commons in every Wittenagemot.

But our observer is prepared to give up uncertain facts; for he will even give up all *facts*, and confesses "the weight of facts is against him every where, even in the historic page of England." But "there is no necessity, we may assure ourselves, to plead prescription in support of the right of mankind. Was Liberty but a day old, nay, had it never existed, we have as full and as absolute right to the enjoyment of it as if it had been established and delivered down to us, pure and unaltered, from the remotest ages." p. 7. Boldly advanced! After this, it is unnecessary to read further. It is condescendingly admitted, in favour of the Nonjuring Clergy at the Revolution, that, "when one king was turned out, they were loth to go farther, and receive and obey another, *quem populus elegerat*, who therefore could not claim the crown by an indefeasible and divine hereditary right." But on whom did this *popular election* fall? Was it not on the husband of the heir apparent? The succession, therefore, was not violated; the crown was not offered to any foreign potentate, nor was it proposed to elevate any private nobleman or gentleman to the throne, with all the freedom of election.

The grand objection to the Bishop's system is, that it asserts "the liberty of the subject arose from the very nature of the feudal system, which, it is said, is properly the English constitution, and which, as laid in the feudal tenures, was essentially free; and that this, as a *fact*, is the best security of the system established at the Revolution;" that, "so far from condemning the ground-work of the ancient arbitrary conduct of the feudal system, he justifies it, as strictly constitutional; an error more mischievous than Mr. Hume's justification of the arbitrary principles adopted by the

"Stuarts." The Moral and Political Dialogues are supposed to have been lectures for a royal pupil. The civil and canon law are represented as contrary to the spirit of the Saxon or original English constitution; and the Bishop is charged with an error respecting the law of the Conqueror, to remove the clergy out of the lay courts; which really, as Nathaniel Bacon observes, only "separated the laity out of the spiritual courts, and not the clergy out of the lay courts."—Henry I. recalled the clergy to their attendance under the ancient Saxon law; and Henry II. compelled their services, as well as their attendance, in right of their baronies.

Our observer, in complaining (p. 63) that the feudal system "confounded the rights of Nature by its essential claim of primogeniture," forgets to what dreadful inconveniences the decrees of the National Assembly have, in this instance, subjected the people by setting it aside. The Bishop himself is aware of the objection to the feudal system; but our observer's greatest antipathy to it is founded on its being *military*, and favouring *oligarchy*; and "was even Rome free under the *Patrician* authority?" p. 69. In the name of all that is sacred, what was Rome under the *Plebeian* authority? what under the Vetos of the Tribunes of the people? what in the operation of the Agrarian laws? But the independence of the people is the favourite maxim of this writer. He thinks the Bishop's argument, that the English people had a right to, and enjoyed, their liberty because they were jealous of it, goes too far, and would as well prove that all their kings, at least in early times, had a right to, and possessed, despotic power. "This mode of argument resembles the *crude quod habes et habes*, so usually applied to palliate and maintain the doctrine of transubstantiation in the Church of Rome, and which does palliate and maintain that very doctrine, as it appears even in the Established Church of England." Surely our observer's assertion, in this last instance, proves too much.

"The last remains of the feudal system were at length abolished at the Restoration, after a violent and bloody contest, to which its adopted, or rather its essential, principles had given the greatest occasion; and even then, it may be observed, an ample price was paid for its total annihilation, its
"natural

"natural and essential, but most bitter, fruits of *wardship, marriages, and relief*, being at that time bought up to be trodden under foot. Surely then we may conclude, that this boasted system of freedom had not liberality enough to give away gratuitously, nor sufficient capability to fit itself voluntarily to the then situation of the kingdom; and, in short, that the independency of the subject, and freedom of the constitution, were not considered as secure (although it might be imagined that the restored king would not presume on its principles, and the people were better able to cope with him if he had,) until the feudal system, and every part of it, was totally done away."

It would be in vain to quote the evidence of *facts* against the reasoning adopted in this pamphlet, if indeed it contain any shadow of reasoning, and be not written entirely under the controul of the most high-flown democratical principles. We all know the extent and operation of the feudal system: we all know, or ought to know, the value of our present constitution. Let us leave it to our neighbours to make the experiment, and to time to bring their trial to a fair issue. Let us at least wait one revolution of the term which the National Assembly have fixed for their own existence, and the events that may turn out in a succeeding one.

161. *A short Commentary on the Lord's Prayer; in which an Attention to the principal Circumstances of our Lord's Temptation is attempted to be shewn.* By Michael Lort, D.D. F.R. and A.SS.

IN the variety of opinions concerning this prayer, and our Lord's temptation, this commentary, which takes the event for real, will meet with a varied reception. The idea is ingenious, and well supported; how far just or probable, is not for us to controvert.

162. *A short Defence of the Doctrine of the Divinity of Christ; with some candid Remarks on a late Appeal to the serious and candid Professors of Christianity.* The Third Edition. To which is added, A Supplement, containing Observations on a late familiar Illustration of certain Passages of Scripture.

THE doctrine in question is defended by an appeal to the English Bible; and, as far as THAT can have weight with, or instruct the many thousands of its readers, who have no better instructor,

it must be allowed the doctrine does not want support.

163. *A Letter to Dr. Priestley, in Consequence of his familiar Letters addressed to the Inhabitants of the Town of Birmingham, &c. occasioned by a Sermon preached at St. Philip's Church there, on Sunday, February 14, 1790, by the Rev. Spencer Madan, Rector of St. Philip's.*

Mr. Madan gives Dr. P. a Rowland for his Oliver.

164. *The Works of Soame Jethyns, Esq. In Four Volumes. Including several Pieces never before published. To which are prefixed, Short Sketches of the History of the Author's Family, and also of his Life.* By Charles Nalson Cole, Esq.

THE amiable author of these volumes bequeathed to their editor all the copyrights of what he had published, and consigned to his care all the literary papers which he left behind him, desiring him to collect and superintend the publication of his works. The poems written in the early part of his life were printed separately in different sizes, and afterwards in collections of fugitive pieces, by Dodsley and others. Three editions of his works were printed during his life; one in a thin small octavo; the second in two small octavos; and the third in one large octavo, containing more than either of the two former; all without his name. Mr. Cole has collected together all his detached papers since 1770, and added them to those contained in the edition of that year, but nothing new, except some short poems, an essay on the national debt, and some cursory observations on several passages in the New Testament. The sketch of the author's life, prefixed to this edition, we have already abstracted, p. 596—600. A portrait of him, by J. Heath, after Sir Joshua Reynolds, with an emblematic design of the Conversion of St. Paul, is at the head of the first volume. There is a superior one in mezzotinto, after the same master, by Wm. Dickinson, 1776.

165. *The Spanish Pretensions fairly discussed.* By A. Dalrymple.

"Discovery without occupancy does not merit much attention, whether the discoverers were Englishmen or Spaniards. From the time of Sir Francis Drake, circumstantial and authentic documents have been laid before the publick of voyages on this coast, till that of the Spaniards in

"1775, in which they examined several harbours in latitude 55° to 58° N. but visited no part of the coast between 48° N. and 55° N. latitude; so that the first public and authentic discovery of *Nootka*, or *King George's Sound*, in 49½ latitude, and the parts adjacent, was, to the world, in Capt. Cook's last voyage, in 1778. I have not mentioned the discoveries attributed to John de Fuca, 1592, nor those to Bartholomew de Fonte, 1690, because they are *disclaimed* by the *Spaniards*, and the *reality of such voyages positively denied*; so that, if true (as I am disposed to think they are, however vaguely and imperfectly related), they must be considered as *discoveries outcast and abandoned by Spain*, and are by adoption become *English*; in which language *only* (or in translations from it) they have been communicated to the world; and in *communication alone the true right of discovery* must be grounded."

1266. *Letters to and from the Rev. Philip Doddridge, D. D. late of Northampton; published from the Originals: with Notes Expository and Biographical: by Thomas Stedman, M. A. Vicar of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury.*

THE extract from Mr. Orton's Life of Dr. D. which serves as a motto to this publication, will serve also as a character of it; the motive for it, which, Mr. Urban is happy to say, he prompted, notwithstanding the petulance of a correspondent, was, the relief of the relief of this venerable man, involved in distress by the misconduct of a person introduced by marriage into his family. This worthy woman died before the good purpose was accomplished. But if it "serve the cause of Truth and Virtue, Charity and Moderation, the editor trusts it will be recommended to the public notice and regard of all candid and benevolent persons, and be a sufficient apology for the undertaking, and an ample reward for that time and attention which, amidst his various and important avocations, he has bestowed upon it." To the surviving acquaintance of the good man, this publication will be a melancholy memorial of the change of principles among the Dissenters since his time. Mr. Barker lived to tell him, "the longer you live, the more you will know that there is but little candour and benevolence in the world; and not so much truth and

justice by far as there should be; no not among Christians, ministers, members of churches." p. 94. And again, p. 96: "The respect you meet with from men of eminence, learning, and candour in the Establishment, pleases me much, but does not surprize me at all. Oh, how do I wish, for the sake of our common Christianity, for the breaking-down of the wall of separation between our brethren of the Church of England and us. The dissenting interest is not like itself: I hardly know it. It used to be famous for faith, holiness, and love. I knew the time when I had no doubt, into whatever place of worship I went among Dissenters, but that my heart would be warmed and comforted, and my edification promoted. Now I hear prayers and sermons, which I neither relish nor understand. Evangelical truth and duty are quite old-fashioned things. Many pulpits are not so much as chaste. One's ears are so dinned with reason, the great law of reason, and the eternal law of reason, that it is enough to put one out of conceit with the chief excellency of our nature, because it is idolized, and even deified. How prone are men to extremes! What a pity it is, that, when people emerge out of an ancient mistake, they seldom know where to stop! Oh, for the purity of our fountains, the wisdom and diligence of our tutors, the humility, piety, and teachableness of our youth!"——

P. 136: "Your Sermon upon Candour, I am sure, will breathe a great deal of that spirit which belongs to the world above. But it is a question with me, whether you will reap much benefit from it in the world below. There is so little of it here, that these regions are hardly wholesome. But I thank you, Sir, who are employed so charitably and generously in enlightening and purifying our air at the same time. But opening the Scriptures and mending our spirits stand in a very close and natural connexion."——

P. 141: "Somebody asked me, what I thought of your Sermon on Candour. My answer was, we must either come to that, or come to nothing." See also their contemporary, Archbp. Her-ring; p. 116: "I think it happy that I am called up to this high station at a time when spite, and rancour, and narrowness of spirit, are out of countenance; when we breathe the benign

"and

“and comfortable air of liberty and toleration; and the teachers of our common religion make it their business to extend its essential influence, and join in supporting its true interest and honour. No times ever called more loudly upon Protestants for zeal, and unity, and charity.”—Perhaps Mr. Barker drew a true character of his worthy friend in a confidential letter to the following effect. P. 139: “But are you aware what a creature you are? I love you beyond expression, and admire your abilities, furniture, spirits, &c. more than you imagine; and not a man in the world rejoices more in your usefulness than I do; and yet I often make myself merry with your character and conduct. I will give you a sketch of it. You are so entirely devoted to GOD, to truth, and holiness, that it is very easy to impose upon you, under the appearance of any of these. And you are so perfectly made-up of civility, candour, and good-nature, that a pious enthusiast, or a godly dunce, &c. is welcome to your table, arms, and heart. You are so good yourself, that you think every body ten times better than they are; see merit in the darknesses of midnight; cannot see faults without a noon-day sun; forgive injuries before they are confessed; confer favours as a reward for affronts; and will never believe but that all who are in good earnest in religion, and enter into the belief, practice, life, and spirit of it, are to be embraced by you because Jesus Christ receives them, let their opinions or denomination be what it will. Now, how should you be a party man? or be likely to have your academy supplied by people who live upon notions, phrases, and external forms?” Bp. Warburton tells him, “without a compliment, I have never yet seen any writer equal to you on practical subjects.” p. 198. In another letter he writes thus. P. 208: “As to the *Disquisitions*, I will only say, that the temper, candour, and charity with which they are wrote are very edifying and exemplary. I wish success to them as much as you can do. But I can tell you of certain science, that not the least alteration will be made in the ecclesiastical system. The present ministers were bred up under and act entirely on the maxims of the last. And one of the principal of his was,

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“not to stir what is at rest. He took a medicine for the stone that killed him; and on his death-bed he said, he fell by the neglect of his own maxim. Those at the head of affairs find it as much as they can do to govern things as they are, and they will never venture to set one part of the clergy against another; the consequence of which would be, that in the brigues of political contests one of the two parties would certainly fall-in with the faction, if we must call it so, against the court.” Since these excellently well-written and candid Letters were printed off, a friend, to whom they had been communicated, makes the following remark on a passage in No LXXII. p. 208, where the writer, speaking of the *Disquisitions*, says, *I wish success to them as much as you can do*:—“This is said on the candid supposition, that the Disquisitioners meant to improve our present ecclesiastical system.—We know not to what other ends,” &c. Some allowance must be made for Dr. Warburton’s civility to Dr. Dodridge, when he wrote this letter, which might probably add some strength to his manner of expressing himself in it.” Pref. p. vi.—“It must and ought to be owned that the Dissenters have done excellently of late years in the service of Christianity; and I hope our common warfare will make us chiefly attentive to our common interest, and unite us in a closer alliance;” says Bp. Secker, p. 278. His words, p. 280, are still more interesting: “Your favourable opinion of the Church of England gives me no surprise, but much pleasure. And as I agree with you heartily in wishing that such things as we think indifferent, and you cannot be brought to think lawful, were altered, or left free, in such a manner as that we might all unite; so I have no reason to believe, that any one of the Bishops wishes otherwise; and I know some that wish it strongly, whom I fear many of the Dissenters take to be of a different spirit: nor, perhaps, were the body of the Clergy ever so well disposed to it as now. But still I see not the least prospect of it. For they who should be most concerned for it, are, most of them, too little so. And of others, few that have influence think it can be worth while, either to take any pains, or spend any

"any time, about matters of this nature: and too many judge the continuance of a separation useful to their particular schemes. Amongst these last, the enemies of religion are apt to consider the Dissenters as their allies against the Established Church. But as I hope they will never have cause to join in any designs against it, so I am fully persuaded they will never think a combination with such persons justifiable, either in point of prudence or of conscience."

The Doctor's correspondents, whose letters are here selected, were, among the DISSENTERS, Mr. (afterwards Dr.) *Clark*, of St. Alban's; Mr. (afterwards Dr.) *Hughes*; Mr. *Barker*; Dr. *Miles*; Dr. *Leland*; Mr. (afterwards Dr.) *Jennings*; Mr. *Farmer*; Dr. *Lardner*; Mr. *Neal*, attorney, son of the historian. Among the members of the ESTABLISHMENT: Mr. *Coffard*, and Dr. *Hunt*, of Oxford; Dr. *Newton*, principal of Hertford College; Archbishop *Herring**; Bishops *Sherlock*, *Maddox*, and *Secker*; Mr. (afterwards Dr. and Bp.) *Warburton*; Rev. Mr. *Jones*, of Ripton Abbots, Huntingdonshire; Rev. Mr. *Blair*; Dr. *Ayscough*; Dr. *Grey*; Dr. *Oliver*, of Bath; the Earl of *Halsifax*; Mr. *Henry Baker*; Dr. *Cotton*, of St. Alban's; Mr. (afterwards Bp.) *Hildesley*; the Duchess of Somerset, mother of the late Duchess of Northumberland; and that *par nobile* in the interests of Christianity, Mr. *West* and Sir *George Lyttelton*. It is impossible not to be charmed with the letters of the two last, and that amiable sentiment of Mr. W. in p. 434: "To attain this happy state, all Christians should unite their endeavours, and, instead of looking out for, and insisting upon, points of difference and distinction, seek for those only in which they do or may agree."

The editor, Mr. *Stedman*, was, if we mistake not, himself a pupil of Dr. D's, but conformed to the Established Church.

167. *Remarks on the Religious Sentiments of learned and eminent Laymen. Inscribed to Lord Kenyon.*

THESE Remarks are published by a clergyman of the diocese of London, to prove that men, the most eminent for their learning and knowledge, and the most perfect reasoners and philosophers of their time, though laymen, are known to have been firm believers in the Christian Religion.

Those whose religious sentiments are not perfectly established would do well to consider the opinions of wiser men, before they give themselves up to "an evil heart of unbelief;" before they rashly decide, in a matter of such moment, on their own ill-informed and weak judgements, they would do well to consider the religious sentiments of such learned and eminent characters as Sir Isaac Newton, the Hon. Rob. Boyle, Locke, Sir Matthew Hale, Addison, Nelson, Lord Lyttelton, West, Jenyns, &c.; who, not being of the clerical order, cannot be suspected of being prejudiced by interest, or secular considerations, in the subject they write upon.

When we consider the diligence of some modern writers in making profelytes, and drawing men from the faith of Christ, equal diligence is required of those who are to maintain that faith, not only to leave men no real ground, but even no colour or pretence, for their infidelity.

168. *A Country Curate's Observations on the Advertisement (in the Morning Herald of Thursday, January 28, 1790,) from the Leeds Clergy, relative to the Test Act. In a Letter to a Friend.*

THE disguise is here too thin; the strait coat appearing very plain through the surplice. See article 155, p. 639.

* * * P. 540, *passim*, r. "Amnon."

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Dr. Schulze, at *Halle*, 1788, published a treatise on the Vegetable Poisons of the Antients.

Dr. Arnemann, at *Göttingen*, 1789, Collections relative to the Venereal Disease, from MSS. in the British Museum, in support of the opinion that it was brought from the West Indies by the Spaniards.

Mr. Ribbentrop, at *Brunswick*, the first volume of a Description of that City, in octavo, including the statue of Henry the Lion as a frontispiece, two plans, and eight tables.

Mr. Pfessing, at *Halle*, an Essay on Golgotha, and the Sepulchre of Christ, shewing that the places shewn for them are not the true ones, and endeavouring to ascertain them. His History of the Resurrection is well known.

At *Stockholm* was published, in 1788, by C. Reinhold Berch, knight of the Polar Star, a Medallic History of Gustavus Adolphus, with an Appendix of Christian, Charles, Gustavus and queen, Charles

* Misalled *Secker*, pp. 231, 282.

Charles XI. and XII. Frederic and queen.

At *Paris*, the private Correspondence of Marshal Richelieu with M. Paris du Verney, Counsellor of State, 1756—8; with Memoirs of the Expedition against Minorca, 1756, and the Life of the Marshal.

At *Berlin*, the History of the Revolution in France, by Fred. Schulze, with a plan and view of the Bastille; also, a description and coloured plate of the *Puffardes*. 1790.

The Prince-abbot of *St. Blasé*, Martin Gerbert, has published, in three vo-

lumes 4to, 1783—8, a History of his abbey, with plates. From two Roman inscriptions it appears, that the mountain of Schwartzwald was called *Abnoba*; and in the second volume is a description and three plates of a Roman bath discovered a few years ago at Badenweiler.

The second volume of Bartel's Tour in Calabria and Sicily, from Scilla to Catania, published in German at *Göttingen*, came out last year.

Mr. Grater, in his *Northern Flowers*, Leipzig, 1789, gives an excellent selection of specimens of the taste and genius of the Northern Bards.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

VERITAS observes, that Adulbury, p. 578, is not a *rectory*, but a *vicarage*; and says, "the parish is very extensive, and the annual income of the vicarage, which is in the patronage of New College, is nearly 500l." His information relative to the new incumbent is improper to print, even if VERITAS were a real name.—He dates from "Banbury;" and adds, "The fine old church here is now shut up, and devoted to destruction! Public service has been long stopped; and all the pews, &c. taken out. Should we live to see the foundation of a new one laid, we may weep like the old Jews, when they recollected the glory of their former temple; for never shall we see another building here equal to this beautiful old remain of antiquity."

G. W. O.'s wonder, p. 352, B. L. A. says, will be abated, when he hears, what is strictly the case, that the income of the bishoprick of Norwich is only 2,500l. per annum, with scarcely any patronage; whereas that of St. Asaph is understood to be 3,500l. per ann.; and the Bishop has the disposal of all the livings in the diocese, except four or five.—Yet he has been told, which is extraordinary, that it is not forty years since a Bishop was translated from St. Asaph to Norwich.

L. observing what is said in p. 411, on the ruff's giving way to "the falling band," asks, "Was this the origin of that ornament by which the clergy, ladies, &c. are distinguished?" If not, when was it first worn, and was it a badge of learning, or piety, or both?

Our fair correspondent X. Y. Z. will find the lines she seeks in Akenfide's "Epistle to Lord Huntingdon;" and some information about "Clio" (originally published under the disguised initials of J. W.) in our p. 510.

Mr. JOHN SYTT, of WHITEHAVEN, complains of two anonymous correspondents in our last. The first, he says, p. 506, by making a *woollen* bagpipe into a *jullen* bagpipe, will hardly get any found at all; the other, p. 505, has given neither a *candid* nor *unfair* description of a much-admired county, since all he says on it is as applicable to Cornwall in the South, as to Cumberland in the North.

We are much obliged to Mr. TINDAL; and shall carefully return his packet of coins.

The "Accompts" from our friend M. P. are thankfully received; and we shall hope for more. The "Proem" is not uncommon.

A. M. asks, "Whether the possession of civil offices and emoluments of a state be necessary for the free exercise of a religion diffident from that established in such state? and whether the repeated grasping at such offices and emoluments may not induce some to suppose that such endeavours take their spring more from ambition and avarice, than from a sincere love of religion?" (See VERITICUS, Gent. Mag. vol. XLII. p. 225.)

JUNIUS says, "Besides what I advanced before, in support of Virgil's use of the word *patrem*, the following passage, I think, will amount to an absolute justification of its propriety, from any critic whatever:

*Cogor et e tabula pictos edicere mundos,
Quæ telus sit lenta gelu, quæ parvis ab æsta.*"

PROPERT. Lib. IV. El. III. v. 39. "In addition to the works of Daniel Defoe already mentioned, may be added, "Memoirs of the Life and Piracies of Capt. Singleton." This, with more of Defoe's, has been very lately republished by Noble."

CARTHUSIANUS, who sent us a duplicate of the coin engraved in this month, plate II. fig. 4, says, "In recurring to your vol. LIV. p. 348, I there see an account of guineas stamped with an elephant, and the reason why they bore that mark, but which reason can have no analogy to the copper coin."—The medal of Sir Edmonbury Godfrey, which he mentions, has already been engraved.

LEICESTRENSIS may see, by the blue cover of the present month, that the "Collections" he asks after are actually published. His kind offers of assistance in the "History" of the County, which is now preparing with much diligence, will be gratefully accepted.

The lines of AN—D—WS, "To Spring," we must say, are really not worth printing.

The "Analysis" sent by MYLICHOMES is curious; but the letter itself is already printed at large in our vol. LIV. p. 171.

The coins from A LOVER OF ANTIQUITIES; the Latin lines from A. E.; soon.

Mr. HOWARD's portrait, which has been delayed by accident, shall CERTAINLY be inserted in our next Magazine.

ON THE DEATH OF THE
REVEREND THOMAS WARTON,
POET LAUREAT*.

LONG had the forrowing Vo'refs of the
Nine
In fecret mark'd her darling fon's decline ;
Saw Death's pale hand, in many a rueful trace,
Draw its wan furrows o'er his withering face ;
View'd his quick eye, with beams of Genius
bright,
Pale in its finking orb the faded light ;
And heard, with aching heart, his labouring
breast
Startle with hollow cough the midnight reft.

Now fondly hanging o'er his mournful bier,
Her fix'd eye dripping with a filent tear,
She dwells with fad delight on each wan
grace,
That faintly lingers on his clay-cold face ;
And thinks o'er all the vigorous truths that
preft,
Like infpiration, on his glowing breast.

For noble was his foul, and form'd to tread
The wafes of time, and relics of the dead :
Back thro' the paths of age he roam'd, to bring
The untainted freamlet † from the Mufes'
fpring ;

And of the flowers, that on its infant fide
Hung their meek heads, and drank its crystal
tide,

He wreath'd a garland, rich with brighteft
hues, [ing dews.
Frefh with fpring-gales, and wet with morn-
Ev'n on bleak Caledonia's barren ftrand
He found a Bard ‡, that o'er a favage land
Hung sweeteft notes of fimple minftrelfy,
Like violets perfuming a polar fky !

Ofc was he wont at parting day to tread
The lonely vale with ruin'd temples fpread :
Or from the bafe of fome quick-rifing mound
Look'd up, to where the Baron's caftle
frown'd

High on the daring fteep. He joy'd to roam
Where thro' the folemn ailes and vaulted
dome [roll

The full-voiced quires and fwelling organs
In pealing anthems o'er the lifed foul
At midnight : or at evening's fofter hour
Stray'd where the moon fheds o'er the Go-
thic tower

A tint of mellow grey, and calmly throws
O'er the fall'n pile a fadly-fweet repofe.

But moft for thee, fair Learning's nobleft
feat,

His glowing heart with filial tranfport beat :
Thy cloifters pale at midnight's folemn hours
Awing the foul, thy high o'er-arching bowers,
Thy fretted pinnacles, thy glittering fpires,
The fwelling anthems of thy folemn quires,

Thy windows blazing with effulgent dyes,
Thy ample domes, that fwell into the fcies,
Thy Gothic towers with ancient honour-
grey,

Thy temples gloomy with excluded day,
The awful Genius of thy place, that pours
A folemn grandeur o'er thy feats and bowers,
All in one full o'erpowering groupe combin'd,
And rufh'd congenial on his glowing mind.
Whene'er to diftant fcenes his fteps he bent,
Oft on the way back to thy towers he bent
A mournful look, and faw, with aching eyes,
Thy leffening turrets melt into the fcies :
Returning, on the neighbouring hill he flood,
And, near the margin of the fiver flood,
With tears of tranfport view'd thy Gothic
towers [bowers.

Top with their gliftering fpires the darken'd
When Granta, envious of a fifter's name,
Shed her fell venom o'er thy fair-earn'd fame ;
His generous breast with infant vengeance
flam'd,

With filial zeal the lay * vindictive fram'd,
Bade thy firm domes, unmov'd by rival
powers,

Rear in the fields of air their hundred towers,
And injur'd Ifis, 'midft thy laurel wood,
Roll in triumphant waves her heaven-born
flood.

Ah ! ftill thofe turrets rife, thofe waters
roll ; [foul,

But he, their guardian fhield, their kindling
Is funk in death. Lo ! Bathurft's fane along,
Scene of his life, and fubject † of his fong,
His aged bones repofe. Bleft fhade, farewell !
Long on thy name fhall aching Memory
dwell :

Long fhall the glory of thy wide-fpread fame
Kindle in generous fouls a kindred flame :
And many a youth, that round thy mournful
bier [tear,

Heaves the deep figh, and drops the filent
Shall place thy virtues conflant in their view,
With rival fteps thy glorious track purfue,
Glow with congenial fire, and boldly fhoot,
Like vigorous fcyons from the parent root.

Oxford.

A. B. G.

ON MR. WARTON ‡.

SHALL WARTON clofe his eyes in end-
lefs night,

And wafing pine upon the funeral bier,
Without the mood of fome melodious tear ?

WARTON, whose keenly-penetrating eye
Pierc'd the thick gloom, in which obfcure
of old

Thofe ancient ftars of wit were wont to lie,
Who from Oblivion's dull and ftagnant fream
Refcued full many a name immerf'd,

* Triumph of Ifis.

† A Latin poem on Trinity college cha-
pel.

‡ See Milton's Lycidas for the lines in
Italicks.

That

* See p. 480.

† History of Poetry.

‡ Two chapters in the History on Scotch
Poetry.

That now reflects a bright, irradiate beam
On regions dismal once, of thankless view.
Haply their spirits, hovering in the air,
Shall full with nightly hymns his kindred
shade, [est flowers
Scattering with grateful hands Spring's sweet-
O'er the green turf that hides his hallow'd
head.

*Then & honour'dst Verse, and Verse must lend
her wing*

*To honour thee, thou Prince of Phoebus' quire;
For thou couldst build the rhyme, and strike
the warbled string.*

And oft, where Isis rolls his classic tide,
The River Gods, and Nymphs with willows
Heaving their oozy heads [crown'd,
From their coral-paven beds,
Charm'd by thy voice, would form a circle
round,

And lift the magick of thy notes divine.
Their Patron thou, what time that daring
youth,

With vaultings rude, and impious design,
Srove from old Isis' venerable brow,
With jealous hands to tear
The crown entwin'd of amaranthine hues,
The myrtle bay, and *joy never seen*.
A fairer crown never did Phœbus wear,
Drench'd in the sacred dew
Of Calaly, or ever-swelling Hippocrene.
So rash is still Presumption unabash'd!
But, arm'd with piety, thou didst intervene,
And check'd his daring. For this noble deed,
Long as Oronia fits th' unrival'd Queen
Of Classic learning, as of holy Truth,
Her sons shall hold thy memory ever dear.
For thee, perhaps, shall some congenial
With lofty rhymes uprear [youth
A deathless monument, in which thy name,
Free from intruding fear
Of jealous Envy, or malignant Fame,
Gathering fresh honours from each rising age,
Of Time and Chance shall brave the ruthless
rage. WARTOPHILUS.

TO MRS. SMITH, ON SONNET VIII.

"TO SPRING," ENDING THUS:

"—thy prospects fair,

"Thy notes of harmony, thy balmy air,
"Have power to cure all sadness but despair."

SWEET Poetess, thy sad, though pleasing
lay,

Proclaims thee victim of corrosive Care:
Yet not for that, pathetic Mourner, say,
"That Spring can cure all sadness but de-
"spair."

Then in the blossom, in the flower's perfume,
Thus Reason speaks to all the sons of men:

"Shall God restore, in all their vivid bloom,
"The charms of Nature from stern Win-

"ter's reign;

"And cheer his humbleness creatures of the
"grove, [blast?

"Hushing for them the rudely-chilling

* Sonnet to Harry Lawes.

"And shall no beams of his paternal love
"Dispell the gloomy clouds that oft o'er-
"cast [while
"The ways of nobler man?—Like them a-
"He too must bide Affliction's bitter
"sting: [smile
"But from the face of Heaven with kinder
"Shall shine irradiant, and a happier Spring
"Shall bloom serene. Then let the human
"race
"To God enraptur'd pour the grateful
"prayer, [space,
"Whose eye, far ranging o'er th' extent of
"Beams on his darling, man, a more than
"father's care." JUNIUS.

WRITTEN IN LORD BATHURST'S GAR-
DENS AT CIRENCESTER, IN THE
YEAR 1759, BY SIR JOSEPH MAWSEY,
BART.

I N these fair woods, whilst thus unseen I
rove, [bin'd,
Where sense and elegance seem most com-
Say, shall no thought arise of her I love,
No sweet idea bring her to my mind?

Yes, in this walk, impervious to the light,
Where Bathurst oft directs his lonely way,
My lov'd Eliza seems to grace my sight,
And makes this gloom, through fancy,
bright as day.

Here, arm in arm, methinks we fondly rove,
With sweetest converse talk of future
bliss;

Till lost, transported with excess of love,
I from the blushing maiden steal a kiss.

In Pope's alcove if tir'd a while we sit;
Transported with my fair, I fondly gaze,
And wish, in vain, for all his skill and wit,
To sing aloud my dear Eliza's praise.

Gay Kemble's spire we now at distance see,
Thro' verdant groves fair opening to the
sight; [agree,
And hope some temple, since our hearts
Shall one day bless us by its sacred rite.

Yes, slowly-pacing Time our hands shall join;
Then Envy's self shall cease her baneful
voice;

Unspotted Faith, and Virtue, shall combine,
With Love unfading, to reward her choice.

What true delights from Love and Virtue
spring! [pair?
How happy when they warm the youthful
Each rising morn fresh pleasure sure will
bring!

Each other's happiness their chiefest care!

Whilst thus I muse, thro' Fancy's powerful
aid, [day:—
See, night's approach drives off declining
I quit the grove, without my gentle maid,
Joyless, to think she's distant far away!

STANZAS ON THE LONG CONTINUANCE
OF GLOOMY WEATHER.

HEAVY and slow the mornings, once
to clear,
Now seem to labour thro' a weeping sky;
The ceaseless eave-drops grate upon the ear,
And hazy landscapes fix the roving eye.

The mind, alive to sympathetic hand,
Feebly resists the magick of the scene;
The texture wove by Delicacy's hand
Too oft a victim to the captious spleen.

And hapless those of frame robust deny'd,
To showers expos'd, or murky evening
air;
If vestments warm, nor healthful cheer's
Nor cordial draughts the sad sojourner
share.

Far happier they, who, tempest-proof, can
hear
The storm loud raving o'er the pond'rous
Where spiral flames no quenching rains can
fear,

But rich effluvia brace the vapid gloom.
But he o'er whom the niggard Fates do sway,
Must from Apollo ask the mightier soul,
Or, haply warm'd by verse-inspiring ray,
Quaff nectar from a visionary bowl!

W. HAMILTON REID.

Mr. URBAN, London, June 27.

IN your last volume, p. 1139, appeared an
account of the *Effeddfod*, or Congress of
Welsh Bards, at Bala, in Merionethshire.

On the 25th and 26th of May last, another
of those Meetings was held at St. Asaph,
at which a silver medal was given
by the Gwyneddigion Society of London to
Mr. David Thomas of Eryri, for his poem
on Liberty; and another to Mr. Walter
Davies, for a prose essay on the same sub-
ject.—According to ancient custom, the
Poets also composed extempore upon a va-
riety of subjects; and the palm of superior
merit was adjudged to Mr. Thomas Ed-
wards of Nant, the Welsh Shakespear, who
was placed in the chair, and received all due
honour from his brethren, in conformity
with ancient usage.

To him the following lines are addressed
on the occasion, by his friend,

DAVID SAMWELL.

O THOU! to whom (at Asaph's fainted
town) [crown!

Judgement and Taste decreed the laurel
Distinguish'd friend! whom Wales with tri-
umph owns,

Among the first of her poetic sons;
Thou, to whom Nature's liberal hand has
given [heaven!]

The power "to scale invention's brightest
O, were the Muse but partial to my vows,
Wreaths of immortal green should deck thy
brows;

And thy bright fame should future Poets fire,
To gain that proud distinction of the lyre.

But tho' with weak acclaim thy worth I
hail, [fail;
Yet shall not Friendship's warmest wishes
Since thine own works*, to future times
consign'd, [mind;
Shall prove the matchless vigour of thy
And to thy name a monument shall stand,
Till Gomer's † ancient language leaves the
land.

Like that great Bard who sung on Avon's
shore, [lore:
Thy mind ne'er drank of Greek or Latian
Yet Nature well the want of those supplied,
To shame the poor attempts of letter'd pride.
To thee, in early youth, the Goddess brought
Enraptur'd visions of poetic thought,
Creative Fancy, various, unconfin'd,
The glance sublime, and energy of mind.

Since first the Muse, sweet native of the
sky,
With grace attractive met thine infant eye,
As o'er thy rugged mountains thou hast
stray'd,

Oft hast thou woo'd the visionary Maid;
Oft caught her whispers in the vernal gale:
Of Nantglyn's ‡ wild and deep romantic vale.
What time the Alwen § list'ning, on her way
Would linger long, enamour'd of thy lay!

Thou heir to Cambrian Bards of elder days!
When Warriors toil'd to win the Poet's praise,
Whose wild, impassion'd, and heroic strains,
Inspir'd new valour o'er the tented plains;
And bade the British youth to battle fly,
With firm resolve, to conquer or to die;
Those Bards whom Edward's || cruel rage
consign'd

To slaughter,—all but the immortal mind,
Which, after ages have revolv'd, we see
With renovated lustre shine in thee,
Whose energetic, bold, and glowing song,
Displays the force and spirit of our tongue.

Should pert Malignity with Dulness come,
And strive to blast thy laurels in their bloom;
Let cold Contempt alone thy breast inspire,
Know thy own worth, and reverence the
lyre.

ON A ROBIN RED-BREAST BEING FOUND
IN THE GAOL CHAPEL AT HERT-
FORD, JUNE 27.

AH, gentle stranger! take thy flight
From these drear mansions, where
the light
But dimly penetrates the gloom,
Faint image of our future tomb!

* A Collection of Welsh Poems and
Plays, lately published.

† The Welsh language.

‡ Nantglyn, a village in Denbighshire,
not far from which the author of these
verses, and the Bard to whom they are ad-
dressed, were born.

§ The name of a river.

|| Edward I.

Say,

Say, why so musical thy throat ?
Why lengthen thus thy cheerful note,
Mid horrors wild, the prison's light,
Where wretches, doom'd t' eternal night,
Rattle their adamantinè chains,
Corroding links, corroding pains !
Where Melancholy, dreadful see
To all our comforts here below,
Preys unperceiv'd upon the mind,
And prompts in death relief to find.
Where Echo, in her airy round,
Repeats the prisoner's doleful found ;
Recounts his woes, his griefs again,
Through every dungeon, every den !
Till wan Despair deforms his mien,
And Phrenzy shuts the guilty scene.
Or say, sweet bird ! domestic friend !
Is it thy cheering voice to lend,
To heal the guilty wretch's smart,
And soothe the self-condemned heart ?
To pour sweet Angel-mercy's ray,
And wipe repentant tears away ?
Gentlest the feather'd choir among,
Sweet comforter, prolong thy song.
Teach them, like thee, in grateful lays,
To celebrate their Maker's praise.

J. MOORE, Ordinary.

ADDRESS TO THE BUTTERFLY.

FLUTTERER fair of Psyche's race,
Gandy insect, wanton fly !
Whence thy beauty, whence thy grace,
Whence thy thoughtless liberty ?
Happy, sure, must sit her hour,
As she wings her airy flights,
Hovering round each painted flower,
Where there's honey, there she lights !
For thee each odorous flower disbands
Its sweetness to the panting breeze ;
For thee each orient gem expands ;
For thee, the sweets of honied trees.
See, where descends the partial shower,
And partial gleams the fields adorn,
Of humid herbs the natal hour ;
Such was thy birth !—an April morn.
But soon as fiery Phœbus glows,
With golden rays serenely bright,
Th' imperial Queen of Flowers, the rose,
Unveils her blushes to the sight :
Then, too, thy painted race abound,
In ev'ry gay variety,
And freely wing their wanton round,
And revel in the placid sky.

For thee, the Sun hath dipp'd his rays
In watery Iris' varied dye ;
His warmth he beams to gild thy days ;
His fires, to tinge his fav'rite fly.

A vernal chaplet once I twin'd,
To grace my sweet Florella's hair ;
And ev'ry herb and flower was join'd,
In honour of the lovely fair :

The flowers I sought spontaneous grew,
And, offering, bow'd beneath my hand,

The blushing rose, the violet blue ;
For Flora gave the glad command.

The wreath upon her brows I plac'd,
And bound it with her lavish hair ;
And ev'ry flower her temples grac'd,
Then breath'd more sweet, and bloom'd
more fair.

Where-e'er her graceful steps she bends,
The conscious flowers around her rise ;
Angelic harmony attends,
And heaven itself beams in her eyes.

Then, giddy fly, thy airy flight
Thou took'st the lovely fair around ;
Sure, on the flowers thou meant'st to light,
But on her lips the honey found !

Thou saw'st her blush was fresher far
Than the fresh rose's deepest red ;
Thou saw'st her downcast eyes did glare,
Like violets in their humid bed.

But each sweet herb and odorous flower
Their perfumes on her lips exhale,
And, as she breathes, speaks, sighs, they
shower

Soft incense on the passing gale.

Presumptuous fly ! who madly durst
Wound her sweet, chaste lips with a kiss ;
Alas ! like me, now art thou curst,
To know no greater, second bliss !

No more in ev'ry funny beam
Shalt thou, as once, at large disport ;
Brief shall thy future fun-things gleam,
Thy future sense of joy be short.

Thy taste no other sweets shall touch,
No other heaven thy mind approve ;
Ah, hapless fly ! that love is such,
That thou must live and die by love !

Secure one winter hast thou slept
In sweet insensibility ;
From ills a chrysalis wait kept,
And wak'd to summer joys a fly.

Brief was thy triumph, as 'twas gay !
Thy summer joys, alas, are o'er !
Thy life, a sun-shine holiday,
Alas, for thee, shall beam no more !

In absence from my love, like thee,
A chrysalis I seem to be ;
But when Florella smiles on me,
I rise again a Butterfly !

Stourbridge.

T. JERVIS.

PASTORAL SIMPLICITY.

By Mr. TYSON.

WHILST other nymphs make hapless
swains
Their victuals, pensive, hate ;
My Ella those small tricks disdains,
For Sylvie's happier fate :
Such relish to the rural meals
Her touch and looks impart,
A keenness every stomach feels,
A fondness every heart.

Ella,

Ells, my sweetly-sugar'd cream,
Can sugar sweet anew;
The snowy curds from Ella seem
To gain a snowier hue.
Help'd by her hands, th' enlivening cakes
A double life convey;
And from her breath the butter takes
A — what no tongue can say.

With care, ye Gods! when Ella churns,
The gathering sweets secure;
Still be the print * her board adorns
From all *errata* pure!
Then Ella's praise, and Sylvie's bliss,
Shall my soft voice employ,
In notes that, like her print or kiss,
Shall please, yet never cloy!
Luds, May 6.

ON DR. AIKIN'S VINDICATION OF
JOHN HOWARD.

By Dr. CRANE.

Ut tu majores, sic tu colere minores.

AIKIN! should Slander, with injurious
breath,
Attempt to blast thy character in death,
Thy worth may some disinterested friend
With equal truth and energy defend!
That to th' applauding world it may be
shewn,
Protecting HOWARD's fame secures thine

S O N N E T,

By Mrs. C. STEPHENS.

THOU! who animat'st the feeling
soul,
Deign to bestow thy magic power on me!
True as the needle to each fancied pole,
And, like the world's upholding æther, free
To range in prescriptive round the mighty whole,
In quest of wondrous objects worthy thee!
Thee—whom no warring passions may control,
[Poetry]
Offspring of heavenly light—immortal

When my graz'd heart, by cruel slights
oppress'd,
Beats high, or heaves the sad, impassion'd
Solace me, Power benign, with thy sweet
smile!

Teach me to scorn the contumelious eye!—
Thou, thou alone, canst worldly woes be-
guile,

And soothe the perturbed soul to rest.

HORACE, B. II. ODE XIV. TRANSLATED.

"Eheu! fugaces."

LAS! my friend, the years glide on
apace!
Vain thy pure homage to th' all-ruling
[Power]
To smoothe one wrinkle of thy faded face;
To stay old age, or Death's determin'd
hour.

* The figure of a heart, marked on each water-roll.

Tho' with three hecatombs, each circling son,
Thy pious hands his streaming altar stain;
Down Plato's iron cheek no tear would run;
But ev'n three hundred victims bleed in
vain!

In his black realm those Giant-sons of earth
Enchains th' oblivious stream's revolving
Sed:

The rich that stream must pass, of royal
[birth];
The poor, who labours for his daily bread.

In vain we scape th' ensanguin'd fields of war,
Thro' Ocean's bellowing waves securely
fail,
[care],
Watch Autumn's blasting hour with trembling
When Death and Languor walk on every
gale.

Where black Cætyus winds his lazy flood,
Where the huge stone is upheav'd o'er and
o'er,
[blood].

Where toil the Sisters stain'd with nuptial
Our feet must journey, to return no more.

Thy house thou soon must quit, and charm-
ing bride;

Thy lands—those trees that wave—those
[flowers that bloom];
Cypress alone, of all thy garden's pride,
Its short-liv'd master follows to his tomb.

Thy lavish Heir will waste those hoarded
stores;

Stores, that a hundred massy keys confine:
Soon, midst luxurious riot, will thy floors,
With Parian stone resplendent, swim in
wine.

Nottingham, July 8.

G. W.

SONNET TO MR. NECKAR.

NECKAR, thou Prince of Men! whose
talents rare,
And patriot firmness, are alike display'd
In calm retirement's philosophic shade,
Or, if on thee devolve th' important care,
To stem the madding crowd's tumultuous
rage,

To snatch thy country from the jaws of
[Fate],
And add its vital sinews to the state,

By public faith restor'd;—the wondering age
Hails with applause thy ever-honour'd name,
And thy mild virtues and untainted worth
Forbidden the serpent Slander to creep forth,
That pines in secret: whilst impartial Fame
An anaranthine crown and lofty seat
Prepares for thee amongst the good and great.

EPITAPH ON A YOUNG LADY.

Should Nature mourn the rigid doom that
gave

To Youth and Innocence an early grave;
And, sorrowing o'er the dust that moulders
here,

Should fond Affection sometimes shed a tear;
Yet, to restrain the energy of grief, [lie]:
The Christian's hope shall bring its best re-
Since freed from human woes, a numerous
train,

The friend's, the parent's loss, is her eternal
[gain].

FOREIGN

THE Swedish war, for so it may be called, though vigorously carried on by sea and land, has yet been attended with no material success on the part of Sweden.—The havoc made among the Russian galleys, as mentioned p. 558, has been more than balanced by the dreadful conflict between the grand fleets of the two nations on the 3d and 4th of June; of which the following are said to be the particulars.

When the Swedish squadron first came in sight of the enemy, the Duke of Sudermania drew out his ships in line of battle, and continued in various rencontres with a superior enemy during great part of two days.

The Russian Admiral, on the second day, received from the port of Revel a reinforcement of eleven ships, mounting from 36 up to 64 guns; and, although every thing was attempted that prudence and valour could effect, the Swedish ships, wounded in their hulls as they had been in the attack on Revel, and from their shattered rigging almost unmanageable, were ill prepared to meet the attack of a fresh enemy. Before the junction of the Cronstadt and Revel fleets, the battle remained undecided; but it then turned in favour of the Imperial flag.—The publick were left in anxious doubt as to the fate of the defeated fleet; which the succeeding account published by the Russian party did not relieve.

Early on the 3d of June, say the Peterburgh letters, the Russian Vice-admiral Kruse being informed of the approach of the Swedish fleet, consisting of twenty-five line-of-battle ships; he immediately gave orders to his squadron, consisting of seventeen ships of the line, to prepare to meet the enemy.—About two o'clock P.M. the battle commenced, and continued till seven in the evening, when the firing ceased on both sides, and the Swedes retired to Seaskar.—In this engagement the Russian Vice-admiral Souchtin had his leg shot off.

Vice-admiral Kruse, having refitted his ships, gave orders to pursue the enemy; and next day, the 4th, they had a second severe engagement; after which they retired again to Summer's-Island. The Russian Admiral gave orders to renew the chase, and to engage the enemy wherever they could be met with; when all of a sudden they hauled their wind, and declined the action, and presently the Russian Vice-admiral saw two Swedish frigates with crowded sails from the island of Hogland making towards their fleet, followed by a Russian squadron of eleven ships of the line; under the command of Admiral Tchilchagaff, from Revel, sailing towards the enemy.—Here the Russian account ends, leaving the Swedish fleet, as before, between two fires.

Later accounts, however, had in a great

measure dispelled those gloomy apprehensions which the friends of Sweden had entertained from the junction of the Russian fleets; when it has happened in the event, that they had escaped from one perilous situation, only to be precipitated into a worse.

The Swedish Admiral, aided by the favour of the wind, found means of making good his retreat to the island of Biorko, about seventy English miles from St. Peterburgh, between which island and the city the Russian Admiral thought it advisable to take his station, to prevent a surprize that might be ruinous to many citizens.

The King of Sweden, with his galleys, has taken post in the rear of his grand fleet, at the back of the island of Biorko, and at the mouth of the channel that runs up to Vyburg; the only place worth contending for in that barren and almost depopulated country, which yet he has not force enough to attack, having but few troops on board, and totally unprepared for such an attempt.

Indeed, by land the Swedes have not been more successful than by sea. The Russians, on the 5th of May, having taken Anjaia by surprize, the Swedes posted at Valkiala (see p. 553) attacked the enemy near De Kervis, and made themselves masters of that fort; but soon after, having received a reinforcement, the Russians returned, re-took De Kervis, and (encouraged by this success) pursued their victory to the lines at Valkiala, which they attacked with irresistible fury, having first set fire to the wood in which the Swedish artillery was posted. In this bloody affair Lieut. General Platen was wounded, with his two Aid du Camps, the Major de Platen and the Cornet Van der Lanken; as was also Lieut. Col. de Lewenhaupt. On the 20th, Gen. Pauli made a new attempt to disengage Gen. d'Armfeldt, but found it impossible to effect a junction. On the 21st, Major Gen. Fullet, on his side, was obliged to abandon the post of Valkiala, with the loss of four officers killed, and more than 200 (the Russians say 400) soldiers killed or wounded. At the departure of this intelligence, General de Platen was endeavouring to force the Russians to repass the Kymene, which river appears to be the boundary between Swedish Nyland and Russian Carelia, the province now in contest, and which in 1721 was ceded to Russia, as it had long been a bone of contention between the two nations; and the recovery of which is now the ostensible object of the present war.

At present appearances are greatly against the Swedes; for, though beaten by sea, having passed the Kymene, and made some progress by land, they conceived hopes of establishing themselves on the lands in ques-

tion;

tion; but in that their hopes have failed them: for it is more than probable that the advantages they had gained at the beginning of the campaign (see p. 588), they have already lost, having been obliged to re-pass the Kymene, without being able to prevent the enemy from pursuing them, and with the loss of their artillery, which, in their present circumstances, is irretrievable. No great achievement can therefore reasonably be expected on the part of Sweden during the present campaign, and the rather as half Carlesrone, their principal naval arsenal, is said to be burnt down by accident.

The Russian fleet in the Archipelago, under Major Lambro, has not been so fortunate as that in the Baltic under Admiral Kruse; that Squadron sailed from Zia on the 15th of May, and on the 16th fell in with the Turkish fleet between Cape d'Oro and the island of Andros. The Major began the action with nine vessels against eighteen of the Turks, which on the 17th were joined by seven Algerines, who with their usual ferocity attacked the Russians, killed a great number of them, sunk two or three of their vessels, and obliged the rest to run aground, where they were set on fire by the Russians themselves, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. Major Lambro took to his boat, with his officers, and with two small vessels made their escape.

Affairs in Poland do not pass so pleasantly in the Diet as they have done for some time past. A formidable party has started up, who oppose most violently the further dismembrment of the Republick by the cession of Danzick and Thorn to the King of Prussia. Another object no less important has engaged the attention of the publick, and that is, the prolongation of the present Diet beyond the time allowed by law. A long and warm debate took place on this question, which, though it was carried to be continued till the end of next March, was looked upon as a very dangerous innovation, and almost without a precedent.

On the 21st of March the Count Potoki made his public entry into Constantinople as Envoy Extraordinary only; but letters of credence have since been dispatched, authorizing him to assume the character of Ambassador when circumstances require it.

Nothing can yet be said with certainty of the private negotiations between his Hungarian Majesty and the King of Prussia.

It is certain that the former wishes for nothing so much as peace, nor dreads any thing so much as a separation of his dominions. It is said, he would willingly part with all the conquests made during this war, could he peaceably be placed in the same situation in all things which his late brother enjoyed at the commencement of it; and in this sentiment a late very bloody affair seems to have confirmed him.

To spare the unnecessary effusion of blood while the negotiations for peace were carrying on, the Russian and Austrian allies, tired with the carnage they had made, had proposed a partial cessation of hostilities, not for their respective dominions in general, but for Servia, the Bannat, and the environs of Widdin in particular, and a convention was set on foot for that purpose; but, before it could be ratified, the Prince de Cobourg had given orders to Gen. Thurn to penetrate into Bulgaria, and to press the siege of Giurgewo, so as to take that fort, if possible, before the publication of the armistice. The Austrians, to defeat the Ottoman troops, attacked them with their usual confidence of victory; but the Turks defended themselves with uncommon bravery, broke the Austrian lines, and put them to flight. Seven hundred were left dead on the field, and near two thousand were grievously wounded. The General who commanded was obliged to raise the siege, leaving eighteen pieces of artillery behind him. In the retreat, General Thurn was met by a Janissary, who aimed a stroke at his head, which the General was happy enough to parry, and killed the Janissary; but another Janissary rushing to the assistance of his comrade, struck off the General's head with his sabre, which he fixed on a pike, and carried in triumph through the army.

Other letters give a very different account of this action; and say, that General Thurn was killed in the trenches: that he took a match, and with his own hand fired a cannon against the enemy, and a Turk who was near him instantly cut off his arm, and then his head. He has left a lady and young family behind him, besides a mother, to bewail his loss.

The affairs of the Netherlands still continue in the same perilous situation as they were left by our last accounts, see p. 559. Several skirmishes have since taken place, and some hundreds of soldiers and citizens have been killed; but the contest about which so much blood has been spilt, is, to appearance, no nearer being terminated than it was on the day when the revolt first took place.

It should seem that the Austrians are determined to reduce the insurgents to obedience; and, if we may be allowed to form a conjecture, they will, at the conclusion of a general peace, succeed.

The Belgians will be re-instituted in some of their ancient privileges; their seminaries will be restored; and their priests, under certain regulations, will be permitted to enjoy their emoluments, without being troublesome to government.

Thus an end will be put to this vindictive conflict, when the veins are sufficiently exhausted, and a cooling regimen applied to the body politic, instead of the feverish effervescence

farvulence that for some time past has been epidemical throughout Europe.

The Empress of Russia has openly declared the precise terms on which she will put an end to the war with the Turks; and, as they appear not unreasonable in her present circumstances, it is wished they may meet a favourable reception by all the powers concerned.

"The basis of negotiation her Majesty founds on a right of satisfaction for wilful offences committed against her dignity; a reasonable recompence for the losses and enormous expence of the war; and a surety for the solidity and duration of a future peace; therefore, respecting the Ottoman Porte, these three points are necessary:

Art. 1. The simple and pure renewal of the ancient treaties and agreements which have taken place between the two powers since the peace of Kainarugi and the late rupture, and the establishment of a new frontier between the two empires, marked by the river Uniefter, and including the cession of the town of d'Ackerman.

Art. 2. The provinces of Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bessarabia, to be created principalities, free and independent of both empires, in such a manner, that in future they shall serve as a barrier to both; and thus, by removing an adjacent neighbourhood, prevent those divisions and quarrels which have hitherto been the sole source of troubling their tranquillity.

Art. 3. The arrangement of these two points will sufficiently provide for the third, which is that of making a solid, stable, and lasting peace.

As to Sweden, the Empress demands nothing but the re-establishment of the ancient treaties of Nimitadt and d'Abo, with an entire oblivion of what has passed."

Some accounts from Sweden say, that the King had disembarked his troops from on board the light fleet of galleys, and had given the command to Major-General Pollet; that, on the 8th of June, they had marched in two divisions; one division, commanded by Col. Cederstrom, took the high-road to Vybourg, and posted themselves at Maxlax; the other, under Colonel Van Dyk, took their post at Umajochi, a quarter of a league from Kiovisko, where they were attacked by two squadrons of Russian dragoons, who were repulsed. The King, escorted by his Trabants, came in person to Umajochi, to testify his satisfaction at the behaviour of his troops. It does not appear, however, that they had gained any great advantage by their behaviour, or that the Swedish fleet were in the least extricated from the dangerous situation in which they are involved between two fires of a superior navy. The sea fight on the 4th of June was so near Petersburg, that it shook the city, and alarmed the inhabitant

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR WITH SPAIN.

On the 27th of June, the tide of battle on the part of the English was given out at Spithead, signed SAMUEL BARRINGTON, just before the fleet set sail. It then consisted of three divisions:

The VAN,

Four 74 gun ships, one 64, one 90, and one of 10 guns,

Sir Alexander Hood, Commander.

The CENTRE,

Six 74, and one 90 guns,

Hon. S. Harrington, Commander in Chief.

The REAR,

Six 74, and one 90 guns,

William Hotham, Esq. Commander.

The Hebe, Crescent, La Prudente, and

Nymph frigates, to repeat signals.

On the other side, the following contains an exact list of the Spanish fleet in the Bay of Cadiz ready for sea on the 21st of June last:

	Guns.		Guns.
Conde del Regala	112	St. Lorenza	74
Salvadore del Mundo	112	St. Paulo	74
San Carlos	94	Terrible	74
Keyo	80	St. Francisco de Paulo	74
Bahama	74	Espania	68
St. Augustine	74	St. Ramor	68
Arogabita	74	St. Pedro Alcantara	64
Magnanimo	74	St. Leandra	64
Oruilo	74	N. de Loreta	40
San Firmin	74	Santa Dorotea	34
San Juste	74	Santa Catalena	34
Serio	74	Santa Terefa	34
San Telmo	74	Santa Florentina	34
Ange de Goarda	74	N. S. de Solidad	34
Atalanta	74	N. S. de la Merceders	34
Firme	74	Metronesa	34
Gloriosa	74	Junio	34
Guirero	74	Perella	34
St. Francisco de Afis	74	Bregata	34
St. Ildefonso	74	A brig and a cutter.	

Three Admirals' flags are hoisted: Chief, Admiral Solano; Second, Admiral Massufedee; Third, Admiral Borejo.

There are a number of men sick belonging to the said fleet, and are on shore.

The following is an exact list of the Dutch auxiliary fleet:

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
Vryheid	76	Vice A. Van Kinsbergen.
Venwagting	68	Captain Aberfon.
Gelderland	68	Rear Adm. Rynereld.
Brakel	56	Capt. Tilleken.
Monnikender	44	— Rolls.
Polux	44	— Elois Van Treslang.
Venus	26	— Matchop.
Pyle	16	— Alliers.
Portlur	16	Lieut. Oldenhausen.
Courier	16	— Reyer.
Spernere	12	— Marshall.
		— Blois Van Treslang.

Of these, the first six are reckoned of the line: there are some others in the Texel preparing to follow them with the utmost expedition.

The answer which the Court of Spain has given to the representation of Mr. Frazer, the English Ambassador, is said, and generally believed, to be in substance, 'That the differences which had arisen between the two Courts comprised two questions; the one relative to the act itself, and the other relative to the right. With respect to the former, that seemed pretty well determined, and the opinions of the two Courts are the same as to the taking of the English vessels in Nootka Sound; both the vessels and crews are restored again. It is allowed to be reasonable to make some satisfaction; but that the same should take place on each side: that is to say, that Spain shall make satisfaction if they are in the wrong; but that England shall do the like, if the wrong should be proved to be on their side. They add, that this great point of giving satisfaction makes the determination of the question relative to the act depend upon that of the question relative to the right, which goes against the demand of satisfaction insisted upon as a preliminary article on the part of the Court of London; that the determination of the question relative to the right shall form the first part of the negotiations to be entered into by the English Ambassador.'

This appears to be the real sense of the Spanish Court at the time of the arrival of Mr. Fitzherbert at Madrid. Some alterations must have since happened in the sentiments of the Spanish Court, or our fleet would not remain at anchor, when every thing seems in readiness for action.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE.

The city of Nîmes has lately exhibited the most dreadful scenes of carnage, riot, and disorder. The troops who came to the assistance of the inhabitants were obliged to march over dead bodies. The sedition is said to have been fomented by the priests, who had for some time secretly kept in pay a number of villains, at the rate of fifty and sixty sols a day, to create disturbances.—More than 200 of this banditti have been killed, and 50 or 60 made prisoners. Their abettors are known, and the conspiracy defeated. The cruelties that were projected are too horrible to be credited; many of the best citizens were devoted: and the chiefs of the Municipality, in combination with the Clergy, were among the conspirators.—The National Guard have suffered considerably in defeating this plot.

On the 17th of June, the Deputies from the city of Perpignan made a formal complaint to the National Assembly, respecting the conduct of M. de Mirabeau, which they condemned in the severest terms.—They

stated, "That the regiment of Tournai, of which M. de Mirabeau is Colonel, had obtained leave to deposit their colours and military chest at the same house; and that M. le Marquis d'Agular, the Mayor, had made himself responsible for the trust.

That in a closet adjoining to the apartment allotted to M. le Vicomte de Mirabeau, the Mayor had placed the colours, &c. belonging to the regiment, conceiving that the honour of that officer would not permit him to violate the law of hospitality and justice. A kind of tumult took place; and the Municipality apprehending that the public tranquillity would not be restored unless M. le Vicomte quitted the city, he was, with all imaginable delicacy, requested to depart, which he did next morning, at five o'clock. At ten the regiment came for its colours, —but what was their surprize, when they saw they were destroyed, and that some of the military cravats were missing!

The regiment complained, and demanded satisfaction of our worthy Mayor. The Mayor instantly suspected and accused M. le Vicomte de Mirabeau; but this did not pacify the regiment. M. de Chollet, the Commandant, warmly exhorted them to be peaceable; and messengers were posted after M. le Vicomte de Mirabeau, and couriers sent to all the neighbouring municipalities, demanding their assistance in the name of the nation, the law, and the king: but in vain. The tumult increased, and the whole regiment came under arms to the house of M. le Marquis d'Agular, arrested him, and took him to the citadel, where he remained under a strong guard as an hostage for M. le Vicomte de Mirabeau, and, they doubt not, would be put to death, if the latter did not make his appearance.

In vain have the officers of the regiment, the officers of the National Guard, and the principal citizens, offered themselves as hostages for our worthy Mayor. The whole city is in commotion; and M. le Vicomte de Mirabeau is proscribed, as the violator of the laws of honour, and the rights of hospitality.

"We confide," add the Deputies, "in the wisdom and justice of the National Assembly; and doubt not of receiving immediate relief in our distressing and alarming circumstances."

They concluded by observing, "That M. de Mirabeau could have no other object in view, but that of setting the whole city in a flame."

M. de Mirabeau being informed of what had passed, made his personal appearance, to account for the transaction complained of, and in some measure to justify it. He charged the regiment with want of discipline, and the city with want of civility. He knew of nothing he had done to be forced like a vagrant out of their city, and a hue and cry to be issued forth against him,

and

and the whole country to be raised upon him, as if he had been a thief and a murderer. He too, in his turn, demanded satisfaction for the insult. This defence, tho' it invalidated some of the facts, was not thought complete; and therefore was reported to the Committee of Reports.

A deputation, styling themselves as "from all the people in the world," and actually consisting of Arabs, Chaldeans, Indians, Swiss, Genoese, English, Liegois, Sicilians, Spaniards, Brabançons, Italians, Germans, Swedes, Prussians, Polonese, Dutch, Russians, *omnibus mundi*, presented an address on the 15th of June, expressing their respect for that august Assembly.

It was read by their leader; and appearing a masterly performance of the kind, full of noble sentiments expressive of liberty, the Assembly ordered it to be printed.

On the 29th, M. Dillon, Governor of Tobago, read part of a letter he had received from that island, dated May 14, which announced to the Assembly an insurrection in that island, which obliged the Commandant, M. Despres, to fly; and that at the time of his flight, Port Louis (the principal town) was in ashes. The Patriotic Volunteers of the island have, it seems, charged the soldiery as the authors of this conflagration; and they, in their turn, have accused the Volunteers. The merchants, however, are totally ruined; and the regiments in garrison are on their return without orders. M. Dillon concluded with requesting a supply of provisions, ammunition, and arms, for the island; which, we understand, have since been granted. Tobago was ceded by the English to the French at the close of the last war.

July 6, M. Levasseur (late Comte de la Touche) submitted to the National Assembly a letter, which he was charged to deliver from M. Louis Joseph Philippe de la France (late Duke of Orleans), dated at London, July 2, and conceived in the following terms:

"On the 25th of June I had written to his Majesty, informing him of my intention to return to Paris. On the 29th I took leave of his Britannic Majesty, and I had fixed my departure for the 3d of July. On the morning of this day, the French Ambassador waited on me, accompanied by a M. Boinville, who called himself one of M. la Fayette's aids du-camp. The latter gentleman conjured me, in the name of M. la Fayette, to defer my journey to Paris; and the principal reason he assigned was, the danger that evil-disposed persons might abuse my name to excite tumults. I deemed it my duty not lightly to hazard the public tranquillity. I therefore suspended my journey; and I trust the National Assembly will decide what ought to be my conduct.

"Should the Assembly decide that there is no room for deliberation on the subject, I

shall disregard the notification of M. Boinville, and consider all obstacles as removed, which might prevent me from resuming my functions as a Representative of the nation. I request you, Sir, after having stated these facts, to solicit the decision of the Assembly on the subject. I am, &c.

"LOUIS JOSEPH PHILIPPE
"DE LA FRANCE."

M. de la Fayette rose, and frankly avowed all that the Duke had alleged; and farther, that he had been the original cause of his being sent to England, on the ground of public tranquillity. It appears, however, that the National Assembly entertained no apprehensions of bad consequences from his appearing in his place; for though it was given out that persons lay in wait to apprehend him as soon as he should land on French ground, the first news that the public received respecting his Highness, after he left England, was, that he had taken his place in the Assembly, desiring and soliciting the most scrupulous examination of his principles and conduct at all times, having ever borne in his heart, he said, "The oath my lips pronounce, when I swear to be faithful to the Nation, the Laws, and the King, and to maintain the Constitution decreed by the Assembly, and accepted by the King, to the utmost of my power." Saying this, he returned to his seat, amidst the loudest acclamations of the majority of the Assembly; and soon after retired, to wait on the King, who had appointed one o'clock for their meeting.

An address was read from the King's Commissioners at Nîmes, charging the Priests, and the Monks more particularly, with spreading the flame of discord between the Catholics and the Protestants, fomenting tumults, and creating disturbances, to the total suspension of all industry and honest labour among the lower classes of the working people.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

Advices received at Calcutta, from Noida, in the district of Keshangur, state, that the most shocking enormities are committed there by a banditti of Bramins, who for ages had been held sacred in that country. They generally attack villages and single houses in gangs of fifty or sixty, which they set fire to and plunder, while the flames at the same time prevent the wretched inhabitants from escaping. They are remarkably well armed, and have hitherto escaped the vigilance of their pursuers. The Governor General and Council have offered rewards for apprehending them; but hitherto without effect.

WEST INDIES.

Kingston, Jamaica, April 24. Lord Rodney's statue is arrived safe; but some of the marble pavement that was intended to surround

round the pedestal was found totally broken to pieces. The statue, which is colossal, with all its ornaments and bas reliefs, descriptive of the action of the 12th of April (see vol. LII. p. 237. 254. 260), are all perfectly safe, and re-packed to be put up at Spanish Town.

No rain having fallen for a long time at Cape François, the inhabitants are in terrible apprehensions for want of water.

At Martinique, on the 3d of June, the free Mulattoes had concerted a revolt; but being discovered before it was carried into execution, every white person in the town took up arms. The houses of the wealthy insurgents were plundered, and the poor dragged to the public square, where they were hanged or butchered in the most savage manner. Business of all kinds stopped, and nothing was attended to but vengeance and cruel executions. Peace was at length restored; but not before some hundreds had been put to death. The grievance they complained of was, the not being admitted to a share in the administration.

AMERICA.

About the beginning of May, General Wayne had been dispatched from Virginia on an expedition against the Cherokee, Miami, and Chickasaw Indians, who have for some time past had, as their chief warrior, one Macgillivray, a Scotchman, who has long resided among these Indians. General Wayne, at the head of two thousand provincials, had completely routed them, after a great slaughter. After the battle, Macgillivray and his savages took refuge in the woods. General Wayne has destroyed the most part of the habitations of these Indians, to the extent of 200 miles, along the river which is the boundary of Georgia, after which he returned to Savannah. This defeat is so total, that it will put it out of the power of these Indians to be again troublesome to the state of Virginia for a long time.

The United States have passed an act for enumerating the inhabitants of the Thirteen Provinces, in different classes, distinguishing the sexes and colours; also an act for providing the means of intercourse between the States and foreign nations.

IRELAND.

On the 1d of July inst. the Parliament met, and his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant went in state to the House of Peers, and opened the session by an address speech, in which he acquainted both Houses, by his Majesty's command, with the rise and progress of the dispute with Spain, and of the armaments carrying on in the Spanish ports, which had made it indispensably necessary to give orders for making such preparations as may put it in his Majesty's power to act with vigour and effect for the honour of his crown and the interests of his people;

fully relying on the Parliament of Ireland for cordial and effectual support, &c.

But, previous to the delivery of his Excellency's speech from the throne, the usual forms of the Lower House had passed, their Speaker chosen and presented, and their attendance in the House of Peers ordered and complied with; and the Right Hon. John Foster, their late Speaker, placed in the chair, by a majority of 40. The numbers being,

For Mr. Foster - 145
For Mr. Ponsonby 105

On the return of the Commons to their own House, the Speaker proceeded in the usual manner to read the speech.

Lord Headfort then moved the Address;

And Mr. Parry seconded the motion.

Mr. Grattan said, that, in his opinion, there could be but one opinion; and that was, for the Address to pass.

It did so unanimously.

And next day, July 3, Lord Headfort brought up the Report from the Committee appointed to draw it up, which was agreed to. As was also the Report from the Committee appointed to draw up an Address to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

The *Chan. of Exch.* rose; and now, he said, the sense of the nation being fully understood, he had only to move for a vote of credit for 200,000l. to put the kingdom in a state of defence, and pledged himself that every penny of it should be applied to the purposes for which it was granted.

This gave rise to a short conversation, in which the Right Hon. *Brabazon Ponsonby*, Mr. Grattan, and Mr. Forbes, on one side; and Capt. Burgh, Col. Blaquiere, and the *Chan. of Exch.* on the other, took part.— The motion, however, passed without division; and Parliament proceeds with the greatest unanimity.

On Wednesday the 14th inst. a duel was fought with pistols, in the Quarry-field near Dublin, between Captain Whalley, brother to the celebrated Mr. W. and Dennis O'Kelly, esq; counsellor at law, when the latter was killed on the spot.

SCOTLAND.

On the 5th instant, one of the Members of the Town Council of Lochmaben, who had been illegally carried off in order, it is supposed, to answer some political purpose, was brought to Dumfries by Mr. Williamson, messenger, in consequence of a warrant from the Court of Justiciary. He was overtaken about twenty miles beyond London, and he made a declaration before the Justices, in which he has discovered the persons concerned in this act of public violence.

A duel was lately fought at Bridlington, between Mr. Macduff, captain's clerk of the *Rachorfe* ship of war, and Mr. Prince, midshipman, in which the latter was killed.

The

The quarrel happened on board, when they agreed to go and decide it on shore.

COUNTRY NEWS.

On the 26th of June, an instance occurred of the happy effects derived from the endeavours to restore suspended life by the applications directed by the Lancashire Humane Society, to a man who had accidentally fallen into one of the Duke of Bridgewater's lowest locks at Runcorn, and was twelve minutes under water, at the late hour of half past eleven o'clock.—It is observable, that before three he was, by the activity of Mr. H. Barnes, of Runcorn, surgeon, and his assistants, restored to the full use of all his faculties.—It is not unworthy of observation, that the aforesaid person's wife was delivered of a fourth child the same morning; the support of whose family depends upon the health and labour of the poor man who so narrowly escaped death.

On the 30th of the same month, the George-inn at *Coblenford* narrowly escaped being set on fire. The maid-servant having put the children to bed, left a candle in the room, but so safely placed, that no danger could be apprehended from it. Late at night, however, the washerwoman and maid had occasion to go through the same room with a basket of cloaths, and, as they passed, saw the candle standing safe; but on their return the candlestick lay flat on the floor, and no candle was in it. The maid told her master the circumstance, who suspecting rats, and at the same time smelling something like singed hair, ran down for water, and poured a quantity into their hole, which they thought sufficient to drown the rats and extinguish the fire, if any were kindled. This done, the family went to bed; but the mistress of the next house, as her custom was, looking that all things were safe in her own house, thought she saw a glimmering through a crevice in the upper room of the inn, which she supposed to be occasioned by somebody going to bed; but the light increasing, she could not be easy till she had alarmed the master of the inn, who, on examining, found one of the rafters on fire, which, had it not been timely discovered, not only the whole inn, but all the adjoining houses, would in a short time have been in flames together.

At *Harrowgate*, an Officer of rank made a bett with another Officer, of a ball and supper for one hundred ladies and gentlemen, that he drove fifteen bullets, at as many shots, through an orange, in the same room in which they sat, at the distance of sixty one feet. The Officer made choice of an air-gun, not to alarm the ladies. The first shot he made passed through the very center of the orange; but the second shot, through some unknown cause, varied about a quarter of an inch, by which the ball took an oblique direction, and he lost his bett.

But the Experimenter was so confident, that he laid 500 guineas that he drove 19 balls out of 20 through an orange, at the same distance; and it.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE

June 26. A royal circular published by his Prussian Majesty, ing all intercourse between Silesia neighbouring Austrian dominions no inhabitant on the Breslau side into Austria, nor shall any Austrian Prussian frontiers into Silesia.

The regulations that have taken the Diet of Hungary are, 1. To distinguish between the two Chanceries, which is to be read every Hungarian language; and which translated into Latin, for the benefit of strangers as are naturalized.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

June 14.

The High Bailiff, Constables, &c. minister, proceeded to the hustings the portico of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, the purpose of commencing the election of Members to serve in the ensuing Parliament when the Right Hon. Lord Hood, Right Hon. Charles James Fox, appeared, with a numerous retinue, nominated as candidates; the first Captain Berkeley; the latter, by jeant Adair. And presently, told, Mr. Horne Tooke stood after a short speech, nominated himself as a candidate for their choice; to give the electors of Westminster an opportunity to assert their independence, and bartered away by Ministerial influence the man of transcendent abilities himself, at the same time, to pay the able expences attending the election.

Both the candidates embraced the opportunity of vindicating their character from any sinister views, and protesting each on his own particular merit.

Being severally heard, about noon the poll commenced, and finally closed till the 2d of July; numbers were,

For Mr. Fox	-	3
For Lord Hood	-	3
For Mr. Horne Tooke	-	1

The poll being declared, Mr. Fox, after a short speech, returned his thanks to the electors for their support.

Capt. Hood next addressed the electors, and, for his father, Lord Hood, expressed a strong sense of gratitude for the honour of his Lordship to represent them.

Mr. Horne Tooke also attracted the attention of the populace by a very eloquent harangue, in which he complained

worthy, independent electors, who had generously supported his cause, the cause of the people, which he should ever maintain whilst he had a shilling left.

June 20.

Earl Gower, Ambassador Extraordinary, &c. to the Court of France, had a private audience of the King of the French, during which he delivered his credentials. He was conducted as usual to the Royal presence, as he was afterwards to the Royal Family.—His business is supposed to be, to learn precisely what part France means to take, in case of a war, in consequence of the Family Compact.

June 22.

The heat of the weather was more intense than is commonly felt in the West Indies. In Fahrenheit's thermometer the mercury rose to 80°, and was succeeded in many places by storms of thunder and lightning that were very destructive, particularly in its course to the South-westward. At Yeovil a man was torn to pieces by the lightning. At Upway, in Dorsetshire, a dairy-house was burned down. And at Wincanton, Frome, and Bradford, the storms were very alarming.

June 25.

A duel was fought between Capt. Harvey Aston and Lieutenant Fitzgerald, of the 60th regiment of foot. The cause of the dispute happened at Ranelagh, but so long before the challenge, that it was imagined all idea of hostility had ceased. A field belonging to Chalk-lodge farm, near Hampstead, was the chosen spot, and break of day the time appointed. Lord Charles Fitzroy was second to Captain Aston; and Mr. Wood was second to Lieutenant Fitzgerald. Ten yards was the ground measured; and Mr. Fitzgerald had the first fire. He rested his pistol on his left-arm, and took aim accordingly. The ball took a direction so as to glance on Mr. Aston's wrist, and passed from thence under his right cheek-bone, and through at the neck. On receiving this wound, Capt. Aston called to his antagonist, "Are you satisfied?" the answer returned was, "I am satisfied." Mr. Aston then retired from the ground, and was assisted to his carriage. Happily the wound is not likely to prove mortal.

June 29.

One of the King's messengers arrived from Madrid, with dispatches from Mr. Fitzherbert, our Ambassador there; on whose arrival a Council was immediately called: but nothing decisive was contained in his dispatches. The same messenger brought letters to the Spanish Ambassador here, with an account of a desperate attempt that had been made on the life of the Count de Florida Blanca, the Prime Minister of Spain, by an assassin, who, being rendered furious by an unsuccessful application to him, drew a filetto from his bosom, and

made three plunges at him, by which he was dangerously wounded, but providentially not mortally. He then attempted to stab himself; but in that he was prevented, by the weapon being wrested from him.—He has made no confession, but that he was prompted thereto by necessity.

Friday, JULY 2.

A stationer near Bond-street was convicted before Sir Sampson Wright, at the Public Office in Bow-street, in the full penalty of five pounds, for letting out a newspaper for hire.

Saturday 3.

In consequence of a dispute which happened during the election at Guildford, Mr. John Alcock (nephew to Sir Joseph Mawbey) called upon Mr. Sewell; and they met, at seven o'clock this morning, in a field behind Kilburn Wells; the former attended by Capt. Burnell, and the latter by Capt. Newgell. As soon as they had taken their ground, they both fired together, without effect. Mr. Sewell's second pistol went off accidentally, and the ball lodged in his own foot. Mr. Alcock then fired, and his ball passed through the skirt of Mr. Sewell's coat.—The seconds interposed, and the affair terminated to mutual satisfaction.

Monday 5.

Lord Southampton and his lady, accompanied by the rev. Dr. Parker, the Churchwardens, and Overseers of the parish of St. Pancras, went in procession to a piece of ground adjoining to the new school-house at Pancras, and laid the first stone for the building a new chapel.

Tuesday 6.

Alderman Macaulay and R. C. Glyn, esq. the two Sheriffs Elect for London and Middlesex, signed the bonds at the Chamberlain's Office, to take upon themselves their office on the 28th of September next.

Wednesday 7.

The sessions at the Old Bailey commenced, when Rehwick Williams, commonly called the MONSTER, was arraigned.

Thursday 8.

This day Renwick Williams was brought to the bar at the Old Bailey, and put on his trial. He stood indicted for that he, on the 18th of January last, did make an assault upon Anne Porter, spinster, in St. James's-street, with an intent to tear, spoil, cut and deface the garments of the said Anne Porter; and that he did actually tear, spoil, cut, and deface the same; to wit, the gown, petticoats, &c. of the said Anne Porter, contrary to the statute.

Mr. Pigot, leading Counsel for the prosecution, in an address as pathetic as it was humane, stated the particulars to the jury; and having made some pertinent observations on the disposition of the prisoner, and the novelty of the crime, proceeded to call witnesses.

The

The first called was Miss Anne Porter, one of the four daughters of Mr. Porter, who keeps a respectable hotel in St. James's-street. She had been on the Queen's birthday, January 18, with a party in the ball-room at St. James's, and the Queen having retired sooner than was expected, she and her sister Sarah, in company with a Mrs. Mead, left the palace at twenty minutes after eleven, without waiting for their father, who had promised to call for them there. In their way her sister desired her to make haste, and said something else which she did not understand; however they ran home, and being arrived at their own door, "My sister," said this witness, "went first to the door, Mrs. Mead followed her, and I was the last. My sister went first to ring the bell. Just as I was passing the corner of the rail, I felt a violent blow on my hip. I turned round, to see from whence it proceeded, and I saw that man stoop down." Being asked, "How long did he continue at your father's door after he gave you this blow?" her answer was, "I cannot say; he did not run away. I was very much shocked at the sight of him. I felt a strange sensation. He walked up to the top of the steps on the opposite side of the door I was of, and he stood as close to me as he possibly could." Being asked, "If she had any doubt of his being the person who gave her the blow?" said, "She had not the smallest doubt." Being asked, in what manner her cloaths were cut? they were produced in Court.

Miss Sarah Porter swore to her being in the ball-room; to her leaving the palace at the hour her sister mentioned; that she saw the prisoner at the bottom of King-street, in her way home. He was standing, looking down the street, and some chairmen passing by, said, "by your leave;" upon which he started round, stared in my face, and, looking again, said, "Oh! oh!" and instantly gave me a violent blow on the back part of my head.

2. Upon that what did you do?

A. I requested my sister to run. I said, "Nancy, for God's sake make haste! Don't you see the wretch is behind us!" a name we always distinguished him by. While I was ringing at the door, I turned round to see if he was coming, and I saw him run past, across the Stable-yard; he was close to my sister, and he dropped down. I was much terrified, and I looked again. The words were half uttered when he rushed between Mrs. Mead and me; and I saw him strike with the greatest violence, and I heard the silk rent; his hand was shut, I observed particularly.

The next witness was Rebecca Porter. She had been insulted by him with the most horrible language she had ever heard in her life.

The last was Miss Martha Porter. She
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had heard him attack her sister in the most horrid manner possible.

John Colman remembered being in the Park with Miss Porter on the 18th of June last, and of her being much agitated. She said the wretch had just passed,—she pointed him out. "I followed him," said Mr. C. "He walked exceedingly fast. I followed him out of the Park, and out at Spring Garden-gate;" and, in short, Mr. Colman followed him from street to street, and from one house to another, till he brought him to an explanation; and at length persuaded him to go to Mr. Porter's house with him, where he bore testimony to the two young ladies, Miss Anne and Miss Sarah Porter, fainting away on seeing the prisoner introduced to them. He admitted that he had seen the prisoner at an assembly he belonged to, and that at first he did not think him the man he was looking for.

Mr. Macmanus was sent to the prisoner's lodgings in Bury-street. It was a room where there were two beds, and a little room parted off, where there was another bed, but no way to it but through the other. The people that kept the house were reputed good sort of people. He found nothing but a coat, a hat, and a pair of boots; no cutting instrument, nor any thing relevant to the trial.

Mr. Tomkins, surgeon, being asked if he attended Miss Anne Porter after she was hurt, said, he did.—From the nature of the wound, did it appear to you to be done with a sharp instrument?—A very sharp instrument.—And at the same time?—Certainly.

Being asked if he examined the cloaths, said he examined the gown, which was considerably cut, and the petticoats too; but was not sure that he saw the shift. Being asked with respect to the wound, said, "the first part was only through the skin, the middle part was at least three inches or four inches deep; about three inches more through the skin only." The whole length of the wound he believed, to be between nine and ten inches." Being asked whether a cut with a sharp instrument meant only to cut the cloaths would have wounded so deep? his answer was, "That I do not know. It must have been with great violence. Part of the blow was below the bow of the stays. If not, it probably would have pierced the abdomen."

Here the evidence for the prosecution ended; and the prisoner read a few words from a paper, by way of defence, relying on his innocence; and protesting before God, that the whole of the prosecution was founded on dreadful mistake.

He called six witnesses, to prove his being at the house of Mr. Mitchell, a Frenchman, by whom he was employed as a flower-maker on the birth-night, at the time sworn against

against him by the Miss Porters. He also called fourteen witnesses to his character, some of whom were very fine women. But those who swore to the alibi were disbelieved, the Counsel (Mr. Shepherd) having pointed out many contradictions in their evidence; so that the Jury immediately pronounced a verdict, *Guilty*.

Justice Buller, however, as the case was new, chose to defer his sentence till next session, to take the opinion of the Judges on the point of law.

Saturday 10.

This day the session at the Old Bailey ended, when one capital convict, viz. John Dyer, for forgery, received sentence of death. At this session, John Stymack was indicted, upon the prosecution of his own father, for felony.—Adam Stymack, the father, said, his son had often robbed him, and he felt himself under the painful necessity of bringing him before the Court, to save him, if he could, from the gallows.

At this session was tried also Robert Jaques, for a misdemeanor, in having entered into a conspiracy, with one Stanley and others, against the warden of the Fleet prison, by having the said Stanley arrested for a fictitious debt of 800*l.* and afterwards assisting him to make his escape. He was convicted on the clearest evidence; and the crime appeared so heinous, that the Judge pronounced sentence upon him with peculiar energy. "Robert Jaques, you have been convicted of the blackest crime that ever came before a Court of Justice under the denomination of a misdemeanor, &c. &c.: therefore the sentence of the Court is, That you be imprisoned in his Majesty's gaol of Newgate for three years, and that, during that time, you do stand in and on the pillory for one hour, between twelve and three in the day-time, at the Royal Exchange."

In the evening of this day, a very disagreeable fracas took place at the theatre in the Haymarket, where the Prince of Wales was grossly insulted by a Lady's coachman, who drove his carriage in a furious manner against that of his Royal Highness. The man is now under prosecution for the same, the issue of which will probably settle the point of decorum proper to be observed on all such occasions.

The same evening, two young gentlemen, of the names of Fenton and Yardley, having engaged a boat at Vauxhall to take them to London-bridge; about twelve at night, when they entered the boat, they found another man in it besides the waterman, who, pretending only to want to cross the water, was permitted to remain: but, after a short time, he, with the assistance of the waterman, dragged the young gentlemen ashore, and robbed them of their watches and money.

Monday 12.

A curious cause came on to be tried be-

fore the Lord Chancellor. It was a bill filed by an apothecary, to recover the sum of 50*l.* from the executors of a Mr. Denison, who in his life time had taken 50*l.* to return by his will 50*l.*

Tuesday 13.

The following Proclamation was published at Paris.

"The King having been informed of the measures taken, as well by the Mayor of Paris as by the Committee of the Municipality and Federative Assembly of the said city, to regulate the preparations for the ceremony which is to take place on the 14th, and willing to prevent all difficulties which might give rise to any troubles or hindrances, has thought necessary to manifest by the present Proclamation the order which seems best to be observed, as well for the placing the Members of the Confederation, as for their march to the place of the ceremony, so that no obstacle may arise to trouble the order of the day, or to derogate from its majesty.

The general rendezvous of the different corps which might compose the Confederation, is appointed to be at the Boulevard du Temple, at six in the morning.

They are to march and enter the Champ de Mars in the order pointed out in the table annexed to this Proclamation, which has been approved by his Majesty.

No troops but those on guard are to be armed with guns. No carriages can be suffered to follow those of his Majesty, the Royal Family, and their train. If any Deputy of the Confederation, or any other person invited there, should be in a state to be unable to go on foot to the Champ de Mars, they shall receive from the Mayor of Paris a ticket permitting them the use of a carriage, and a Chevalier d'honneur to escort them to the Military School.

M. de la Fayette, Commander General of the Parisian National Guard, already charged by a Decree of the National Assembly, and sanctioned by his Majesty, with the care of the public tranquillity, shall fulfil, under the King's orders, the functions of Major General of the Confederation; and in that quality the orders he shall give shall be observed as the orders of his Majesty himself.

The King has, in like manner, nominated M. Gouvion, Major General of the Parisian Guard, Lieutenant General of the Confederation for the day of ceremony.

When all persons are placed, the blessing the flags and colours shall be proceeded to, and the celebration of mass.

The King empowers the said M. de la Fayette to pronounce the Confederation Oath in the name of all the Deputies of the National guards, and those of the Troops and Marines, according to the form decreed by the National Assembly, and accepted by his Majesty; and all the Deputies of the Confederation shall hold up their hands.

Then the President of the National Assembly

sembly shall pronounce the Civic Oath, for the Members of the National Assembly; and the King shall in like manner pronounce the Oath, the form of which was decreed by the National Assembly, and accepted by his Majesty.

The *Te Deum* shall be then sung, and conclude the ceremony; after which, the procession shall return from the Champ de Mars in the same order it came. Done at Paris, the 11th of July, 1790.

(Signed) LOUIS.

(And lower down) Par le Roi, GUIGNARD.

In the London Gazette of this day there is a very particular history and description of one William Lewins, who is supposed to have robbed the mail between Warrington and Northwich, on the 11th of March, 1788; and the mail between Chester and Fordham, on the 29th of June, 1789; and also the mail between Penrith and Kewick, on the 25th of February, 1790. This man, it is said, was born in the parish of Ashbury, near Congleton, in Cheshire; and was married at Alfreton, in Derbyshire, on the 11th of July, 1785 to Amy Clarke.

He lived at Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, for about two years previous to the first robbery of the Warrington mail, and followed the business of a weaver.

He negotiated a bill of exchange for 20l. at Chesterfield, which was taken out of the Warrington mail, a few days after that mail was robbed.

On the 22d of March, 1788, he negotiated to Mess. Roper and Rayner of Leeds, another bill of exchange, taken out of the same mail, for 60l. 3s. 6d. which he indorsed in the name of William Brown.

On the 8th of April, 1788, he negotiated to Mess. Wilberforce, Smith, and Co. of Hull, a bill of exchange for 111l. likewise taken out of that mail, and indorsed the same name William Brown thereon.

He absconded from Chesterfield in the same month, and was advertised in the London Gazette of May 26, 1788.

On the 11th of April, 1789, about eleven weeks previous to the 29th of June, 1789, the day on which the mail between Chester and Fordham was robbed, he went, with his wife and child, to live at Beaumaris in North Wales, assuming the name of William Hutchinson, and lodged with one Mrs. Correy. From Beaumaris he went to Ireland; and soon returning to his wife, early in August, he negotiated at Oxford a bill of exchange for 14l. 18s. which was taken out of the Chester mail, and indorsed it in the name of William Mail.

On the 3d of June, 1790, he negotiated, at a banker's in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a bill of exchange for 54l. 8s. which was taken out of the mail that was robbed between Penrith and Kewick, with a forged indorsement thereon.

He is described to be a clumsy, stout-made

man; has thick lips; is fresh-coloured; with remarkably good black hair; and has the appearance of a sea-faring man — A reward of 200l. is advertised for apprehending him.

He was first married in Sunderland; but did not live long with that wife. He has resided at Hexham, in Northumberland, since the 8th of March; left that place on the 4th of June, with his wife and family, with whom he parted at Darlington; and, after transacting some business at the two banks there, came to London in the mail-coach, where he arrived on Monday the 7th of June, and negotiated a bill with Mess. Smith, Wright, and Gray, since which he has not been heard of.

Wednesday 14.

This day the Grand Confeederation on France recovering its freedom, took place at Paris, and at every town of note in the kingdom; the particulars of which shall be given in our next.

More than six hundred gentlemen assembled this day at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand, to celebrate the glorious Revolution in France. Earl Stanhope was President.

Thursday 15.

An express arrived at Devonshire-house from France, with the pleasing intelligence that Lady Georgiana Cavendish was out of danger; and that their Graces, and the young Marquis of Harrington, were in perfect health.

Friday 16.

M. Chabard announced to the National Assembly of France an alarming commotion at Lyons; that the barricades of the city had been broken down, and that the officers employed in collecting the taxes had been driven from the town.

Saturday 17.

A Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, present the Lord Mayor, Recorder, eight Aldermen, Mr. Sherid Newman, and a great number of Commissioners. A report from the Committee of Bridge house lands was read; stating, that London bridge required repairing, and that they had inspected the same with proper engineers, &c. The Report was ordered to be printed, and an estimate of the expence to be made.

The election of a Common Serjeant then came on; and Mr. Sylvester being the only candidate, after some conversation concerning the duties of his office, was unanimously chosen *quing-plajure*. But this being thought inconsistent with the nature of his office, part of which is to act as a Judge in the first criminal Court in the kingdom, it is thought will be rescinded next court-day.

Sunday 18.

This day the Lord Lieutenant ~~was~~ opened the session of the Irish Parliament with the following speech from the throne:

"My

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"I have great satisfaction in communicating to you his Majesty's gracious acceptance of those proofs of attachment, loyalty, and zeal, which you have manifested in your proceedings.

"Gentlemen of the H. of Commons,

"His Majesty commands me to return you his thanks for the means you have afforded him to provide for the extraordinary expences of Government at this important crisis.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"I am happy at this season of the year to relieve you from attendance in Parliament. I have no doubt of your continuance in that disposition to assert and maintain the rights of the empire, which has so honourably distinguished your conduct."

After which, by his Excellency's command, the Lord Chancellor prorogued the Parliament to Friday the 24th of September.

This day came on at Holyrood-house the election of Sixteen Peers to represent the ancient Nobility of Scotland. The preliminaries being adjusted, the following appeared to be the numbers on the casting up:

Lord Viscount Stormont	—	42
The Earl of Eglintown	—	39
— Elgin	38 or	37
— Balcarras	—	37
— Glasgow	37 or	36
Lord Cathcart	—	36
— Elphinston	—	D ^o
The Earl of Kellie	—	35
— Moray	—	34
— Lauderdale	—	D ^o
— Dumfries	—	D ^o
— Breadalbane	—	D ^o
Lord Torphichen	—	D ^o
The Earl of Galloway	—	33
— Selkirk	—	D ^o
— Stair	—	D ^o
— Hopetown	—	D ^o
Lord Somerville	—	D ^o
The Marquis of Tweedale	—	32
Lord Napier	—	D ^o
— Kinnaid	—	D ^o
The Earl of Strathmore	—	31
Lord Cranstown	—	D ^o
— Elibank	—	D ^o
— Gray	—	30
The Earl of Aberdeen	—	28
— Glencairn	—	25
Lord Saltoun	—	19
— Sempill	—	18

This election, which has been so strongly contested, will ultimately be decided in the House of Lords; for the Clerks Registers, being merely Ministerial officers, were bound to receive, under protest, all the votes that were offered—and several of course did vote that have no just right. By the complicated nature of this return, these votes will now be subjected to a serious for tiny.

The first thirteen Lords on the list will

be returned as having a clear majority. The next five, as having all the same number of votes, will be returned in that way, but three only can be finally declared duly elected. The Lords who have still fewer votes, however, may petition not only against these five, but generally against all, and a scrutiny of the whole poll will be the consequence.

The Marquis of Lothian was not a candidate; but his name was included in the Prince of Wales's proxy.

A young whale, of the Greenland species, was found this evening among the rocks near Liverpool. It measured 18 feet 6 inches in length, and 10 feet 4 inches in circumference in the largest part. It had been left on shore by the tide, and was nearly dead when discovered.

Tuesday 27.

The Secretary to the Spanish Ambassador is just arrived from Madrid; and has put a new face on public affairs. It is asserted that all matters in dispute between Great Britain and Spain will be amicably adjusted. —*There was not a doubt of it from the beginning.* See p. 488.

Wednesday 28.

The junction of the Birmingham and Coventry canals being completed, boats are preparing to pass twice a week between London and Birmingham. The establishment of water-carriage between places that have such an extensive trade, must greatly assist the commercial interests of the kingdom.

Friday 30.

By the latest accounts from Nootka Sound, several new adventurers from America have embarked in the trade from China to the North-west coast of America, under the colours of the United States. The Spaniards pay great attention to the American colours, and cautiously forbear to molest their trade. The Washington, noticed by Mr. Mears in his Memorial (see p. 487), is said to have made two successful voyages in that trade since its commencement.

The Spaniards have erected a fort of 25 guns at Nootka, besides having stationed a forty-gun ship there to protect their own trade, and prevent other Europeans from trading there, whom they may chuse not to permit. The English ships that were captured there last year have been all sent to Mexico, in the same manner as the first that were taken, with the crews in irons.—Capt. Kendrick, who commanded the Washington, has discovered a very extensive sea up the straits of Juan de Fuca, stretching to the East.

CAUSES ARGUED IN THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH, IN TRINITY TERM, 1790.

Cause 1. Whether all wagers, by the 14th Geo. III. were not void; as gaming contracts,

and

and being contrary to the policy of the law?

Ans. *Jd.* Kenyon and *Met.* Justices Ashurst and Grose, were of opinion, that the law had not declared all wagers illegal, however desirable such a law might be. Wagers that led to a breach of the peace, to immorality, the injury of a third person, or that had a libellous tendency, were void; but some wagers, between indifferent people, were certainly legal, both by the common law and by statute. Mr. Justice Buller differed from the rest of the Court, and stated his reasons at large.

Case 2. Whether a man, who has mortgaged his estate, has a right to vote for knights of the shire at county elections?

Ans. If he is in possession of the freehold, yes. If the mortgagee is in possession, the right is in him.

Case 3. Lady Strathmore and Mr. Bowes. Mr. Jekyll moved the Court, that Andrew Robinson Bowes, esq. might stand charged with a writ of excommunication for not paying the costs incurred in the suit between these parties in the Spiritual Court. Mr. B. was accordingly brought into Court, when the proper officer acquainted him with the tenor of the writ. The consequence of this process is, that Mr. Bowes cannot be released from prison till these costs are paid.

Case 4. An action brought by a poor curate against his rich rector. The counsel stated, that the plaintiff had a wife and six children; that he did the duty of two churches for the defendant, at a salary of 40*l.* a year, for which the defendant received not less than 700*l.* a year; that the plaintiff, who wanted bread for his family, had applied in vain to his rector for a quarter's salary some little time before it was due, and likewise for payment of the money he had laid out for him in wine, gin, and other liquors, when he came down occasionally to look at his church; for which he had refused to pay, though he could assign no cause. The plaintiff, the counsel said, was not near in so good a situation as the footmen who rode behind the coaches of the clergy.

Witnesses were called to prove that the plaintiff had performed the duty; and that, having no servant, he had occasionally hired a person to wait upon the defendant when in the country. The defendant made no defence.

The judge said, this was a case in which an application might have been made to the Bishop for an increase of salary; and left it with the jury to state what they thought reasonable for liquors, &c. The jury gave a verdict for 16*l.* 16*s.*

Case 5. Hon. Mr. Cecil against Mr. Sneyd, clerk.—The plaintiff, Henry Cecil, esq. brought this action against the defendant, who was curate of Hanbury, for seducing and carrying-off his wife. He laid his damages at 10,000*l.* To this charge the defendant pleaded Not Guilty.

The counsel for the plaintiff stated the

aggravated nature of this offence; that the plaintiff was a man of high rank and great fortune; that he was presumptive heir to the Earl of Exeter, and that the lady was the only daughter and heiress of Mr. Vernon, a gentleman of large fortune in Warwickshire; that from the year 1776, the year in which they were married, till the year 1789, the year when the lady eloped, they lived in the greatest harmony; that in 1789 Mr. Cecil had presented a friend to the living of Hanbury, and, as it was inconvenient for the gentleman to reside upon the spot, had introduced Mr. Sneyd as curate to him.—Mr. S. the defendant, though in the character of a curate, was the younger son of a respectable family in Staffordshire, and was treated as such by Mr. Cecil and his lady, and when the weather was bad, was constantly accommodated with a bed in the house. From 1780 to 1789 Mr. Cecil had no occasion to repent of his acquaintance with Mr. Sneyd. In the month of June last, Mrs. Cecil prevailed on Mr. Cecil to accompany her to Birmingham. Mr. Sneyd had then left Hanbury, and lived at Birmingham, in a poor state of health. Mr. Cecil returned home the same evening, and Mrs. C. was to follow him, accompanied by another lady; but, instead of that, she eloped with Mr. Sneyd; and the first place they were heard of was at Thompson's hotel at Exeter, where they slept four or five nights, and then went to an obscure place in Devonshire, where they lived in lodgings three or four months.

The marriage was proved from the register of St. George's, Hanover Square, and the adultery on the clearest evidence.

The counsel for the defendant did not mean, he said, to charge Mr. Cecil with having connived at this criminality, which was only the forerunner of an application to Parliament, by which he would be delivered for ever from this woman. There was here no evidence of what was the great *sine* in these cases, *Seduction*. This lady might be considered as a matron; was possessed of no personal beauty; but from her situation, as wife to Mr. Cecil, she had an opportunity of drawing to her snare this young man, who was unfortunately possessed of a handsome person. No person had the least suspicion of any criminal intercourse between the parties till the defendant himself, touched with remorse in the hour of sickness, made confession to his injured friend, in hopes of his forgiveness. The counsel concluded with an address to the jury, for mitigation of damages; and they found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 100*l.*

Case 6. An indictment preferred by the relations of the late Earl Cowper against Edw. Topham, esq. as proprietor of "The World," for a libel, which appeared in that paper on the 17th of February last, against the late Earl Cowper.

Mr. Erskine, on the part of the prosecution,

tion, admitted that the defendant was only responsible in his relative situation as proprietor of the paper; in which character, however, he must be answerable for every thing inserted in it, even though it was without his knowledge; and, he said, this libel was the more unjustifiable, as it slandered the character of a person deceased, and therefore incapable of protecting his own reputation.

Mr. Topham's property in the paper was proved beyond a doubt; and the charge supposed to be libellous was contained under the title of "Memoirs of Earl Cowper;" in which it was said, that, while at Venice, and in Italy, he led a very dissipated life.

Mr. Mingay, counsel for the defendant, observed, that, however honourable the motives might be of the relations of Earl Cowper, who preferred the indictment, yet he thought there ought to be some measure to their vengeance. They had first prosecuted the printer, who had let judgment go by default; the author was then ordered to them, and yet they were not satisfied: but the defendant, though totally ignorant of the business, must be dragged forward to be made a sacrifice at the immaculate tomb of Earl Cowper. The jury, after some consideration, found the defendant guilty.

The counsel for the defendant took two exceptions: 1. That the charge could not be a libel, because it defamed no one person *living*. 2. That the defendant, as proprietor, could not be answerable, unless it was proved that he knew of the insertion.

Case 7. Bartlet against Hawker, for crim. con.—The counsel for the plaintiff said, his client was a gentleman of family and fortune; that he lived with his wife in the greatest affection till she was seduced by the defendant, who is a gay, military man, and an officer in the dragoons; admitted that there were articles of separation executed in the year 1786, that is, three years subsequent to their marriage; and he understood that the defence set up was, that the plaintiff had lost nothing by this adultery, having previously agreed to separate from his wife; but he trusted such a defence would not avail in a court of justice. Two witnesses proved an act of adultery previous to the articles of separation. Lord Kenyon was clearly of opinion, that, had not this act been proved, no action would have lain; but, as it had been proved, left it with the jury to fix the damage. Verdict,—Damages 70*l*.

Case 8. An action brought by a young woman for a breach of promise of marriage.—The circumstances were these: the defendant, a taylor, in June, 1789, took a lodging in the house of the plaintiff's mother; soon after which, he declared himself in love with the charms of the daughter. He declared his passion to the mother, who gave her consent to his courting the plaintiff in marriage. The young woman, who had often expressed an

unconquerable aversion to a taylor, for some time treated his amorous suit with contempt; but her heart at length melted into love, and the parties appointed a day for the celebration of their nuptials, which was to have been in December last; when, 101 the taylor, about a week before the appointed time, left his lodgings, went into the country, and has since married another woman, without assigning any reason for his infidelity. Several letters from the defendant to the plaintiff were read in court, which afforded much entertainment. The jury found for the plaintiff. Damages 30*l*.

Case 9. Phipps against Burgefs.—This is a case of great concern to tradesmen and manufacturers. The plaintiff is a paper-maker in Kent, and carries on an extensive trade; so was the defendant, who is now only a common labourer.

At a time when the plaintiff was in London, the defendant wrote to his journeymen, that the wages of the trade had lately advanced eighteen pence a week, and that if they stood out, they might have the same. The consequence was, that out of thirteen, eleven refused to work, and left his business without a moment's notice. It appeared, that though the defendant was now only what his friends call a daily labourer, he had an estate worth 3000*l*. mortgaged only for 1000*l*. The jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff. Damages 500*l*.

Case 10. Brown against Allen.—This action was brought to recover a large sum for the board, lodging, and maintenance of the defendant's wife.

On the part of the plaintiff it was proved, that the defendant's wife had lodged and boarded three years in the house of the plaintiff, during which time he had provided her with money to buy clothes; that she came to his house, as he understood, in consequence of the ill treatment she had received from her husband, who had forcibly turned her out of doors.

The counsel for the defendant gave a quite different account. This case, he said, was marked with the greatest enormity that ever disgraced a court; that the defendant's wife, without any cause, eloped from his house, and deserted her three infant children, and ever since lived in adultery, and had even at times gone by the plaintiff's name. If causes like this were successful, the condition of a husband would be miserable indeed, for every incontinent wife, after deserting her husband, would call upon him to defray the expenses of a life of intemperance and prostitution. The plaintiff was non-suited. The judge said, the law was clear on this subject. If a man turned his wife out of doors, who ever received her into his house might bring an action, and recover the sum expended for necessary maintenance; but if she elopes, he is not liable to any debts she may contract.

P. 374. The husband of Mrs. Harding (who died April 1) was Mr. Samuel H. an eminent bookfeller and stationer in St. Martin's-lane. He died at Edgeware, Jan. 18, 1775.

BIRTHS.

June 14. **A**T Formartin-house, co. Aberdeen, Lady Haddo, a son.

24. At Purves-hall, co. Berwick, the Lady of Sir A. ex. Purves, bart. a son.

July 2. At Naples, her Sicilian Majesty, a prince.

7. At her house on the Adelphi Terrace, Lady Louisa Macdonald, a daughter.

At Brompton, the Countess of Glasgow, a daughter.

9. The Lady of Tho. Hake, esq. a son.

13. The Lady of Dr. Trevor, physician at Lichfield, a son.

19. In Charles-street, Berkley-square, the Lady of Tho. Steele, esq. a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May **A**T Bridgetown, in the West Indies, Laurence Grenholme, esq. of the 4th battalion of the 60th reg. to Miss Wadman.

June 18. At Dublin, Capt. Tho. Dunbar, of the 70th reg. to Miss Everetta Kerin.

22. At Windlestone, co. Durham, by special licence, Hen. Methold, esq. to Miss Eden, eldest daughter of Sir John E. bart.

24. In Dublin, Rev. Thomas Whelan, of Mount-rrect, co. Kilkenny, to Miss Vincent.

25. At Swansea, the Marquis de boiseul Praslin, a nobleman of large estate near Straburgh, to Miss Dawkin, only daughter and heiress of the late Wm. D. esq. of Kilorwich, co. Glamorgan.

26. Mr. Wm. Taylor, of St. Paul's Church-yard, druggist, to Miss Harris, daughter of Rob. H. esq. of Croydon, Surrey.

Rev. Jn. Moleworth, brother of Sir Wm. M. bart. to Miss Catherine St. Aubyn, second sister of Sir John St. A. bart.

Mr. Rupert Green, of Newman-street, to Miss Slade, only daughter of Mr. Edmund S.

27. Mr. Ralph Southern, of Lower Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, to Miss Rebecca Williams, late of Presteign, co. Radnor.

Mr. Hugh Russell, of May's-buildings, to Miss Anne Seymour, of Mary-la-Ronde.

Mr. Wilson, oilman, of Fleet-market, to Miss Anne Davies, of Steyning, Sussex.

28. Mr. James Jarvis, of the South-sea-house, to Miss Mary Van Voorst.

Mr. Oswald, of Bucklersbury, to Miss Creeve, of Great Queen street.

29. Mr. Philip Oriel, jun. of Aldersgate-street, to Miss Thomas, of Sunbury, Midx.

At St. Alban's, Mr. Butcher, attorney, of Northampton, to Miss Judith Pemberton.

Lately, at Dublin, the Hon. Capt. Stapleton, brother to Lord Le Despencer, captain in the 2d regiment of foot, and aid du-camp to the Lord-lieutenant, to the Hon. Miss Keppel.

At the same place, — Townsend, esq. of Trinity College, Dublin, to Miss Melesont, daughter of the late Counsellor M.

At Paisley, in North Britain, Rev. Mr. J. Buist, minister of the Associate Congregation at Greenock, to Miss Nancy Walker.

At Edinburgh, Capt. Kennedy, of the 44th regiment, to Miss Helen Blackburn, daughter of the late Mr. Hagh B. merch. of Glasgow.

At Durham, Rev. Geo. Marth, rector of Ford, and in the commission of the peace for the county of Northumberland, to Miss Marfden, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. M. chaplain to the late Archbishop of York.

At Piddletown, Herts, Mr. Wm. Thomas, oilman, of Great Ruffel-str. to Miss Holder.

At Heighton, co. Durham, Mr. W. Brown, taylor, lately retired from business, with a fortune of 3000l. acquired in the course of 68 years, to Miss Sarah Hurtman, aged 26.

Nicholas Owen Smythe Owen, esq. of Conduver Park, near Shrewsbury, to Miss Townsend, daugh. of the late Alderman T.

Mr. Smith, of Broad-court, Long-acre, to Miss Margaret Beddell, of Blackman-street.

Mr. A. Buncks, of St. Martin's-lane, to Miss Mary Hall, of Piccadilly.

July 1. By special licence, Cha. Yorke, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, M.P. for the county of Cambridge, to Miss Harriet Manningham, eldest dau. of Cha. M. esq. of Thorpe, Surr.

Sir Wm. Wake, bart. of Courteen-hall, co. Northampton, to Miss Sitwell, only daughter of Francis S. esq. of Renishaw-hall, co. Derby.

Humphry Butler, esq. M.P. in the Irish Parliament, to Miss Alice White.

Mr. Rich. Mudd, surgeon, to Miss Catherine Wheeler, of St. James's-street.

2. Mr. Charles Hancock, of the Stock Exchange, to Miss Burrell, daughter of Peter B. esq. of the South-sea-house.

In Upper Brook-street, by special licence, Capt. Nugent, of the royal navy, to Mrs. Johnstone, relict of Commodore J.

Mr. Robert Southey, of Tower-street, to Miss Mary Sergeant, of Cannon-street.

3. Mr. Wm. Thompson, of Hllington, co. Miss Phipps, of Great Winchester-street.

Mr. Bogue, of Southampton-buildings, to Mrs. Mason, of Commerce-row, Surrey.

4. John Armitage, esq. to Miss Thurstby, eldest daughter of John Harvey T. esq.

5. Mr. Gen. Hodgson, timber-merchant, of Lambeth, to Miss Myers, of Ilsworth.

6. John Chapman, esq. of Wood-street, to Mrs. Justice, of Appleford, Berks.

At Kilgarran, co. Pembroke, Rev. Mr. Price, rector of that place, to Miss Church.

John Lewis Theodore Depalzeux Falconet, esq. to Miss Anne Hunter, of Rhole Island.

At Richmond, Surrey, John Thorpe, esq. M.A. and F.S.A. to Mrs. Holland.

John Cowell, esq. of the Isle of Thanet, to Miss Eliz. Doo, 4th daughter of Mr. John D.

7. Rev. Mr. Heinchen, of Ware, Herts, to Miss Yallowley, of London.

H. Prideaux, jun. esq. of Place Noun, in Cornwall, to Miss St. Aubyn, eldest daughter of the late Sir John St. A. bart.

8. Donald Campbell, esq. to Mrs. Bruce, widow

widow of Rob. B. esq. of Bloomsbury-square.

Rev. Tho. Willis, to Miss Catherine Strong, daughter of Wm. S. esq. of Gr. Ormond-str.

9. At Capberwell, Mr. Jarvis Adams, of Newgate-street, to Miss Caroline Heflop.

10. At Chigwell, co. Essex, Mr. Edward Toller, proctor, in Doctors Commons, to Miss Burford, of Chigwell.

11. At Islington, Mr. White, to Miss Harris, of Helmet-row, Old-street.

12. John Mears, esq. of Ealington, co. Pembroke, to Miss Read, daughter of the late Henry R. esq. of Crowood, Wilts.

At Lainshaw, in Scotland, John Fergusson, esq. jun. to Miss Cunningham, eldest daughter of Wm. C. esq. of Lainshaw.

13. At Enfield, Capt. Wm. Becket, in the E. India Company's service, to Miss Ostliffe, daughter of John O. esq. of Enfield.

Mr. R. Pugh, to Miss Sarah Lee, both of Little Britain.

At Hawkebury, Rev. Lewis Clutterbuck, of Newark-house, to Miss Partridge, of Hillsley, co. Gloucester.

Rowland Richardson, esq. of Streatham, co. Surrey, to Miss Prickett, daughter of Paul P. esq. of Southampton-street.

Rob. Pemberton, jun. esq. to Miss Lloyd, both of Shrewsbury.

Rev. Hen. Heigham, fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, to Miss Eliza Symonds, 2d dau. of Tho. S. esq. captain in the royal navy.

14. Mr. B. Connor, surgeon, of Wardour-street, Soho, to Miss Tingey, daugh. of Fran. T. esq. of Landbeach, co. Cambridge.

At Brampton, co. Devon, Mr. Sam. Gundry, jun. merchant, of Bridport, to Miss Bowden, 2d daughter of Rich. B. esq.

Capt. Dawson, of the 31st reg. of foot, to Miss Sturges, of Leeds.

15. Mr. Edward Bulkeley, of Fleet-street, chemist, to Miss Sarah Stacey, of Highgate.

17. Wm. Young, esq. of the Strand, to Miss Hervey Spooner, of Bedford-square.

At Mitcham, Surrey, John Griffith, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister at law, to Miss Maslar, eldest daugh. of Jn. M. esq. of Mitcham.

20. Mr. Edw. Burrows, of Upper-street, Islington, to Miss Chatell, of the same place.

John Crutchfield, esq. of Highgate, to Miss Marshall, of New Ormond-street.

By special licence, Mr. Thomas Lovell, of Mary-la-Bonne, to Miss Mary Denton, of Weston-place, St. Pancras.

Mr. Vernour, of Gerard-street, Soho, to Miss Hammond, of High Wycomb, Bucks.

Mr. Joseph Price, of Noble-street, to Miss Goulding, of Bankside.

22. Mr. Frederick Fenth, of Coleman-str. to Miss Utterton, of Waltham-abbey.

Dr. A. Coventry, of Edinburgh, lately appointed professor of agriculture in the University there, to Miss Haskie, eldest daughter of James H. esq. of Great Portland-street.

Wm. Blathwayte, esq. of Durham-house, co. Gloucester, to Miss Scott, youngest dau. of late Wm. S. esq. of Great Barr, co. Stafford.

At Bath-Easton, Stansfield Davis, esq. of Corham, Wilts, to Miss Hilton, daughter of the late David H. esq. of Durham.

24. By special licence, the Marquis of Graham, only son of the Duke of Montrose, to Lady Caroline Montagu, sister to the Duke of Manchester.

Mr. Tho. Pomeroy, of Leadenhall-str. to Miss Phillis Thompson, of Goddman's-fields.

At Hampton, W. P. Hamond, esq. of Hading-house, Surrey, to Miss Carr, daughter of Sir Rob. C. bart. of Hampton.

At Chelsea, Mr. Wm. Chippindall, of Gr. Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Miss Armitage, daughter of the late Rob. A. esq. of Kenington.

Mr. Sterry, attorney, Stamford, Surrey, to Miss Davis, of Bermondsey.

25. Major Wright, in the East India Company's service, to Mrs. Frazer, of Bath.

At East Grinstead, Sussex, Mr. Jas. Malcolm, of Stockwell-place, Surrey, to Miss Ready, of East Grinstead.

27. Gen. Knight, esq. of Tydixton, co. Glamorgan, to Miss Eleanor Puget, of Park-place.

At Hoxen, Suffolk, Rob. Thrower, esq. to Miss Ballard; whose ages united make 32 years.

At Cupar, William Ann Douglas, esq. jun. of Strathendry, to Miss Rebecca Dalyell, dau. of the late John D. esq. of Largo.

29. Geo. Buggin, esq. of Wigmore-street, to Miss Tapps, of Hinton Admiral, Hants.

Geo. Ivion Tapps, esq. of Hinton Admiral, to Miss Buggin, of Wigmore-street.

DEATHS.

April **A**T Yarm, after a long and painful

3. **A**illness, Tho. Waddy, esq.; whose learning and extensive knowledge rendered him respected and esteemed by all who were admitted to his company and conversation, in which he was modest, candid, unassuming, and agreeable. In his friendship he was sincere, steady, zealous; and his benevolence and piety exceeded by few; with the hand of Charity ever ready to do good, and to distribute to the poor and needy. To such an one there remained nothing but to hope, and wait, and die. But his surviving relations and friends can never sufficiently lament their loss.

13. At Quebec, Allen Macdonald, esq. late captain in the 84th regiment.

May... At Jericho, on Long Island, after a long illness, James Townshend, esq. returned as elected to represent the district of Long and Staten islands in the Congress of the United States.

May.... Of a consumption, at Pefenas, Languedoc, in the South of France, where he had retired for the recovery of his health, W. C. Lempriere, esq. lieutenant bailiff to the Right Hon. Lord Carteret, bailiff of the island of Jersey. Those who were acquainted with his character deplore in him the loss of a man distinguished by meekness of disposition, affability of behaviour, amiableness of manners, and sincerity of friendship. He had married

married the eldest daughter of Matthew Gosset, esq. by whom he has left several children. He is succeeded in the lieutenancy by Thomas Pison, esq. late his Majesty's procurator-general in the island.

7. At Wilmington, Delaware, in his 62d year, Mr. Joseph West, a member of the society of Quakers, and of the family of West, the celebrated painter in England.

18. At Charles-town, Wm. Drayton, esq. formerly chief justice of his Majesty's province of East Florida, but who some short time since had been appointed by the American Congress to be district judge of South Carolina, one of the newly-created offices.

24. At Warsaw, in his 80th year, Count de Gurovski, grand-marshal of Lithuania.

29. At Brooklyn, in America, in his 73d year, Israel Putnam, esq. major-general of the late continental army.

June 18. The Hon. and Rev. John Murray, dean of Killaloe, in Ireland, and rector of Castle-Connell, in that diocese. He was uncle to the Duke of Athol, and married Lady Eliz. Murray, sister to the Earl of Dunmore, by whom he had two daughters.

21. At Polquharn, Adam Crawford Newall, esq.

22. At Ballater, on the banks of the Dee, co. Aberdeen, aged upwards of 80, Francis Farquharson, esq. of Monaltrie.

In his 69th year, after a lingering illness, which he bore with great resignation, Mr. Henry Mozeley, an eminent bookseller and printer at Gainsborough, co. Lincoln.

23. At Lord Westcote's, in Mortimer-str. Mrs. Fitzmaurice, his Lordship's sister, and widow of John F. esq. uncle to the Marquis of Landown.

24. At Orlingbury, after a few days illness, aged 56, Archibald Rodick, esq. of Wellingborough, co. Northampton.

At Whitten-house, co. Hereford, Robert Whitcombe, esq.

Miss Birch, only daughter of Rev. Mr. B. of Roxwell, Essex.

Aged 88, Jos. Watkins, esq. of Wright's-buildings, Newington, one of the oldest merchants of London.

At York, aged 90, Mrs. Ursula Cholmeley, aunt of Francis C. esq. of Bransby.

Mr. Rich. Barkley, of Shrewsbury.

25. Mr. Tho. Herne, linen-draper, Holborn. In Dublin, Capt. Crawford, of the Invalids.

26. At Hoxton, Mr. Sam. Fidoce, 20 years one of the tellers at the Bank.

27. In the 72d year of his age, and 44th of his ministry, Rev. Mr. Alex. Dun, minister of Calder.

At Tewkesbury, Rev. Tho. Hillier, dissenting-minister there.

28. In Bloomsbury-square, the new-born daughter of Francis Burton, esq.

At Bath, Mrs. Williams, wife of Lieut.-col. W. of Carranton, co. Cornwall, and daughter of the late Chauncey Townsend, esq.

GENT. MAG. July, 1790.

30. At Rosebank, Alex. Millar, esq. of Dalmair, advocate.

In Jamaica, Wm.-Henry Ricketts, esq.

J. H. Delany.

Suddenly, Mr. Godfrey, of Tamworth; whose fortune became independent from his share of prize-money in the Spanish galleon, the *Hermione*.

At Steyning, Sussex, Rev. John Hoper, more than thirty years vicar of that parish, and many years rector of Peycomb, in the same county. He married a daughter of Moses Griffith, M.D. who died before him.

At Exmouth, where she went for the recovery of her health, Mrs. Eliz. Woolmer, relict of the Rev. Joseph W. late of Keynsham, near Bath, and only daughter of Dr. John Hubbard, of Northampton, one of the authors of the celebrated *Berry-street Sermons*. Her affable and amiable behaviour rendered her universally beloved, and her death much regretted by all who knew her.

Lastly, at Cahir, co. Tipperary, in Ireland, Dominick Trant, esq. brother-in-law to the Lord Chancellor of that kingdom, King's advocate of the Court of Admiralty of Ireland, and late chairman of the quarter sessions of the county of Tipperary. This gentleman had the misfortune (for such it must be deemed) to kill Sir John Colthurst in a duel.

Near Cork, in Ireland, of a consumption, Miss Fuller, authoress of several interesting and ingenious novels.

In Ireland, Rev. Edw. Wight, D.D. archdeacon of Limerick, which he had enjoyed 40 years.

In Ireland, aged 23, Mr. Geo. Lee, surgeon, youngest son of the late Rev. John L. rector of Burton Overy, co. Leicester.

Mr. John Ashley, of Beech, near Newcastle, co. Stafford. He was six feet five inches and a half high, measured three feet over the shoulders, and weighed near 40 stone.

At the Hotwells, Bristol, Mrs. Monro, relict of Geo. M. esq. late a captain in the 41st regiment of foot.

At Oxford, aged 24, Rev. Wm. Bragg, of that University. His death was occasioned by a broken leg. The immediate necessity of amputation, in a few days, deprived him of his life, and his acquaintance of a valuable and sincere friend.

At Bath, Nathaniel Wick, esq. one of the aldermen of Salisbury.

At Darham-hall, Suffolk, the Lady of Sir John Rous, bart. of Henham-hall, representative of that county.

At Norwich, aged 73, Mrs. Mary Turner, a maiden lady, and great aunt to Sir C. T. bart.

At Leicester, of the gout in his head, Wm. Parke, esq. of Grantham, an eminent attorney.

At King's Cliffe, co. Northampton, aged 86, Mrs. Esther Gibbon, a worthy lady, who had both the ability and will to do much good to those around her.

At H. Berens', esq. at St. Mary Cray, in Kent,

Kent, aged 105, a labouring man of the name of Crofs. When — Onflow, esq. sold the estate, he delivered old Crofs, with his jacks, to draw water, and compelled the purchaser to agree to maintain him for life.

At Ailthorpe, co. Somerset, in his 83d year, Rev. Nathaniel Blake Brice.

At Croydon, Surrey, Mrs. Gossalve, the oldest inhabitant of that place.

At Langley, near Colubrook, aged 91, Mrs. Timms.

At Dundee, aged 107, James Peters, a travelling peckman. Although he often slept in the fields and shades, he enjoyed an uninterrupted state of good health; and, until the last year of his life, retained the faculty of memory. His strongest beverage was small beer. He was born in the parish of Dunichen, and county of Forfar.

At Aberdeen, Mr. John Leslie, professor of Greek in that University and King's College. He is succeeded by Dr. Gilbert Gerard. Mr. Bell is also preferred to the vacant professorship of Oriental languages in the same University, in the room of Professor Ross.

At Calcutta, of a malignant fever, Sir Edward Astley's son. The infant he was seized with the disorder, Lord Cornwallis, with an attention honourable to his humanity, sent his own physician to attend him.

Near Neufchatel, in Switzerland, Miss Harriet Vezian.

Near Roche Chouart, in Poitou, aged 101, Madame Brolard, a great florist, and formerly noted for her display of powers on the hydraulic organ.

In Dublin, Mrs. Molynux, sister of the Right Hon. Sir Capel M. bart.

At the same place, the Hon. Miss Fitzgibbon, eldest daughter of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

July 1. At his house in Argyle-street, after two hours illness, Major-general William Roy, deputy quarter-master-general, colonel of the 30th regiment of foot, surveyor-general of the coasts, F.R. and A.S.S. He was transacting business at the War-office till eight o'clock the preceding evening. While colonel of artillery, he and his engineers, under Col. Watson, in the winter of 1746, made an actual survey of Scotland, which goes under the name of the Duke of Cumberland's Map, on a very large scale, most accurately pointing out every the smallest spot, with the Roman camps, &c. the original of which is in the Ordnance-office. He reduced it, and engraved a few for presents, under the title of *Mappa Britanniae Septentrionalis facies Romana secundum fidem monumentorum perveterum depicta ex Ricardo Corinensi, monacho Westmonasterii, emendata, & recentioribus geometricis atque astronomicis observationibus accommodata*. J. Cheevers, sc." a single sheet, 18 inches by 23½; drawn by Colonels Watson and Roy, and called the King's Map. It has many camps, a good number of Roman names, a few modern

ones of towns, and all the rivers and hills properly laid down. His experiments made in Britain to obtain a rule for measuring heights with barometers may be seen in the "Philosophical Transactions," vol. LXXVII. p. 653; his curious account of the measurement of a base on Hounslow-heath, April 16, 1784, LXXV. 385—480, and our vol. LV. p. 974, for which he was complimented with the Copley medal, *ibid.* 1003; his account of the mode proposed to be followed in determining the relative situations of the royal observatories of Greenwich and Paris, *Phil. Transf.* vol. LXXVIII. p. 188; a supplement to the account, p. 495. By command of his Majesty he had lately undertaken, and had just completed, a most curious, accurate, and elaborate set of trigonometrical experiments and observations to determine the true and exact latitude and longitude of the two royal observatories of Greenwich and Paris; an account of which, illustrated by tables computed from actual measurements (to take which, his Majesty had furnished him with some very expensive trigonometrical instruments), he had drawn up and presented to the Royal Society, and was superintending the printing of it in their "Transactions" at the time of his death.

At Mary-la-Bonne, aged 87, Mrs. Galabin, relict of Mr. John G. of Greenwich.

2. Suddenly, at her house in Portland-place, Lady Glynn, relict of Sir John G. bart. of Hawarden Castle, co. Flint.

At Bath, Wm. Fuller, esq. of the Isle of Thanet.

At Lewisham, Mrs. Layton, wife of Mr. Edw. L. of the Borough.

Miss Esther Clark, of Racquet-court, in Fleet-street.

Mr. R. Bayley, many years head-clerk to the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal Companies at Stourport.

Of a decline, at her mother's (Mrs. Boddicote) house at Hackney, the Lady of John Tyssen, esq. F.A.S. of Felix or Filbols-hall, near Kelvedon, Essex.

3. Much lamented, aged 77, Mrs. Leodes Winter, relict of Joshua W. esq. of Bishop-Stortford, Hert.

At Tooting, aged 80, Mrs. Miles, relict of Rev. Dr. Henry M. F.R.S. many years pastor of the dissenting congregation there.

At Castletown, in the Isle of Man, the Lady of John Quayle, esq.

4. In Russell-street, Bath, Miss Uthoff, daughter of Henry U. esq. and niece to Sir Gerard Vaneck, bart. Standing by the fire in one of the present cold summer evenings, playing with a dog, her gown caught fire; and though her sister, who was fortunately in the room, had the recollection to roll her in the carpet, she was so much burnt that she survived but one night.

At Falmouth, on her return from Lisbon, Miss Wickham, eldest daughter of William Humphry W. esq. of Swalcliffe, co. Oxford.

At her house in St. Alban's, Mrs. Bourghier, relict of the Rev. Edward B. formerly rector of All Saints, Hertford.

Mrs. Whinfield, wife of Mr. W. grocer, in Gracechurch-street.

5. After a long and painful illness, Mr. Titus Wilson, grocer, of Bridge-street, Westminster, the eldest member of the court of burgesses.

At Kentish-town, aged 16, Miss Mary Ommarney, 2d daughter of Edward O. esq. of Bloomsbury-square.

6. At his chateau at Aix-la-Chapelle, of a second stroke of the palsy, after having enjoyed, for some weeks past, tolerably good health, and an unusual flow of spirits, in his 73d year, the Rt. Hon. Geo. Augustus Elliott, Lord Heathfield, K. B. governor of Gibraltar, and colonel of the 15th regiment of light dragoons. Two days before his death, he dined with his friend Mr. Barclay; and was, in a few days, to have set out with that gentleman for Leghorn, on his way to Gibraltar.—He was born in 1718; and received the first rudiments of his education under a private tutor, and at an early time of life was sent to the University of Leyden, where he made considerable progress in classical learning, and spoke with fluency and elegance the German and French languages. Being designed for a military life, he was sent from thence to the celebrated Ecole Royale du Genie Militaire, at La Fere in Picardy, where he laid the foundation of what he so conspicuously exhibited at the defence of Gibraltar. In 1735, he became a volunteer in the 23d regiment of foot, or Royal Welch Fusiliers, and soon after was admitted into the engineer corps at Woolwich; from whence he purchased the adjutancy of the 2d troop of horse-grenadiers, in which he became a captain and major, as well as lieutenant-colonel, when he resigned his commission as an engineer. In 1759, he quitted the horse-guards, and was selected to raise, form, and discipline the 1st regiment of light-horse, which bore his name. Having gone through various departments in different services with the greatest marks of bravery and military knowledge, in 1775 he was appointed commander in chief in Ireland, which he soon relinquished, and was appointed to the command of Gibraltar, in a fortunate hour for the safety of that important fortress; where he, by a cool and temperate demeanour, maintained his station for three years of constant investment, in which all the powers of Spain were employed, and where he never spent his ammunition in useless parade, but seized on the proper moment, with the keenest perspection, to make his attack with success, which ever crowned his endeavours. All the eyes of Europe were on this garrison; and his conduct as justly exalted him to the most elevated rank in the military annals of the day. On his return to England, the gratitude of the British Senate was as forward as the public voice in giving him that distinguished

mark his merit deserved, to which his Majesty was pleased to add that of the peerage, by the title of Lord Heathfield, Baron Gibraltar, on June 14, 1787, and permitting his Lordship to take also the arms of the fortress he had so bravely defended, to perpetuate to futurity his noble conduct.—He married Anne, daughter of Sir Francis Drake, of Devonshire, and had by her (who died in 1769) Francis-Augustus, now Lord Heathfield, lieutenant-colonel of the 6th regiment of horse.—It is not quite certain whether the late Lord has left a dowager lady. We are told, in a public news-paper, that he closed a life of military renown at the most critical season for his memory. He had acquired the brightest honours of a soldier, the love and reverence of his country; and he fell in an exertion beyond his strength, from an anxiety to close his life on the rock where he had acquired his fame. Even the last efforts of his age and decay were in him proofs of a noble mind; for, after he had waisted his strength in the service of his country, he devoted his last act to private gratitude. The day of his death was actually fixed for the day of his marriage, from an endearing wish that the object of his youthful love might be the relict of his honoured age, and that he might exalt to the rank of a British peeress the tender and affectionate female who, in a foreign island, had soothed him on the bed of sickness.—Another account says, he has left his pension of 2000l. per annum (which he was empowered by the Crown to dispose of to any second life he thought proper) to his long-beloved Irish mistress, to whom, it is said, he was married at Aix-la-Chapelle, a short time before his decease.—A third says, also, that he was married, and that he has settled a jointure of 400l. on his lady, and bequeathed the remainder of his fortune to his son.

At Wellingborough, co. Northampton, aged 77, after a long and painful illness, which she sustained with great patience and pious resignation, Mrs. Scriven, relict of the late Rev. Mr. S. rector of Twywell, co. Northampton.

At Illeworth, in an advanced age, Thaddeus O'Flaherty, esq. This gentleman went young to the West Indies, where he married two wives, by each of whom he gained a fortune of 750l. sterling per annum. He received the last 750l. by a rent-charge on the estate of N. Gilbert, esq. in the island of Antigua, from the year 1744 to his death.

Mr. Wm. Bealby, an eminent haberdasher and an old inhabitant of Drury-lane.

7. At Langton, near Horncastle, aged 27, Rev. Wm. Porteus.

At the Hudson's-bay Company's house, in Fenchurch street, Tho. Hutchins, esq. correspondent secretary to the Hon. the Hudson's-bay Company, and many years a governor of one of the settlements belonging to the said Company in Hudson's-bay.

At Hampstead, Miss Draper, daughter of Mrs. D. formerly mistress to her Majesty.

At his father's at Portsmouth, Mr. John Coker, connected with the house of Panton and Co. distillers in Barbican.

8. Mr. John. Field, sen. wax-chandler, of Lambeth.

Near Bristol, Mrs. Jellis, widow of Mr. J. formerly an eminent builder at Bath.

9. Aged 72, Mrs. Robinson, mother of R. M. R. esq. of Hmthorpe, co. Lincoln.

Rich. Lomax Clay, esq. of Loughton, co. Essex, formerly high-sheriff of that county.

10. At Twickenham, in her 84th year, Mrs. Sarah Huddy, widow of John H. esq. late of Stepney-causeway.

Gregory Blechendon, esq. lately arrived from Jamaica.

Mr. Lodovick Boyce, assistant-examiner at the Excise-office, in which situation he was very greatly esteemed. He was one of the sons of Mr. Boyce, late of Whitlesea, co. Cambridge.

James Bernard, esq. M. P. for the county of Cork. He has left to his only son, Francis B. esq. 14,000*l.* a year, in addition to the 12,000*l.* a year which he gave up to him on his marriage. But this 14,000*l.* a year he has left to him only for his life, with the remainder, after his death, to his second son; who thus, by his grandfather's bequest, will have an estate of 2000*l.* a year superior in value to his eldest brother.

11. At Fishburn, near Sedgefield, aged 97, Mr. Nicholas Coates. His wife died the day before him, and both were interred in the same grave. Their ages together amounted to 186; and they had been married between 60 and 70 years.

At Heckington, co. Lincoln, aged 39, Mrs. Bowles, wife of Mr. Rob. B. Her death was caused by grief for an only son and daughter, which she had by a former husband, Mr. Trueman. They died about three months before her; the former after a few days illness, the latter of a consumption. See pp. 375, 376.

Mrs. Whitlaw, wife of Mr. John W. attorney, of Castle-street, Holborn. She had been near seven weeks delivered of a son, who died six days before her.

John Thomas, esq. agent victualler at Portsmouth.

Mr. Thomas Nicholson, haberdasher, of Cateaton-street.

At Kevington, in Footh Cray, Kent, Mrs. Berens, wife of Herman B. esq. daughter of Mr. Stephen Riou, merchant of London, and aunt to Lieut. Riou, commander of the Guardian storeship, whose distress see p. 465.

At the Hotwells, Bristol, Mrs. Haninay, relict of the late Geo. H. esq.

12. At Cold Harbour, near Gosport, Wm. Peachy, esq.

At Siltton, Mr. King, draper, and post-master of that town.

Mrs. Spence, wife of Dr. S. of Mary-la-Bonne.

1. Mr. P. Tarrant, of Chester.

Aged upwards of 70, Nathaniel Bishop, esq. one of the deputy-registers of the Admiralty and Delegates and Court of Appeals for Prizes, and one of the senior proctors of Doctors Commons.

At Oxford, Rev. Henry Barton, D.D. warden of Merton College. He proceeded M.A. 1740; B. and D.D. 1759; in which year he was elected warden.—Of the Doctor, who was a man of humour, and of a cheerful disposition, many pleasant anecdotes are in the recollection of his friends: that he was no enemy to a pun, the two following bear testimony. Being in company with a gentleman who had just printed two heavy folios, the Warden humourously observed, that the publication was deficient in several respects. The Author, as was but natural, endeavoured to defend his volumes in the best manner he was able. "Pray, Doctor, ar'n't you a justice o' peace?" "I am," replied the Doctor. "Then," says Barton, "I advise you to send your work to the House of Correction."—In the year 1763, on the peace being proclaimed at Oxford, and the heads of the colleges being assembled, as is usual, on a temporary building erected for the purpose, Dr. Barton very gravely goes up to the several heads of houses that were met on the occasion, and says, "I don't know why the nation should be so well pleased with the peace; for my own part, I think it a very bad one." "A bad one, Doctor! why should you think it a bad one?" "That, certainly," says the Doctor, "is a bad peace which brings so many heads to the scaffold."

At Broughton, co. Northampton, in his 45th year, Rev. Mr. Role, rector of that place, one of the successors of the late Mr. Rob. Bolton, the famous Puritan, so highly distinguished in his day for his piety and learning.

At Leith, Rev. T. Scott, minister of South Leith. He was perfectly well in the morning, and went to see the races, where he was suddenly taken ill, and soon expired.

Of a paralytic stroke, in his 85th year, Mr. Jefferson, of Caudey-Beck, near Carlisle. He retained every faculty entire to the last; and his age tended only to render him the more regretted by his family and friends, as it afforded a longer experience of his uniform and unremitting tenderness and affection.

At Dundee, Mr. Cha. Johnson, merchant.

14. In Soho-sq. aged 77, Jm. Trotter, esq. At his chambers in the Inner Temple, Jeremy Pemberton, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Jeremy P. of Trumpington, co. Cambridge, one of the commissioners for settling the claims of the American Loyalists, commissary and deputy high-steward of the University of Cambridge, and senior fellow of Pembroke-hall, in that University.

At Hamburg, Emanuel Mathias, esq. his Britannic Majesty's minister plenipotentiary to the circle of Lower Saxony, and resident at the Hans Towns.

15. In Gay-street, Bath, Mrs. Coker, relict of Cadwallader C. esq.

At Finmore, co. Oxford, Rev. Woolley Leigh Bennet, rector of that parish.

At Aberdeen, in the 78th year of his age, and 46th of his ministry, Rev. Mr. George Abercrombie, one of the ministers of that city; a man well respected.

16. Suddenly, Mr. Cave, cork-cutter, of West Smithfield.

At his lodgings in Leather-lane, Holborn, Mr. Fletcher, formerly an eminent bookseller and printer at Cambridge. He was the only person, the late Mr. Wragg excepted, that enjoyed Mr. Bowyer's gift of 30l. per annum, as a journeyman printer, for his knowledge of the Greek language. It was as singular as unfortunate, that about the time that Mr. Fletcher's illness precluded him from many of the comforts of life, his brother, whom he supposed to be living in great affluence in America, arrived in London in the most indigent circumstances, and, being disappointed in receiving assistance from the only friend he could apply to, was necessitated to go into St. Thomas's Hospital, where he lately died.

At Amsterdam, in his 82d year, Nicholas Muilman, esq. many years one of the partners in the house of Messrs. Muilman and sons, at Amsterdam.

17. At Walton, co. Suffolk, Mr. James Dalganger, late of West Smithfield.

At Edinburgh, Adam Smith, esq. LL.D. and F.R.S. of London and Edinburgh, one of the commissioners of the customs in Scotland, and formerly professor of moral philosophy in the University of Glasgow, which he gave up to travel with the present Duke of Buccleugh. In 1759 he published "The Theory of Moral Sentiments," 8vo.; and in 1776, "The Wealth of Nations," 2 vols. 4to. a work which is held in the highest estimation, having been quoted both in the Parliament of Great Britain and in the National Assembly of France, and contributed to that spirit of liberty which at present so much prevails. It was to this book, which gave the first hint of the commercial treaty with France, that he owed his appointment in the customs of Scotland, which was given him, unsolicited, by Lord North, as an acknowledgement of the information his Lordship had received in the perusal of it.

After an illness of 36 hours, Mr. Jasper Jay, of Hoxton-square.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Molineux, relict of the late Richard M. esq. of Alt Grange and New Hale, co. Lancaster, the last heir male of that branch of the Earl of Sefton's family.

18. After a long and painful illness, attended with frequent returns of epilepsy, the Rev. Wm. Sellon, M.A. curate of the united parishes of St. James and St. John, Clerkenwell, joint evening preacher at the Magdalen, and alternate afternoon lecturer of St. Andrew, Holbourn and St. Giles in the Fields.—Few gentlemen possessed great church preferment

under the same circumstances as Mr. S. who held 1300l. a year without any patron but popular adoption. His death has called forth a number of expectants, whose respective friends are engaged in the bustle of a canvass. In Clerkenwell (which, though only a curacy, with scarcely any endowment, is worth 5 cl. a year,) there is a strong opposition, and committees daily sitting. The candidates are, Messrs. Davis, Foster, Mead, De Coetlogon (the Lord Mayor's chaplain, whose zeal in the business of the Test Act has gained him much popularity), and the venerable Harrison, who, ripe in years and good works, after thirty years active duty in the metropolis, comes forward in the hope of sweetening with competence the close of his pious labours. He has already the small rectory of St. John, Clerkenwell.—In St. Andrew's, which is also warmly contested, the candidates are, Mr. Hutchins (who has officiated 18 months for Mr. S.), Mr. Huddesford, the present curate, Dr. Barry, Mr. Harpur, and Mr. Rees.—In St. Giles's, where the opposition is much less violent, the industrious Mr. Ayscough, of the British Museum, with Messieurs Falconer, Goodwin, and James.

After a long and painful illness, Mrs. Kestie, wife of the Rev. Wm. K. rector of Laverton, Somerset, and sister of the late Baron Burland.

Rev. Mr. Leufwenius, pastor of the Swedish congregation in London.

At Pignigni, in Picardy, aged 103, Moses Rodez, a learned Polish Jew.

19. Rev. Mr. Moore, curate and lecturer of St. Margaret, Westminster.

At Gosport, Christopher Neville, esq. many years an inhabitant of that town.

20. At Winchester, Rev. Sir Peter Rivers Gay, bart. prebendary of that cathedral.

At Calais, Major-general Goreham.

Suddenly, at Nottingham, Tho. Wright, esq. banker.—Panegyrick cannot advance his character in the estimation of his acquaintance, who will long lament the loss of a man distinguished by his benevolent and social virtues.

21. Mr. Henry Cooper, miller and farmer, at Clifton, near Shefford, co. Bedford. His death was occasioned by lying upon some damp hay in a field.

22. At Headington, co. Oxford, of the stone, Sir Banks Jenkinson, bart. of an ancient family in that county. He is succeeded in his estate by 1d. Hawkesbury, who inherits also from him the title of baronet.

At Edinburgh, James Stephenson, esq. formerly a member of the council at Benbecula.

23. At his mother's at Enfield, of a deep decline, Mr. Young, butcher, at Hodefield.

In Berners-street, Mrs. Malyn.

In Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, after a long and painful illness, and in her 34th year, Miss Eliz. Briggs, who kept the child-bed linen warehouse.

In Pepworth's-row, Bermondsey, aged 81, Andrew Pepworth, esq. formerly a drug-broker, in Great St. Helen's.

At Winchester, aged 65, Mrs. Durnford, wife of Mr. Geo. D. of that city, attorney.

24. Suddenly, Mr. Wm. Bennett, corn-factor, of Walworth, Surrey, well known as the protector of Mr. Atkinson the corn-factor, in his contention with Government.

At Leamington, the fever of her son, Thomas Samuel, of Leamington, esq. Mrs. Catherine Samuel, sister to the late Sir Wenman Samuel, died.

At Leicester, Rev. Mr. Withers, confined there on the 10th November last, for a libel on Mr. Fitzherbert; see our vol. LIX. pp. 759, 114, his epitaphy p. 1020. See his "History of the Royal Melody," and "Alfred," reviewed in the same volume, p. 144. He was a man of real learning, and is said to have left a wife and four children. His death was occasioned by too violent an effort at a game of five-a-hand a few days before, when, after a very severe contest, which threw him into a great perspiration, he imprudently sat without his coat and waistcoat during a shower of rain. This occasioned a severe cold, which brought on a putrid fever, and terminated in his death.

25. In Upper Wimpole-st. David Mitchell, esq. formerly captain of the Fox L. India-man.

26. At his house near East Grinstead, Sussex, Bladen Swiney, esq.

At Bath, aged 60, Nich. Phillips, esq. master shipwright of the royal yard at Chatham.

28. Suddenly, just as she had taken her seat in a hackney-coach, for the purpose of taking the air with her son, who had been some time indisposed, Mrs. Clarke, wife of Mr. Clarke, bricklayer, of St. John's, Westminster.

At Woodford, aged 84, Henry Norris, esq.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

REV. Combe Miller, M. A. appointed dean of the cathedral church of Chester, *vice* Harward, resigned.

John Orde, esq. governor of the island of Dominica, and captain in the royal navy, created a baronet.

Edmund Estcourt, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, appointed solicitor to the Stamp-office, *vice* Crawford, resigned.

Henry-James Pye, esq. appointed post-lauder to his Majesty, *vice* Warton, dec.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

HON. Mr. Percival (brother to Lord Egmont and Lord Arden), Hon. Mr. Legge (Lord Dartmouth's son), and Mr. Warren (Dr. Warren's son), appointed commissioners of bankrupts, *vice* Messieurs Lloyd and Nugent, deceased, and Mr. Proby (the Commissioner's son) who has taken orders.

Patrick Dugenan, esq. LL.D. appointed King's advocate of the Court of Admiralty in Ireland, *vice* Trant, dec.

Ralph Paine, esq. clerk of the survey at Plymouth-yard, appointed store-keeper of Deptford-dock-yard, *vice* Matthews, dec.; — Mr. G. Thomas, naval-officer at Halifax, ap-

pointed clerk of the survey at Plymouth, *vice* Paine; — and Mr. Titus Livie, purser of the Prince George man of war, appointed naval-officer at Halifax, *vice* Thomas.

John Sylvester, esq. common-pleader of the city of London, elected common-serjeant thereof, *vice* Nugent, dec.

Wm. Jones, esq. of the Inner Temple, appointed common-pleader, *vice* Sylvester.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Henry Cafe, M.A. Ladbroke R. co. Warwick; and appointed one of the chaplains to the Prince of Wales.

Rev. Stephen Langston, Hulcot R. and Little Horwood V. both co. Bucks.

Rev. Charles Norris, M.A. Fakenham R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Rob. Thorston, B.A. Cold Ashby and Weedon Beck R.R. both co. Northampton.

Rev. John Fletcher, installed prebendary of Dorford, in the Cathedral of Lichfield.

Rev. Mr. Davenport, Worfield V. Salop.

Rev. Robert Wright, M.A. Would R. co. Nottingham.

Rev. Rich. Riley, M.A. Shepreth V.

Rev. Mr. Adkin, elected minister of St. Andrew, Norwich, *vice* Mountain, dec.

Rev. Mr. Newsum, Whetton in the Vale V. co. Nottingham.

Rev. John Davenport, Radcliffe upon Trent V. co. Nottingham.

Rev. John Fletcher Muckleston, Weeford and Hints perpetual curacies, co. Stafford, *vice* Short, dec.

Rev. Nathaniel Bartlett, Cloworth R.

Rev. Mr. Davies, Ilchester R.; and Rev. Wm. Darch, M.A. Milverton and Langford Bulville V. Somerset, both *vice* Camplin, dec.

Rev. Edw. Mills, M.A. rector of Kirkby cum Asgarby, co. Lincoln, elected a minister of St. Mary's church in St. Edmund's Bury, *vice* Craske, dec.

Rev. Rich. Southgate, M.A. of the British Museum, Worlop R. *vice* Bp. Halifax, dec.

Rev. James Peake, M.A. Kingsley R. co. Stafford.

Rev. John Riland, M.A. Sutton Coldfield R. co. Warwick, *vice* Rich. Bille Riland, dec.

Rev. Tho. Ellison, M.A. Haddiscoe with Toft Monks R. Norfolk, *vice* Lodington, dec.

Rev. Martin Stafford Smyth, B.D. Alvechurch R. co. Worcester, *vice* Clare, dec.

Rev. Edward Reynolds, M.A. Milton R. co. Cambridge.

Rev. Rich. Kirshaw, M.A. Marham cum Kirkby-Malzerd R. York, *vice* Moses, dec.

Rev. Wm. Collier, B.D. Shudy Camps V. co. Cambridge, *vice* Norris, resigned.

Rev. Tho. Barnard, B.A. Great Horstead V. Herts, *vice* Roper, resigned.

Rev. C. Ramshaw, B.A. Fewston V. York.

Rev. W. Cooper, M.A. fellow of Clare-hall, Cambridge, appointed one of the preachers at Whitehall.

Rev. Dr. Mavor, of Woodstock, Tysoe R. co. Warwick.

Rev.

Rev. J. Watton, M.A. Frampton V. Linc.
 Rev. J. B. Moulding, Hill Farrance dona-
 tive; and Rev. Mr. Winstanley, of Hertford
 College, Oxford, appointed Camden professor
 of ancient history; both *vice* Warton, dec.

Rev. John Wood, M.A. All Saints R. in
 Colchester, *vice* Forster, dec.

Rev. Dr. Cobb, Charlbury V. co. Oxford,
vice Dr. Seward, dec.; and Rev. Mr. Mar-
 low, St. Giles's V. in the city of Oxford,
vice Cobb, resigned.

Rev. Edw. Kynaston, appointed one of the
 chaplains in ordinary to his Majesty.

Rev. Edw. Hafted, Hollingbourne with
 Huckinge R. co. Kent, *vice* Haftell, dec.

Rev. Dr. Ryan, presented to the prebend
 of Tassagard, by the Archbishop of Dublin,
vice Lyons, dec.

Rev. Rob. Chichester, M. A. Loxhore R.
vice Quick, dec.

Rev. J. Lempriere, B. A. of Pembroke
 College, Oxford, elected master of the Free
 Grammar-school at Bolton in Lancashire.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. Jacob Mountain, M. A. to hold
 Buckden V. co. Huntingdon, with Hol-
 beach V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Stephen Moore, M. A. to hold Don-
 cafter and Appleby VV. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Guy Fairfax, to hold Newton-Kyme
 R. co. York, with Babworth R. co. Notts.

Rev. Wm. Bradley, to hold West Hendred
 V. with-Hampstead Norris V. both co. Berks.

Rev. Dr. Dumaresq, to hold Lymington
 R. with Yeovilton.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from July 12, to July 17, 1790.

	Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans							
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
London	6	9	3	7	1	1	2	4
COUNTIES IN LAND.								
Middlesex	7	1	0	0	2	1	0	3
Surrey	6	1	0	0	2	1	0	2
Hertford	7	1	0	0	0	2	8	0
Bedford	7	0	4	7	1	1	2	8
Cambridge	6	5	3	5	0	2	1	0
Huntingdon	6	8	0	0	2	7	2	3
Northampton	6	1	4	1	3	1	2	5
Rutland	6	1	0	0	3	6	2	1
Leicester	7	0	4	9	3	6	2	8
Nottingham	6	1	4	5	3	6	2	8
Derby	7	5	0	0	0	3	0	5
Stafford	7	1	0	0	0	3	3	5
Salop	7	1	0	5	7	4	2	3
Hereford	7	2	0	0	1	7	0	0
Worcester	7	6	4	6	0	0	3	2
Warwick	7	4	0	0	3	6	3	4
Gloucester	7	3	0	0	0	2	1	0
Wilts	7	6	0	0	3	2	2	1
Berks	7	0	0	0	2	9	2	7
Oxford	7	3	0	0	2	1	0	2
Bucks	7	0	0	0	3	4	2	1

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex	6	7	0	0	3	0	2	5
Suffolk	6	7	3	7	2	8	2	1
Norfolk	6	7	3	5	2	7	2	6
Lincoln	6	2	3	1	1	2	9	1
York	6	7	4	3	2	1	1	2
Durham	6	4	0	0	2	9	0	0
Northumberl.	6	0	3	1	3	1	2	6
Cumberland	6	8	4	6	3	5	2	6
Westmorland	7	9	4	1	0	3	8	2
Lancashire	7	6	4	0	2	1	0	2
Cheshire	7	5	0	0	3	9	2	6
Monmouth	7	7	0	0	0	0	2	5
Somerset	7	9	0	0	3	5	2	9
Devon	7	3	0	0	4	0	2	2
Cornwall	6	1	0	0	0	3	7	2
Dorset	7	7	0	0	3	6	0	0
Hampshire	7	0	0	0	2	9	1	6
Sussex	6	7	0	0	2	1	0	2
Kent	6	7	0	0	2	1	1	2

W A L E S.

North Wales,	7	5	8	5	4	8	2	5
South Wales,	7	1	5	3	4	3	2	6

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

July

HAY-MARKET.

1. Inkle and Yarico—Try Again.
2. A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—
 Ways and Means—Folios of a Day.
3. The Battle of Hexham—A Mogul Tale.
5. The Manager in Distress—The Son-in-
 Law—The Agreeable Surprise.
6. The Battle of Hexham—Half an Hour
 after Supper.
7. Tit for Tat—Piety in Patterns—Citizen.
8. Inkle and Yarico—Try Again.
9. Ways and Means—The Son-in-Law.
10. The Battle of Hexham—The Author.
11. The Spanish Barber—Folios of a Day.
12. The Battle of Hexham—Try Again.
14. Ways and Means—Half an Hour after-
 Supper—Try Again.
15. Gretna Green—Minor—Peeping Tom.
16. *New Spain; or, Love in Mexico*—Half an
 Hour after Supper.

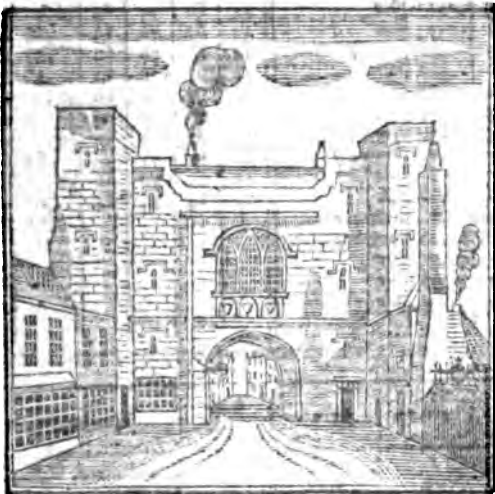
17. The Battle of Hexham—The Author.
19. *New Spain*—A Mogul Tale.
20. A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—
 The Battle of Hexham—Seeing is
 Believing.
21. *New Spain*—The Virgin Unmask'd.
22. Half an Hour after Supper—The Village
 Lawyer—The Agreeable Surprise.
23. *New Spain*—Try Again.
24. The Battle of Hexham—Seeing is Believ-
 ing—A Quarter of an Hour before
 Dinner.
26. Inkle and Yarico—Try Again.
27. *New Spain*—The Mayor of Garratt.
28. Ways and Means—The Farmer—
 The Virgin Unmask'd.
29. The Battle of Hexham—A Quarter of an
 Hour before Dinner—Piety in Patterns.
30. The Beggar's Opera—Village Lawyer.
31. The Minor—Try Again—Peeping Tom.

[illegible]

The Gentleman's Magazine ;

LOND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EVEN.
St. James's Chron.
Whitehall Even.
London Chron.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening
L. Packet—Star
English Chron.
Evening Mail
Middlesex Journ.
Courier de Lond.
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Gazetteer, Ledger
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Woodfall's Dairy
World, Oracle,
Times—M. Post,
G. Adv.—Argus
13 Weekly Papers
Bath 2, Bristol 4
Birmingham 2
Bury St. Edmund's
CAMBRIDGE
Canterbury 2
Chelmsford

ST. JOHN'S Gate



Coventry
Cumberland
Derby, Exeter
Gloucester
Hereford, Hull
Ipswich
IRELAND
Dublin 2
RICESTER
Leeds
Liverpool 3
Manchester 2
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
OXFORD
Reading
Salisbury
SCOTLAND
Glasgow 2
Sherborne 2
Newbury
Lancaster
Winchester
Worcester
YORK 3

FOR AUGUST, 1790.

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Embellished with a Portrait of Mr. Howard, from a Drawing taken in his Life-time ;
Views of the Cathedral and Council-house at SALISBURY ; and a Plate
of ANCIENT COINS and CURIOSITIES.

By: S R L V A N U S U R B A N, - Gent.

LONDON: Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of SAINT JOHN'S GATE.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Aug. 1790.	D. of Month	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Aug. 1790.
0	0			Aug.	0	0	0		
73	60	30,1	fair	11	60	75	64	30,9	fair
73	61	29,9	fair	12	67	76	66	,08	fair
66	55	,66	cloudy	13	68	76	64	,03	fair
68	56	,60	fair	14	67	76	62	,1	fair
67	54	,5	showery	15	66	78	66	30,	fair
68	53	,67	fair	16	68	72	64	29,92	showery
67	54	,9	showery	17	67	69	68	30,	showery
66	53	,67	showery	18	61	71	54	,12	fair
68	50	,8	fair	19	65	70	66	30,	showery
69	67	,86	fair	20	64	76	64	,06	fair
68	65	,9	showery						
71	60	30,02	showery						
73	61	29,9	fair						
73	59	30,08	fair						
74	58	,09	fair						

RY, Mathematical Instrument-Maker, opposite Arundel-street, Strand.

Barometer. ich. 10th.	Thermom.	Wind.	Rain 100th in.	Weather in Aug. 1789.
29 12		NW		bright morn, high wind
29 14	76	NW		bright and warm
29 14	76	S		fine summer day, very warm
29 12	80	SE		very sultry, beautiful even
29 12	73	SW		overcast, blustering wind
29 16	74	NW		clear morn, brisk wind
29 16	73	S		white dew, bright day
29 14	72	SW		bright day
29 16	74	E		misty early, bright hot day
29 16	77	NE		cloudy morn, very hot day
29 16	75	NE		fine warm day
29 14	75	NE		bright day
29 14	79	NE		very hot
29 14	75	NE		bright day
29 14	75	NE		bright day
29 16	73	E NE		bright morn, brisk air
29 18	75	NE		bright day, brisk wind
30	70	NE		brisk, cool air, bright day
29 18	73	NE		cloudy morn, bright day
29 12	78	NE		very hot
29 8	75	NW		overcast, rain
29 8	67	W		cloudy, cold air, thunder
29 12	71	W	.33	slight shower
29 16	74	SW		dark morn, sunshine
29 16	68	SW		cloudy, fine even
29 16	67	W		overcast, misty showers
29 10	73	SSW		slight frost, bright day
29 16	70	SW		bright day, very warm
29 12	80	S		overcast, bright day, very hot
29 8	66	SW		overcast, gentle rain
29 6	65	SW		misty rain, fine even

OBSERVATIONS.

to begin to withdraw.—² Wheat ripens very fast, much reaped.—³ Swifts entirely
Wheat-harvest general.—⁴ Young partridges more than half grown.—⁵ Many wheat-
staccilla (anthesis) on the downs.—⁶ Barley ripens fast. Many young swallows —
pens very fast.—⁸ Stork shot near Salisbury.—⁹ Many sorts of apples ripe.

THE

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

For A U G U S T, 1790.

BEING THE SECOND NUMBER OF VOL. LX. PART II.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 3.

THE following Remarks on the TATLER*, which have been obligingly transmitted by Sir David Dalrymple, though drawn up in a cursory manner, and when, through a violent indisposition, he was unable to use his own hand, will give pleasure to many of your readers. The references are to the edition in SIX volumes, crown 8vo; but it is fair to say, that many of the corrections have been anticipated in the large octavo edition which has recently been published. Yours, &c. J. N.

Vol. I. p. 12. Sir P. M. was a person of lively imagination; his authority, in matters improbable, ought not to be relied on. It is very unlikely that the Portuguese Inquisition should ever have heard of Bickerstaffe's Predictions; or, if it had, should have condemned a satire on judicial astrology, a pretended science, condemned by the Romish church.

P. 71. William is here meant.

P. 72. It is not probable that Colonel Brêtr, a noted gamester, was one of the chief companions of Mr. Addison. The person here meant is, in all likelihood, Col. Hunter, afterwards Governor of New York.

P. 101. That young Noy continued a spendthrift, ought not to be inferred from his having been killed in a duel.

P. 104. Mitege's French Dictionary is no good authority for ascertaining the signification of English words. However, he uses the word *Mistress* in the sense of a *kept mistress*, and *Misi* as its diminutive.

* Mr. Tickell at Aix-la-Chapelle is at present, we are just told, in possession of the SPECTATOR, in the hand-writing of its respective authors.—Mrs. Tickell of St. Stephen's-green, Dublin, the last surviving friend of Pope, Addison, Swift, Steele, &c. is now in her 90th year, and retains a considerable share of that elegant taste, and of those accomplished conversation-talents, which rendered her company acceptable to that celebrated group of Wits. EDIT.

P. 129. For *farce* read *comedy*.

P. 134. Vanburgh's Elop is chiefly translated from the French of Borsault.

Ibid. Vanburgh, as I have been assured, was committed to the Bastille in consequence of a warrant against another man. Having obtained leave to write to the English Ambassador, he set forth his case. The Ambassador applied to the French Ministry, and became answerable for Vanburgh. An order was issued to set him at liberty, but the Governor of the Bastille could find no such person in his Register. This occasioned a further enquiry, and the mistake was discovered.

P. 135. The *Contrivances* is very nearly a translation from *Les Bourgeoises* of Dancourt.

P. 168. The nobleman here mentioned is probably William, first Duke of Devonshire.

P. 173. Black-lead combs, &c. are for a different purpose than lead forehead cloths.

P. 200. The allusion is to Læ's Oedipus.

P. 234. Not the Hon. Edw. Howard in the days of Charles II, but another person of the same name, who will be mentioned hereafter.

P. 282. *Paulo*, it seems, is *Batesman*; *Avare*, *Heatboats*; both of them eminent citizens.

P. 291. The *æra* of the full-bottom is placed too late.

P. 301. By a gross error in printing, the word *avaricious* is put for *flagitious*.

P. 346. There is no mistake here; it was fit to give an imaginary place of residence to an imaginary person.

P. 354. This letter is certainly by Swift, unless one were to suppose that Swift copied from the Tatler.

P. 365. There is no probability that Lady E. H, a young woman in 1709, or earlier, could or would have bestowed 10,000l. on such an institution.—The censure on Bishop Burnet is much too severe, unless the inoffensive nature, and probable good tendency, of the institution had been explained. Recluse females, having Mr. Norris for their guide, would

would have gone farther than he did, and would have become just as extravagant as the visionaries of the Church of Rome.

P. 384. I have heard that *Isaac* was indeed an Englishman; but, on his coming to London, he affected to pass for a French dancing-master, and he continued to profit by the disguise. In our own days, a Swiss put on buckskin-breeches and a bull-wig, called himself *le peintre Anglois*, and so got custom at Paris.

P. 387. The French note might have been omitted: it serves no good purpose to perpetuate such local censures.

P. 389. The note here seems to contradict that at p. 386.

P. 395. As her father was a private gentleman, how comes she to be called *Lady Elizabeth*?

P. 411. The last prison-scene is certainly a burlesque on Italian Operas; and "Why now, Madam Flirt," was well understood in the days of the rivalry between Faustina and Cuzzoni, although now, among many other temporary follies, it be forgotten.

P. 413. The riding out in a full-bottomed dressed periwig was no peculiarity in those days. We owed that absurdity in dress (the greatest to which man ever submitted) to the French. In the tapestry at Versailles, Louis XIV. is represented in a full-bottomed dress periwig, superintending, at a safe distance, the passage of the Rhine, in which so many of the French nobility lost their lives. Queen Anne was the patroness of full-bottoms. Some of her officers, who had served in Flanders, imported an alteration of her favourite dress: it consisted in collecting the monstrous tail or fleece, and tying it up with ribbons. Either Gen. Evans or Gen. Groves; I forget which, both tall handsome men, and officers of cavalry, appeared at Court with this modification of the full-bottom. The Queen, turning to the Lady of the Bed-chamber in waiting, said, "I suppose that presently gentlemen will come to Court in their jack-boots."

P. 419. For *three feet long* read *thirty feet long*. This typographical error makes the article absolutely unintelligible.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 21.

PERMIT a friend to your very useful and agreeable Repository of Information, while he thanks your correspondent J. Elderton, p. 583, for the melancholy pleasure he received in perusing poor Dryden's letter, to intimate

his wish that Mr. Elderton had informed the publick who was "the Noble Lord" to whom it was addressed.

Upon the same principle, I would beg leave to suggest to your correspondent Viator, p. 600, that, when people give descriptions of parish-churches, it is most commonly the custom to inform the publick to what parish the church belongs, and not to leave them to "peep and spell it out" by the running-title of the page, or their own local knowledge of the neighbourhood.

In like manner, while I profess my obligation to T. R. W. pp. 606, 7, 8, for his extracts from Mr. Thoresby's papers, I cannot help thinking that it would have been more satisfactory to the publick, if he had informed them that the person, to whom the second of these extracts is addressed, was Dr. Tobias Matthew, Archbishop of York from 1606 to 1628, and if he had given them some date, or other clue, by which they might have informed themselves who was the "Lord Bishop Smith," who came "in his coach and six horses" to "his chapel;" I know of none who answers to this description except Dr. Thomas Smith, Bishop of Carlisle from 1684 to 1702: and yet I can scarcely think that matters were carried to so great a length as that paper describes even in the reign of that unfortunate and misguided prince, James II.

The Thomas Palmer, whose monument in Chestnut churchyard is described p. 619, I take to have been a citizen and mercer of London, and a younger son of Archdale Palmer, of Wanlip, in the county of Leicester, esq. of whom see *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, No. LI. p. 1422: his younger brother, Charlton Palmer, an eminent attorney in Philpot-lane, Fenchurch-street, is still living.

I apprehend there is some mistake in the dates, or ages, mentioned on the monument of Mrs. Cholmley and the Tarnalls in the following page; if there be not, Mrs. Tarnall must have been born when her mother was but *fifteen*, a circumstance improbable, though, perhaps, not impossible.

P. 647. It seems indeed strange, all circumstances considered, but is not more strange than true, that Dr. Sam. Lisle, Bishop of St. Asaph, was translated from thence to Norwich in 1248, after he had held the former see about five years. He must have made a bad bargain.

gain, for he died the 3d of October in the following year.

Ibid. If any of your readers wish to see a catalogue of the writings of that versatile genius Daniel Defoe, they may find one of 16 octavo pages at the end of his Life, by George Chalmers; lately published by Stockdale.

P. 674. Mr. Pyc's appointment to the office of Poet Laureat has *not* been announced in the Gazette.

A daily paper has lately brought a charge against the Gazette, which ought not to be passed over in silence. The Gazette, No. 11,710, from 15 to 19 Oct. 1776, announces Lord Mansfield's elevation to an earldom, "with remainder to the heirs male of the body of his father." On the contrary, the said newspaper asserts, that the remainder was to Lady Stormont and her heirs male. One of these accounts must be false. If the first be true, the truth of it ought to be asserted, and the credit of the Gazette supported. If, on the contrary, it be false, farewell for ever to all confidence in the authenticity of the Gazette, and in the "authority" by which it is "published." It is, indeed, not without its errata; for the very last Gazette announces Lieutenant general James*, instead of Lieutenant-general James Grant, as member for Sutherland.

E.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 26.

IF you think my observations worth your notice, the next edition that is given of Shakespeare may be indebted to your Magazine for an amendment of an error crept into every edition I have hitherto looked into. What I allude to is in *Romeo and Juliet*, act II. scene 3:

Rom. Good morrow, Father.

Friar.

Benedicite.

What early tongue, &c.

It is evident to any one conversant in the customs of monasteries, that the mode of addressing a friar in holy orders, on entering his cell or apartment, is *Benedicite*; consequently, that word ought to be put into the mouth of Romeo, not of the Friar. The true reading will then be,

Rom. Good morrow, father; benedicite.

Friar. What early tongue, &c.

Yours, &c.

X.

* The Gazette is here strictly in unison with the return to the Crown-office, in which the surname was accidentally omitted. This is a circumstance which must assuredly support the House.

EDIT.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 24.

THE fate of Banbury church I lament with *Veritas*, p. 647. I have examined the interior parts thereof, but find it barren of antique vestigia; the noble *bell* is its only boast: although, perhaps, now the pews are taken away, something might be discovered. Should this happen, I doubt not but the researcher will communicate his observations. I am sorry *Veritas* did not recollect that even TRUTH is not at all times to be spoken.

I wish Mr. Woolston would communicate his poem under the title of "Alderbury," and that he would not be so diffident, as he has been called upon for it more than once.

Know you, Mr. Urban, when Mr. Jeffries will publish his British Archaeologia? I believe he is now on perambulation for subscribers, in which he appears to have been very successful. It will be a laborious task, and I wish him through it successfully.

J. HENR.

MR. URBAN, Woodbridge, Suffolk, Aug. 3.

NOT having seen any account in your Obituary of the Rev. Norman Sievwright, M. A. minister of the English chapel at Brechin in Scotland, who died on the 21st of March last, I beg leave to trouble you with the following:

Mr. Sievwright was a sensible, unaffected, pleasing preacher; an affectionate husband, a tender father, a sincere friend, and a pastor unwearied in the discharge of the duties of his profession and the offices of humanity. He was well-skilled in physick, which rendered him eminently useful to the needy in their sickness, as he was both their physician and divine. His temper was uncommonly serene and cheerful, so that nothing seemed to ruffle it; and his look was full of gentleness and benignity. The only amusements of which he seemed fond, were fishing, musick, and gardening. The vegetables that came to his table, and the hops that flavoured his beer, were all raised by his own hands. His income was very small—only 45*l. per annum*, with a decent house and garden rent-free: yet on this income, scanty as it was, he brought up a family of seven children, and gave them all a good education. And some of the most luxurious meals the author of this account ever enjoyed have been at Mr. Sievwright's table, which was always great, however homely the fare—there he has enjoyed the feast of reason and the

Nov 1777

How of soul. How sweet the memory of those precious hours! but how bitter the reflexion that they are never to return! Spirit of my early friend, my worthy pastor, still hover round me! be my guardian-angel, recal the instructions thou hast given me, and teach me to emulate thy virtues!

J. B.

Mr. URBAN, May 4.

YOUR very respectable correspondents, Mr. Thorpe and W. & D. are, in my opinion, totally out in all their reckonings about the abbreviated name of Jesus; which I suppose to be nothing else but an abbreviation of IHOTZ, or IHCOYC, as in the old way of writing the *sigma*, IHΘ or IHC, the latter of which is very plain upon the font of Shorpe; I mean that the last letter is evidently designed for C, not S. How these three Greek letters, commonly without any punctuation between them, were brought to signify three whole Latin words, is beyond my investigation: but I imagine it might be occasioned by the ignorance of the Monks with respect to Greek. They might, perhaps, make three Latin words from the first IHΘ, mistaking the Greek *eta* for a Latin H. *Jesus Hominum Salvator*, as I think it should always be read, not *Servator*; *Salvator* being a word purely ecclesiastic, and applied solely to the Redeemer: and from the latter IHC, mistaking the old *sigma* for a Latin C; and, sensible that it could not stand for *Salvator* or *Servator* (which probably was introduced upon this occasion), they added the conjunction *Con*, thus making *Jesus Hominum Conservator*. But, with submission, I humbly conceive that *Conservator* never was used by any good Latin writer to signify what is peculiarly meant by a *Saviour*, but a preserver of things in their natural and due order. Thus we properly say, *Deus est Conservator Mundi*; and Justices of the Peace were formerly styled *Conservatores Pacis*. As to the line dropt from the mark of abbreviation to form the figure of a cross, and turning the bottom of the H, they are mere fancies of the Monks, or their engravers. As I have the highest regard for the abilities of the ingenious gentlemen whom I am endeavouring to set right in this one point, and always ready to ac-

cept the use of their key to unlock the scripture of venerable antiquity; and having not totally lost that little acquaintance with the Greek letters which I picked up at school, and kept up in the University; I hope they will excuse my presuming to throw in my mite of Aristarchism upon this very important subject [see p. 696.]; and in this thing pardon their and your, &c. R. B.

Original Letter from Sir GEORGE MONTAGUE to "my Lord's Grace of CANTERBURY," with "A Defence of the Antiquity of the Royal Line of Scotland."

May it please your Grace, [1685.]

NOTHING save self-defence could have engaged me to write against a Bishop; nor could any importunity prevail with me to use as an enemy a person whom, because of his character and parts, I should have wish'd so much to have been my friend. His book hath done Episcopacy much wrong here; for Heylin having injured us so much formerly, and his not in defence of the Church of England makes some think, and they believe our honour inconsistent with their Church. I must beg leave to entreat you, wee may have more kindnesse from your Churchmen, especially now when wee are using sharper arguments against their enemies, then those which St. Asaph† useth for them, in which no man shall be more forward than your Grace's most humble and affectionate servant, G. MONTAGUE.

* Sanctroft.

† Lloyd.

Mr. URBAN,

April 10.

YOUR correspondent D. H. p. 213, is at a loss to know by what authority I said that, in the insurrection of the Roman Minters, the detected workmen left 40,000 men dead upon the field. I reply, that I asserted it upon the authority of Mr. John Pinkerton, who relates it in the first edition of his Essay on Medals: whence he had it, I know not. D. H.'s knowledge of medals must be very confined, to allow him to speak of the Romans as *casting* their coin; for it is very well known their coins were all *struck*, and not cast. His extract from Mahudel corroborates the various accounts we have of the numerous Minters among the Romans; but it does not at all shew the necessity of such an astonishing number being employed. CONQUISITOR.

Mr. WASTON's final Letter to Miss SEWARD, intended for this month, is returned to him "for further alterations," agreeably to his own request.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

August 12.

UPON the recent election of a Parliament you may, perhaps, deem it useful information to lay before the publick in general, and the new senators in particular, the following STATE OF THE NATION.

Population of Great Britain, viz. England and Wales *	8,000,000	} 9,500,000
Scotland	1,500,000	
Number of the House of Commons	-	558
Number of persons to each member of parliament; or, in other words, each member of parliament represents †	-	17,025
Number of active citizens, or fighting-men, between 16 and 60 years of age, one-fourth of the whole	-	2,375,000
Number of active citizens to each member of parliament	-	4,256
England & Wales contain square miles, according to the Statistical Tables	-	54,112
Number of persons to each square mile	-	147
Scotland contains square miles	-	25,000
Number of persons to each square mile	-	58
Great Britain contains square miles	-	79,712
or square acres	-	51,015,680
Number of persons to each square mile, or $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres per head§	-	119
The neat produce of the taxes on the average of three years, from the 5th April, 1797, to the 5th April, 1799	£. 15,846,000	
Add 8 per cent. for charges of collection	1,267,680	
The gross revenue of Great Britain, beside tythes, parish and county-rates, &c. &c.	£. 17,113,580	s. d. 0 0
So that each individual pays to the state, on an average, out of his income, or the produce of his labour	-	1 16 0
But, if paid by the active citizens, it is a head by the year	-	7 4 1
The capital of the national debt, exclusive of annuities for lives and years, is about	240,000,000	0 0
Upon the notion that the land is ultimately charged to pay the national debt, every square mile is mortgaged for	3,010	16 9
or every square acre is mortgaged for	4	12 3
The interest of the funded debt, including the annuities and charges of management, is	9,260,000	0 0
Towards this, every square mile	} on an average con-tributes annually {	116
or every square acre		0 3 6
or every individual		0 19 6

Supposing the average rent of lands to be ten shillings § an acre, and that they now sell for about 30 years purchase, every acre is mortgaged for almost one-third of its intrinsic value, and pays more than that proportion of its annual rent to the interest of the national debt.

I have not made these calculations to create discontents or dependency; for I believe that the same sort of enquiries, with regard to other kingdoms, would shew that, notwithstanding our burthens appear heavy, we are not in a worse condition than our neighbours. By this view of our affairs, I mean only to stimulate our Ministers and Senators to pursue the wisest measures for strengthening this country.

* Mr. Howlet, in the year 1281, computed the present inhabitants of England and Wales to be very little less than nine millions. Sir William Petty and Dr. Davenant stated them at seven millions about 700 years ago; and Mr. King calculated that the increase on that number in 100 years ought to be 930,000; this gives 8,000,000 nearly at this time.

† In France, the future number of the National Assembly has been lately fixed at 747 persons; so that each member will represent 32,128 souls, or 8,032 active citizens.

‡ 54,112 square miles give only 34,051,680 square acres. This does not greatly differ from Templerian; but Dr. Halley, Dr. Davenant, and Mr. King, estimated that England and Wales contained 39,000,000 geographical square acres, or at least 60,037 square miles. If their estimates are correct, it will make some alteration in such of the above calculations as depend upon the number of acres or miles. Dr. Grew has demonstrated that South Britain contains 72,000 statute miles, or 46,080,000 statute acres.

§ In the United-Provinces there are about three acres per head; so that the population of Great Britain must increase to 17,000,000 souls to equal that of Holland; which will require 700 years, according to Mr. King's calculation, of about one million increase in every hundred years, unless it should be accelerated by a general naturalization.

|| In the year 1688, the average rent of lands was computed to be 6s. 2d. an acre.

by

by thrift in the public treasure, by care of the people's trade, and by all the other honest and useful arts of peace.

It is not extent of territory that makes a country powerful, but numbers of men well employed, convenient ports, a good navy, and a soil producing all sorts of commodities. The materials for all these we have; and, to improve them to the greatest advantage, we only want the complement of men whom our land can maintain and nourish, with as much trade as our national stock and our knowledge of sea affairs is capable of embracing. A trade so extended will naturally produce a powerful naval strength; while a large and well-directed traffick, by its balance in our favour, will furnish such stores and wealth as will enable us to bear our present load of debt until the plan for the reduction of it shall have taken good root; and then the progress of that plan will proceed more rapidly than can easily be conceived by those who have not been used to contemplate the powers of compound interest.

M. W.

Mr. URBAN,

July 29.

INDULGE me with room for a few remarks upon one of the most generous and public-spirited institutions that ever took place in this or in any other country; I mean the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY for restoring life to those who have been seemingly deprived of it by drowning, hanging, suffocation, and a variety of other causes. It is not, I think, above seventeen years since this Society was first formed in England; and yet, during that short time, it has been the happy means of preserving the lives of above two thousand persons, who would otherwise have been committed to an untimely grave: for it is a melancholy, but, at the same time, an undoubted truth, that, till the discovery of this noble art, every person, in whom the vital powers had once ceased to operate, was considered as totally and irrecoverably dead. The case, however, is now very different; for numbers are by this means restored to life, their friends, and families, who would formerly been thought to have passed into that country, "from whose bourn," as the poet expresses it, "no traveller returns."

The blessed effects of this revivifying art are too many and various to come within the compass of a short letter. I shall content myself at present with mentioning only a few of them.

In the first place, then, to view the matter in a political light. If the life of

every adult person be, as the most accurate calculation supposes it, worth 100*l.* a year to the Government, preserving the lives of two thousand men is making a present to the publick of 200,000*l.* that is, the interest of four millions of money; and it is certain that the Ministry is frequently distressed for a much less sum.

Considering the matter, therefore, in this point of view, it is really surprising that none of our Ministers have ever had the courage (for one must not accuse them of want of humanity, as many of them are known to encourage privately, and individually, what they have not the boldness to support openly and officially), it is really surprising, I say, that none of our Ministers have ever had the courage to introduce a bill into either House of Parliament, for extending the protection of Government to a Society that is so manifestly calculated to increase the numbers of the people, and consequently to add to the wealth and revenue of the state.

But to view the matter merely in a political light, is considering it in a very cold and uninteresting manner; though this, I am afraid, is the only light in which many hard-hearted statesmen are but too apt to view it. The Philanthropist, however, regards the Humane Society with other eyes, and with very different sentiments. He looks upon it as an admirable institution for strengthening all the finer feelings and affections of the human mind, for drawing closer those delicate links and chains that unite mankind together in the various relations of husband and wife, of parent and child, of brother and sister: in a word, he considers it as having a manifest tendency to improve the morals, at the same time that it preserves the lives, of the human species.—And in this affecting, and (let me add) this rational and philosophical light, it is to be hoped, the Legislature itself will at length view it. If they do not, they will soon find that it is vain for them to be making laws for the support of Government; no government, at least no free government, could ever be long supported where the morals of the people are become thoroughly depraved—*Quid vane sine moribus leges proficiunt?* And thoroughly depraved the morals of the English will soon become; it care is not taken to cultivate among them all the more humane and tender virtues. And what virtue can be more humane and tender than that which is exerted in restoring life to those who have been unhappily deprived of it by any of the casualties incident to our precarious state? C. A.

Mr.



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Pl. II. p. 685



JOHN HOWARD Esq. F.R.S.

(Taken from Nature, March 1788.)

Mr. URBAN, *Dublin, June 1.*
LAMENTING with you, in the most sincere grief, for the general misfortune of losing our late worthy and amiable friend, JOHN HOWARD, Esq. whose well-known philanthropy of mind and goodness of heart were equally extended to every climate; being in possession of a few authentic papers relative to the loss of a charitable donation of this gentleman's to a very useful hospital in this city; and not knowing to proper a conveyance to the public eye as your excellent monthly repository, to do justice to the memory of my departed friend; I here inclose you the *original letters* passed on that occasion, together with a *pencilled likeness* of the Author of the "State of Prisons in Europe," which, I pledge myself to you, was drawn from the life (unknown to Mr. Howard) while at my house, by a young but ingenious artist.
 Yours, &c. HIBERNICUS.

Dublin, March 24, 1788.

MR. HOWARD orders Mr. Willson to sell his first edition of the "State of the Prisons in England and Wales," with an Appendix to each, both of which books are bound in boards, at the original price in London, viz. fourteen shillings English, two of which is for the binding of them; and all the pamphlets on the Bastille to be sold at six pence English: and that the money arising from the sale of these books and pamphlets, after the expence of carriage or freight, and the customary commission for the sale thereof, be deducted, the balance to be paid to the treasurer of Mercer's Hospital, for the use of the said charity, a duplicate of this being left in the hands of the treasurer. JOHN HOWARD.

Sir, *London, Plough Court, Fetter Lane, March 24, 1788.*

I RECEIVED a letter from Mr. Howard, which informs me, that a case of books that he directed me to send to you last September has not come to hand. He desires me to send you the particulars how and when they were shipped; which are as follow: they were shipped on board the Recovery, Capt. Withered, or Walkered (the receipt that I have for the delivery not being plainly wrote, I cannot ascertain positively the captain's name); but the person who received the case of books for the captain, and gave the receipt, his name was Ferguson, and was chief-mate of the ship. He received them on the 14th day of September, 1787. The ship, I know, was detained some weeks in the river after she was ready for sailing, owing to the late press for seamen. Some time after she sailed, I saw an account in the London papers of a ship of the same name, bound for Dublin, being wrecked; I hope it was not her. I

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have Ferguson's receipt by me; if it will be of use to you, I will send it. I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

J. LOVEJOY.

Mr. Willson, Bookseller, Dame Street, Dublin.

Sir, *Dublin, March 27, 1788.*

I HAVE just received Mr. Lovejoy your book-binder's letter of the 24th instant, by which I regret to find that your humane intention of serving Mercer's Hospital is frustrated, by reason, to a certainty, of your books being put on board the Recovery. William Withered, master, from London to this city; which ship I represented to you when in town was lost some months ago off Wicklow Head. I am still more concerned at this misfortune, as it deprives me of the means of shewing you, and the governors of that hospital, that it was not my intention to make any charge whatsoever for my trouble of disposing of those copies of your "State of the Prisons in Europe," intended for that charity. Be assured that I shall, at all times, be particularly happy to pay every possible attention to your commands.

I am, Sir, with much respect, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM WILSON.

John Howard, Esq. Limerick.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 2.*

IN answer to one of your Bermudian correspondent's questions (p. 610), I beg leave to inform him, that the Jamaica Vegetable Soap is prepared from the great American Aloe, or Coratoo (*Agave Americana*, Linn.), in the following manner.

The large succulent leaves being cut, are passed between the rollers of a mill, with their point foremost; and the juice being conducted into wide, shallow receivers, through a coarse cloth, or strainer, lies exposed to a hot sun, till it is reduced to a thick consistence. It is then made up into balls, with lye-ashes, to prevent it from sticking to the fingers; after which, it may be kept for years, and serve for use, as well as Castile soap, in washing linen: but it has the superior quality of mixing and forming a lather with salt water as well as fresh.

Another method of preparing this soap is, by cutting the leaves in pieces, pounding them in a large wooden mortar, and then expressing the juice, which is brought afterwards to a consistence, either by the sun, or by boiling. One gallon of juice thus prepared will yield about one pound, avoirdupois, of a soft extract. It will answer prepared in either of these ways, provided the juice, before exposure to the sun or fire, be very carefully strained from the bruised fibres, and outer membrane of the leaves.

The

The extract must never be compounded with tallow, or any other unctuous material; for such mixtures destroy its effect.

This method of preparing a vegetable soap was first communicated to the public by Mr. Anthony Robinson, a practitioner in surgery in the island of Jamaica, and a very able botanist, who received a premium for it from the Assembly.

The leaves are used for scouring pewter, and other kitchen utensils, and also for floors.

Now, Mr. Urban, give me leave to ask a question in my turn. What part of the plant is meant by the *fibres* of garden leeks, in the receipt for the stone, p. 386, so strongly recommended by the case, p. 492? The root is a congeries of fibres, and the whole plant is compounded of fibres and vessels. The leek has long been a known remedy for this disorder, and as such is to be met with in the old herbals; but in this age of great chemical improvement, milder vegetable medicines are much neglected. P. B. C.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 3.
YOUR useful and entertaining Miscellany has hitherto been open to writers of every party, and every denomination, who have had full liberty of submitting their sentiments to the publick, while they confined themselves within the bounds of decency and moderation; and pardon me, Sir, if I think your indulgence has in some instances been carried too far, in suffering your correspondents to mix petulance and acrimony with their arguments. In the following remarks I hope not to stand in need of the like indulgence, as I shall studiously avoid the asperity of language used by the writer who has given occasion to them. His pamphlet is intitled, "An Address to the Dissidents of England, on their late Defeat;" and the fair

same of the author gives a celebrity to his work which neither its matter nor its style could otherwise have procured it. It is, as I am well informed, the production of a physician, no less distinguished for extensive learning and candid manners than eminent for professional knowledge; and it exhibits, Mr. Urban, a very melancholy instance of the blind dominion of party zeal, which could induce such a writer to forget the urbanity of the gentleman and the benevolence of the Christian. I am afraid you will think me falling into the very error I condemn; I submit my opinion to your judgement, and that of your readers, when they shall have perused his sentiments of the clergy of the Established Church, which I will give you in his own words, as they are scattered in different parts of his pamphlet:

"They are usurpers of undue powers and emoluments¹;—they are actuated by selfishness²;—the stupid idolaters of ancient institutions have been the docile tools of [their] craft and artifice³;—they have, in large bodies, subscribed to resolutions declaring power to be the only measure of right⁴;—they have said to the rulers of the state, 'If you will support us in our usurpations, we will support you in yours⁵;'—their moderation is scant; they in words profess tolerant principles, but in deeds have ever opposed the extension of toleration⁶;—they are taught to regard the Sacrament with a mysterious reverence, not much inferior to that of the Roman Catholics⁷;—in it the priest creates an object of adoration⁸;—rather than hazard the tithe of a tithe of their revenues, the clergy will acquiesce in this [the use of the Sacramental Test], or a greater enormity⁹;—they are ungenerous enemies¹⁰;—they are pampered with the spoils of the state, and relieved with its alms¹¹;—their bigotry is active and insolent; and their opposition to the repeal of the Test Act obstinate and provoking¹²."

My signature may lead you to suppose that resentment has dictated this criticism; but I assure you, Mr. Urban, that, if I were susceptible of the malignant

¹ ² ³ Address, p. 7. I understand the passage to refer to the clergy; it has been suggested to me, that I am in an error; that, by a comparison of it with p. 15, it will appear to have been aimed at "the powers in the hands of one or few, derived from periods of ignorance and violence, and which were never originally granted but usurped." I am still unwilling to suppose myself mistaken. Religious zeal may make the writer imagine that he discerns usurpation, selfishness, craft, and artifice in the ministers of the Church: but I know not what principles should lead him to cast the same reflexions on the executive and legislative powers of the state, or to consider both the *regal* and *aristocratical* parts of the constitution, as derived from ignorance and founded on usurpation.—⁴ Ibid. p. 8.—⁵ Ibid. p. 9.—⁶ Ibid. p. 11.—⁷ Ibid. p. 12. This is said *ad invidiam*; if the writer errs through ignorance, his ignorance excites my astonishment; if through malignity, his malignity is the object of my pity. Let him read our liturgy, and our articles, and retract his mistake.—⁸ Ibid. p. 12.—⁹ Ibid. p. 14.—¹⁰ Ibid. p. 12.—¹¹ Ibid. p. 23.

pleasure arising from the disgrace of an opponent, this publication would administer an ample source of it. Every individual, or body of men, unfortunately engaged in controversy, may use the words of Job, though not quite in their original meaning: *O that mine adversary had written a book!*¹¹ for nothing gives greater strength to any cause than an attack upon it planned without judgement, and conducted without temper. In answer to the contumely with which this writer has been pleased to treat us, I shall only beg leave to relate what happened while I resided at Cambridge. An honest countryman wandered into the Divinity-school, in the middle of a disputation; the respondent defended his questions with great fluency of language, delivered with no small energy of speech and vehemence of action, while the late professor sustained the part of opponent with that calm dignity which so eminently distinguished him. The farmer sat to the end of the disputation with much seeming satisfaction; and then observed to a person who enquired of him how he had been entertained, that, "though he did not understand what they said, he knew the gentleman in scarlet had the *best* of the dispute." Being asked on what he formed his opinion, "Poh," says he, "it was plain enough, for the other was all the time in a *passion*."

So much, Sir, for the obloquy with which we are treated by the writer of the Address; for where there is no argument, no specific charge, it is impossible to return a more serious answer; and neither my principles nor my temper will permit me to sloop to the same arts, and to vilify a whole body of men because they think differently from myself on religious or political subjects. There is only one instance in which the writer has quitted the beaten path of declamation, and that is, where he charges "the theologians of the opposite party with having substituted to the obsolete doctrine of the divine right of monarchy that of the divine authority of government in general; with being ready to apply this to the service of the powers that be in every country, and under every form of constitution, and, consequently, with strongly discountenancing change of every kind¹²." Now, Sir, the Divines of the Church of England readily admit the charge; they are not ashamed to preach the same submission to

the mild and equitable government of George the Third which St. Paul inculcated¹³ as due even to the tyrannic (way of a Nero; they think the subordinate magistrates of the British state entitled to a like deference as the first converts were exhorted¹⁴ to shew to a prætor, or consul; and they hope they do not exceed the limits of their office when they teach men "to fear God, to honour the King, and not to meddle with those that are given to change¹⁵."

I touch not on the main question in dispute, because it is of a political and not of a religious nature; and the decision of it is the province of the statesman rather than of the divine. I freely confess my want of ability for political disquisition; whether it has arisen from that inferiority in professional knowledge imputed to us by the writer of the Address¹⁶, so it is, that I never have had leisure, from the duties of my function, for making the extensive enquiries, or obtaining the intimate knowledge of men and manners, which form the legislator and the statesman. I willingly abandon to more enlightened minds the arduous task of directing our nobles according to their will, and teaching our senators wisdom. Nay, Sir, so totally am I lost to the world in my rustic retreat, that I profess myself unacquainted with "the thousand new corruptions that have invaded the spirit of the constitution¹⁷." Thus, while the astronomer numbers with dismay the many spots which his glasses discover to him in the solar disk, the bulk of mankind, perceiving no diminution in its heat or light, pass their time without dread or apprehension. But though I am so ignorant of what, I am told, is passing in my own days, I have read a little of what has happened in antient times; and the small degree of experience I have acquired from my reading makes me tremble lest the knowledge of our modern reformers should not equal their zeal, or their disinterestedness should yield to their party attachments. The timorous apprehensions of a country parson will perhaps be a matter of ridicule to the writer of the Address; yet I remember reading of a very wise man, who was an innovator and reformer, yet relinquished in practice the theory of ideal perfection he had formed in his closet, and forbore taking wholly in pieces the constitution of his country, lest he should find

¹¹ Job xxxi. 35.—¹² Address, pp. 16, 17.—¹³ Romans viii. 1—5.—¹⁴ 1 Peter ii. 14.

¹⁵ 1 Peter ii. 17; Proverbs xxiv. 21.—¹⁶ Address, p. 27.—¹⁷ Ibid. p. 6.

himself too weak to put it together again as he wished¹⁸. And I recollect another statesman, highly celebrated for his uprightness and integrity, who nevertheless opposed a salutary measure only because it originated with the opposite party; and, when he had carried his point, involuntarily exclaimed, that "it never would be well with the state till they had gibbeted both him and his rival¹⁹." Now, Sir, I hope it is excusable in me, if I doubt whether Dr. Priestley could achieve what Solon found impracticable; or if I surmise that Dr. Price might sacrifice his judgement to his party as well as Aristides.

Excuse this digression: the loquacity of age has carried me from my more immediate subject, to which I will now return. The writer of the Address has told us a great deal about the number and the opulence of the Dissidents, their knowledge, liberality of sentiment, moderation, candour, decency, and superiority in debate²⁰: particulars into which I am not inclined minutely to enquire; they shall remain unquestioned by me. I scorn to impute the errors of an individual to his whole party; and it would ill suit my profession to derogate from the supposed merits of any body of men, or to attribute to them designs they do not openly avow. *By their fruits ye shall know them*; and if they really possess the many good qualities ascribed to them in the Address, all their fellow-subjects will reap the benefit of them in an intercourse carried on with charity, benevolence, and mutual forbearance. I am only sorry the writer has advised them to lay aside these sentiments in their behaviour towards my brethren. If indeed, notwithstanding their boasted numbers and opulence, the Dissidents can no longer afford to pay for²¹, what they esteem to be, "the sincere milk of the word," it is not to be expected they should throw away their money on that they hold to be adulterated, and of which they deign not to taste. If this be their only reason for withholding in future their voluntary contributions to us, no one can blame them; or if they should be tacitly withdrawn without assigning a reason, we have no ground of complaint. These contributions are entirely voluntary; as such, we receive them with gratitude;

and we acknowledge we have no right to murmur when they are withheld. But when the Dissidents are exhorted "to punish our active bigotry and insolence, and to make our whole body feel that, though we could have lost nothing by acquiescing in their civil rights, we may lose much by an obstinate and provoking opposition to them²²," the writer surely assumes too much in calling our adherence to our principles (even if he thinks them mistaken) bigotry and insolence; and in styling our constitutional defence of laws, held by many of us to be useful and salutary, an obstinate and provoking opposition. The Dissident who, pursuant to this advice, should, on these considerations only, withdraw the little sum he contributes to the parochial clergy, would betray marks of an intolerant and vindictive temper. Happily for the Dissidents, our principles are different; we know not the narrow policy of confining our favours to one sect or party: nor does the artisan, the mechanick, the retailer, by dissenting from the Established Church, lose the custom of its members: for I apprehend, if this very uncharitable spirit should be adopted by the Dissidents, and from thence (which God forbid!) spread to us, it would tend to increase neither their opulence nor their numbers. But I hope better things from both: I disclaim, for myself and brethren, every intention of *oppressing*²³ those who dissent from us; and though the extinction of all religious differences is a consummation most devoutly wished for by us all, we neither hope nor aim to effect it by any other means than the soundness of our doctrines, the purity of our lives, and the inoffensiveness of our manners.

Yours, &c. A COUNTRY RECTOR.

P.S. I have adopted the new style recommended by the writer of the Address²⁴, as it is not in my disposition to deprive the Dissenters of any fair advantage to their cause, though I do not discern what good is to accrue to them from this change of title.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 3.*

YOUR late correspondent T. O. is busily in revising his pamphlet, that has cost him much labour and pains, proving that our Saviour was not, as impiously asserted by Voltaire and other

¹⁸ Plutarch, in Vita Solonis: φ.βιτης μη συλχιας παληπασι και παραζας την πολιν, αθηνησεως ληποντι τε κατασκευαι πολλοι και συλαμμεσθαι ως το αριστον.—¹⁹ Idem in Vita Aristidis: Τυλας ελπειν τε θυμαρκαλιος πραττοντος τι των εδωτων, αντικρυμας και περιλεγομενης η καλινχη, αλλ' επαν αμω

η εκκλησιας απαντας ως ην ιση σωστρια τοις αθηναιων πραγμασιν η μη και θυμαρκαλια και αυτον εις το θηρον μεταβαλονται.—²⁰ Address, pp. 25, 26, 27.—²¹ P. 22.—²² P. 23.—²³ P. 11.—²⁴ P. 32.

infidels, the purloiner of private property; but that he used *his own property*, and tamed the *wild ass of the wilderness* during his fast therein forty days: and he proves that this was prophesied of in the book of Job; which prophecy, or interrogatory, could not be fulfilled or answered by any body but the Messiah, which he completed when he used that creature for his public entry into Jerusalem. And he says, he is so sure of our Lord having tamed it, because the signification of Job xxxix. 3, 8, was revealed unto him, at his importunate request to HIM "who teacheth man knowledge, and maketh him wiser than the fowls of heaven." "In the night, when deep sleep falleth upon man," he received this answer: CONSULT THE GOSPELS!—With animation and spirit, he said, he arose early, "like a giant refreshed with wine," and found all the four Evangelists unanimous, that a creature of the kind was used by Jesus Christ for the abovementioned purpose; and that it was the wild ass he used, the reasons that T. O. adduces seem to me indubitable: and he is fully satisfied of the truth hereof, and thankful withal, that this thing, hid for ages, should be revealed unto such a babe as himself. He is so firmly persuaded of his duty to publish it, that he attributes all his misery and misfortunes, as well as the hard-heartedness of his own kin, to no other cause but a providential punishment for his neglect. But as this cannot be done by him without assistance, it is hoped he will not want a sufficient number of subscribers to publish a shilling pamphlet; and that the booksellers in general will be kind enough to take down the names of those who are willing to encourage the author in this publication. T. GOSLING.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 4.

UPON a reference to your vol. LVI. p. 449, you will revive some of my reflexions on visiting the Royal Chapel of St. George at Windsor. The concern with which I viewed the structure at that period having been fully spoken to, it remains now for me to add, that the good-sense of the gentlemen who preside over the same has induced them to consider the abuses, and to amend, in a great measure, the matters complained of.—The church has been entirely new-beautified; the arms of the ancient knights restored; the rood-lost (a nuisance to the building) removed; the choir, as to its carved work, restored to its pristine

beauty; additional stalls for the supernumerary Knights of the Garter have been added; the picture by West, put up at the altar; and the incomparable window finished. It is hardly possible to do justice to the merits of Mr. West, Mr. Jervoise, or to the carver, Mr. Emlyn, an uncommon genius of that place, to whose taste, judgement, and execution, posterity will be much indebted. An honourable mark of respect has been paid to the memory of the great King Edward the Fourth, whose monument has been retouched, with considerable additions: and it is much to be regretted that the remains of Henry the Seventh, whose vault was discovered, should remain undistinguished. Where sleeps the gratitude of those seminaries of Eton and King's College, that no subscription is on foot now, at this favourable period, for erecting a monument on the left hand of the altar, immediately over his grave, to answer that of Edward the Fourth on the right, and a similar decoration in the South aisle to that in the North? A grave-stone, indeed, has been laid down in the aisle, on a spot near where his body is deposited. But it is ill adapted, insignificant in itself, and warrants this demand on the Colleges before-mentioned. Surely a prince of so much piety, so generous a founder, merits such an acknowledgement. May a proper spirit excite those who are benefited by his foundations to step forward in such a cause! Beholding Betham's gratitude, and Eton, probably, after so serious a call, it may be obeyed. Majesty, it is said, directed the marble lately consecrated to the memory of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. Henry the Eighth lays in the choir; a proper memorial is wanting here: and with him rests (as Report says) the unfortunate martyr, Charles the First. The pavement within the choir has been new-laid; it is now a neat and finished piece of work. But, whilst I admire the improvements, I am bound to condemn the absurdities. The grave-stones, on various pretences, have been changed from their respective places. The memorial of one is over the ashes of another; and the spots where the vaults and graves are, no distinction remains to protect them. It is impossible to pass over without notice the elegantly carved case of the new organ. Here is an everlasting monument to the memory of Emlyn; it will remain and excite praise when he shall be no more. In short, the whole of the internal deco-

ration

rations does honour to the liberal donors. It would be too much vanity to suppose that my suggestions in a former letter to you on the subject had availed; yet every thing there pointed out has been conformed to. The Beaufort, Lincoln, and other monuments, have undergone a thorough repair; and all my wishes have been gratified. Whilst I thus applaud the internal decorations, I cannot but lament that the outside should still remain in a ruinous condition. The porch at the South door is unworthy of a parish church. The disgraceful buildings, or inferior officers' houses, are contemptible, and affronting to the sacred fane they adjoin: and, to the disgrace of the whole, contemptible stables are of late erected in the centre of the great Western door. Is it from extraordinary good-nature and compliance that this is suffered? Surely they are not to be of permanency; and I cannot but join issue with those who have urged the removal of all those houses of the petty canons and choristers. This would perfect the whole, and render the temple of St. George, externally as well as internally, the admiration of those whose researches do honour to their taste. Too great praise cannot be given to the Sovereign, who may be said to superintend these improvements; and it will continue, probably to the end of the world, a monument of his munificence and taste.—One thing is yet neglected; the ancient tomb-stone at the East end of the chapel demands attention. It has for many years been in ruins; if put in repair, it would be of various uses. A Garter-room is wanting; here is the very spot for it, as there is an immediate and private communication with the chapel, without interruption or interference: or it might be converted into an elegant college-library; and if the plan should be adopted, of removing the houses of the inferior officers, no better place could be fixed on. But I understand it belongs to the Crown, not to the College. On each side of the West door are vaults, made use of as wine-cellar. These are ill adapted; would it not be better, to save disturbing the pavement, that they should be converted into repositories for the dead? Surely it would be a sensible reform. The houses for the petty canons should be immediately removed; the place adapted for the rebuilding of them should be from the Poor Knights Houses, on the lower foundation, up to the Bell Tower, in a regular range, on the walls

of the Castle; and thence, removing the old library, up to the Canon Houses on the other side of the Bell Tower. This would throw open to view the Chapel of St. George, perhaps the most beautiful building in the world. It would give space and grandeur to the whole, and make it the admiration of foreigners. The Prison-gate at the entrance to the Castle-yard is a disgrace, not only to the sight, but to the feelings. Here a regular continuance of the Poor Knights Houses would give room to those who, I am informed, have a right to be added to the list. But we must shudder when we reflect how much good was intended by the founders, and how much abused these charities are. Persons of the original description were officers who had served their country, those who had been disabled in the service; and military merit alone was to be their qualification. But how is the design perverted! I have been informed each does, or ought to take an oath, that, saving his wearing-apparel, he is not worth 5*l.* in the world. I hope no such oath is now administered. The present knights of the different foundations may be men of merit in their way. But are these objects within the meaning of the statutes? Certainly not. Let us not offend the present men by looking too critically into their qualifications. Let us look back and see who have been knights of these foundations. The late Mr. Carington; the late Sir John Fielding. Were these men of the right description? No.—I will not enter further upon this subject than to say that, some time since, an officer, who had deserved well of his country, was installed a knight. But though his circumstances made it very eligible to him, yet he found himself in such an association, that he rather chose to resign than continue amongst them. His late Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland introduced a very worthy object, and he kept it till his death. It has been an asylum for French refugees, and of such as had sold their consciences at the election. May this reach the eye of the person who, being best able to reform the abuses, may step forward for the prevention of them in future! And may it in future be an asylum for such as have served their Sovereign! and may such veterans enter a caveat in due time, that the list may be searched, and improper objects expunged therefrom! I should esteem myself happy if some of your correspondents, who can obtain the knowledge, would inform your readers who is

the proper person to appeal to for redress, what description the knights should be of, and especially what provision is left, and by whom, for those of the new-intended foundation. F. P.

Mr. URBAN,

July 25.

HAVING frequently read accounts of the deleterious effects of the yew-tree, I trouble you with the inclosed, which happened at the time therein mentioned, in Warwickshire; as also with a remarkable circumstance attending an ewe sheep.

On Monday, May 17, 1784, three rearing cow-calves, about three months old, got out of the croft into which they were turned to graze, into a drying-yard, where there was a yew-hedge, and, as is supposed, ate very plentifully of the yew. Suckle was afterwards given them as usual in the afternoon; but the next morning, two of them were found quite dead, and the third dying. To that a few spoonfuls of oil were given; but it did not live half an hour after. The three calves were opened and skinned, and the entrails thrown upon a muck-hill, where the dogs got to them, and ate some of them. Of these dogs a Dane-dog went out afterwards with the servants and horses, and was observed to drink at a spring, soon after which, he dropped down dead. On bringing him home, being much alarmed for the safety of a favourite blood-hound, and not then having been informed of the other dog dying immediately after drinking, some sweet oil, it was thought, might relieve the hound. Accordingly, a common drenching-horn full was given him; but he, in about five minutes, also died. Many other dogs ate of the same entrails, but none of them seem to have received any hurt from it; particularly two pointers, that were seen to eat voraciously, one of which is still living, the other died of old age in January, 1790. The circumstance which is supposed to have rendered the yew innocuous to them was, that the moment the effect of drinking was perceived, by the death of the other two dogs, the pointers were tied up, and kept without water, or any other liquid, for the space of fourteen hours; and this seems to prove that yew is innocuous to the stomach, unless put into fermentation by drinking after it. The yew-leaves, quite green, were found both in the entrails of the calves and the dogs killed by it; and the entrails were perforated through with small holes, which

certainly occasioned the deaths of those animals.

In March, 1781, an ewe-sheep yeaned a ram-lamb; and, in about eight or ten days after, again yeaned two, viz. an ewe and a ram. The first of these, and the ewe-lamb, were left with the dam; the youngest ram-lamb was taken from her, and reared as a kade. In four or five days the ewe-lamb died, the other lamb being too strong, and so taking all the ewe's milk from it. The ram-lamb, which was reared a kade, was killed on the 21st of December, 1785, as a wether (after being sheared four times), and weighed, when dressed, 111lb. J. L.

Mr. URBAN,

July 28.

THE subsequent remark of Mr. Tyrwhitt, in his edition of Rowley, 8vo, 1778, I suspect to have been made too precipitately, as the passages from Chaucer, taken promiscuously, may tend to prove. Speght's edit. 1598. Should no insertion of the kind have previously appeared, please to insert the following.

"This leads me to a capital blunder that runs through all these Poems, and would alone be sufficient to destroy their credit; I mean the termination of verbs in the singular number in *u*. I will see down a number of instances in which *ban* is used for the present or past singular of the verb *have*; only premising, that *ban*, being an abbreviation of *havin*, is never used by any antient writer, except in the present time plural and the infinitive mode." Appendix, p. 321.

Han, in the following passages, is, doubtless, singular; though Chaucer, I am aware, is indiscriminate in its use.

"For this passing study *ban* refreshed our wittes, and our understanding *ban* excited in consideration of trouthe by sharpnesse of their reasons." *Tent of Love*.

"Angell upon Angell, Man upon Man, and Devill upon Devill, *ban* a manner of sovereignty." *ib*.

Every man upon the crowne

That all the hall *ban* to fowne. FAME, b. III.

This Eolus anon up stert

And with his blacke clarien

He *ban* to blasen out a town. *ib*.

Of this injury and this greate unright

To the Goddes that hereof *ban* a sight.

HIST. THEB. part III.

Let this be a favourable moment to suggest that the mother and sister of the unfortunate author of the Poems of Rowley are now living in Bristol. "*Hec nullis, quam * suis, magis ignota*;"—the

* Bristolensis.

first,

first, under the infirmities of age, reduced to indigence by a tedious illness; and her daughter (Mrs. Newton) confined under the same roof, to the drudgery of an un-lucrative day-school, with abilities that, under some auspicious patronage, would not appear, perhaps, unworthy the sister or genius of Chatterton. CLIMAX.

Mr. URBAN, Bath, Aug. 5.

CONSIDERING the entertainment I have for several years past received from your amusing Miscellany, it is but fair I should, in return, add a trifle towards its support. I therefore present you with a prospect of Salisbury* from Clarendon Park, by a young gentleman of that city. The chief objects are the cathedral and belfry; which last edifice (during the Civil Wars a garrison for the Parliament army) is now about to be taken down; and, when done, will give a beautiful view of the church from the High-street. I have had an opportunity of seeing most of the cathedrals in this country, and some on the Continent; and when the improvements carrying on by Mr. Wyatt, under the auspices of the Bishop, are finished, it will certainly vie with any of them; and have not a doubt but those, who in the beginning were rather inimical to the measure, when the whole is completed, will acknowledge their error, and give credit to those who planned, and put their ideas in execution.

You have also a sketch of the old Council-house in Sarum†, in the state it appeared before the fire which happened in November, 1780. It was built in Q. Elizabeth's reign, on the site where an elm-tree stood. A new building for the corporation is erecting (the plan by the late Sir Robert Taylor) at the expence of the Earl of Radnor, the recorder; a nobleman whose independent conduct in parliament, and exemplary behaviour in private life, have gained him the esteem of all ranks. Edward Poore, esq. is the law-recorder, a gentleman of urbanity, and of an ancient family in the neighbourhood. Mr. Hussey, one of its members, should not go without due praise, for many essential services to the town. By his means, and at his cost, the old gate was removed in Castle-street, long considered as a nuisance, and now makes a pleasant opening to the Market-place. In short, a general spirit of reform seems to have pervaded the city; and, if the navigation takes place, which is in contemplation, and much wished for by the mercantile part of the inhabitants as well

as the respectable gentry residing there, it will place Salisbury on a par with most other cities.

As a Postscript to this hasty account, allow me to say, that the College, the seat of Henry Penruddocke Wyndham, esq. has had great additions made to it, and is seen to good effect as you approach the town from the London road. The Infirmary is likewise a handsome pile, and well supported by voluntary contributions. The medical gentlemen who give their attendance are deservedly high in their profession; Dr. Grove as physician, and Mr. White as surgeon, nephew to the ingenious clergyman of that name, who lately published the Natural History of Selborne. J. ELDERTON.

Original Letter of the late Dr. HAWKESWORTH, with some Lines written by him on the celebrated RICHARDSON.

Dear Sir, Bromley, Jan. 3, 1771.

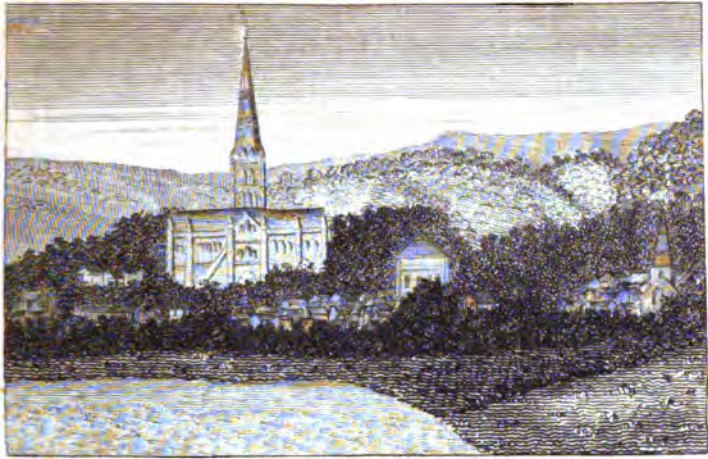
I FULFILLED my promise as I rode from London to Bromley on Mondays; but the post going hence only three days in the week, Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, I could not write till to-day. Our language has not the quaintness of the French, but it can express sentiment with more melody and force. I make this declaration at my own peril; but it has always been deemed honourable to suffer for our country. My best compliments attend Mrs. ——. I am, with sincere esteem, dear Sir, your obedient humble servant, JOHN HAWKESWORTH.

"He falls! the matchless master of the heart, [tal art; Who search'd its depth with more than more— Whose words alone could all it feels express, Whose skill gave laws to rule it, and to bless. Now left forlorn, in hopeless grief to sigh, It mourns that Richardson was born to die!"

Mr. URBAN, Shrewsbury, Aug. 2. IN the review of the "Letters to and from Dr. Doddridge," p. 46. you are pleased to say, that "the editor, Mr. Stedman, was, if we mistake not, himself a pupil of Dr. D's, but conformed to the Established Church." To clear up this mistake, permit me to observe, that I never had the honour of a personal knowledge of Dr. Doddridge; and was too young, when he died, to receive his academical instructions:—that my father, who was a strict conformist, took pains to have me educated in his own principles. Yours, &c. T. S.

* We are much obliged by the truly polite note which accompanied this letter; and shall be glad to receive from Mr. S. the promised communications. EDIT.

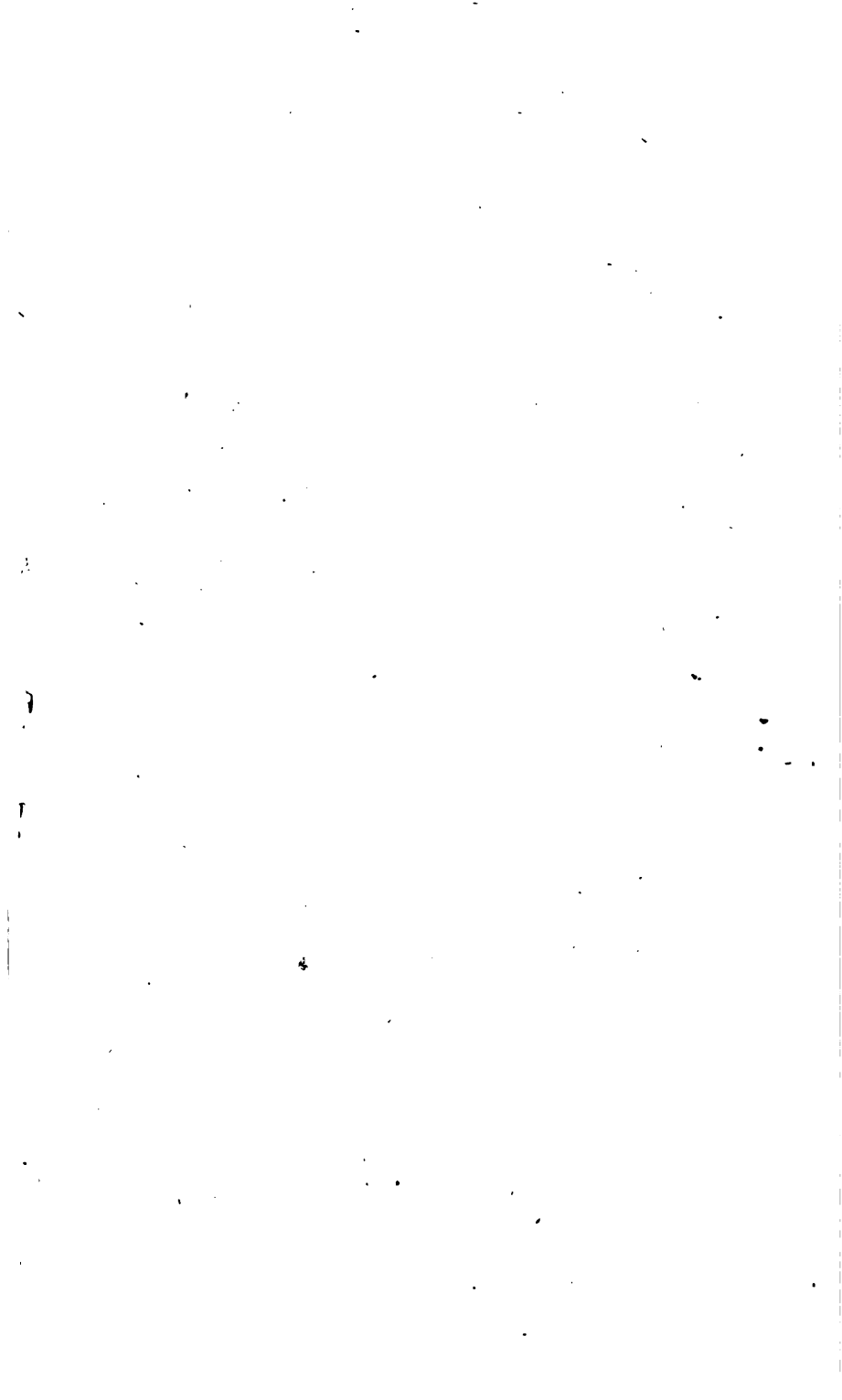
* See Plate II. † In the same Plate.



View of Salisbury, from Clarendon Park.



The Old Council-house at Salisbury.



ORIGINAL LETTERS FROM THE
COLLECTION OF MR. THORESBY.
(Continued from p. 608.)

5. *The humble Address of drivers of your
Majesties Loyal Subjects, of severall
Perswasions, in the Corporation of
Leeds, and Places adjacent, in your
County of York.*

GREAT SIRE,

WITH all becoming resentment we humbly present our gratefull acknowledgements to Heaven and your Sacred Majesty, for your royal benig- nity in the ample indulgence and in- demnity vouchsafed us by your most gracious declaration:—a noble testi- mony of your Majesty's deference to Almighty God, in asserting his imme- diate dominion over conscience, as a thing no force can or ought to violate; and also of the tender respect your Ma- jesty beares to the felicity of your sub- jects, by confirming them in the posses- sion of their libertyes and propertyes, during your government; which Mercy and Righteousness, that meet and kisse each other in your Majesty, we doubt not, will be the stability of your throne and times.

We adore that wise Providence which in this hath made your Majesty such a generous leading pattern to the princes of other people, and evidenced you a father to your own: thereby establish- ing your Majesty in your sovereignty, not only over our bodies but hearts, thus doubly won upon, to entertain your Majesty in their most affectionate embraces. And from our very souls we implore the Divine Goodness to re- turn a thousandfold into your Majesty's bosom, for the honour put upon us, in taking our persons and rights into your favourable protection, and making an estimate of our loyalty from our fidelity to God and our consciences.

May your Majesty be blest with a long, peaceable, and prosperous reign, under the conduct of Celestiall Wisdom and Grace, to an happy immortality.

Subscribed, &c. &c.

6. Mr. MAYOR, *June 30 (88).*

WE having but this day received an order of Counsell, sign'd by ten Privy Counsellors, to the exact observing the 1st of July for a thanksgivings-day for the great blessing conferred on these nations by the birth of a Prince, do, by virtue of the said order, directed to us, Deputy-lieutenants of the West Riding,

GENT. MAG. Aug⁹, 1790.

require of you to omit no usual cere- mony of thanksgiving for so signall a mercy and advantage conferred on these nations. Your compliance in this is expected from, your real friends and servants,

WALTER VAVASOUR,
J. MIDDLETON.

These to the Mayor of Leeds.

7. GENTLEMEN, *Whitehall,
14 Dec. 1687.*

THE King being informed, that some goods, belonging to John Wates, and other Quakers of Leeds, which were seized and taken from them on ac- count of their religious worship, do re- main unfold in the hands of John Todd, who was constable at the time of their seizure, or in the hands of some other persons; and his Majesty's intention being, that all his subjects shall receive the full benefit of his declaration for liberty of conscience, his Majesty com- mands me to signify his pleasure to you, that you cause the said goods, belong- ing to the said John Waites, and all other Quakers of Leeds, which were heretofore seized upon the account of religious worship, and are unfold, in whose hands soever they remain, to be forthwith restored to their respective owners, without any charge. I am, Gentlemen, your affectionate friend and servant,

SUNDERLAND.

*To the Mayor and the Aldermen
of Leeds, in the County of Yorkes,
Sunderland.*

8. *A Copy of Mr. SCUDAMORE's Letter
to Mr. ARNOLD, concerning Combe,
in Herefordshire, dated Kent Church,
Dec. 24, 1678.*

THE Combe, in Herefordshire, hath about 500l. per annum belonging to it. All the neighbourhood testify that it is a place to which Popish recusants and priests do often resort, but cannot tell who is proprietor or owner of it. Its sti- tuation without, and appartments with- in, argue it a place of habitation of such as are fearful of being discover'd. It hath fair chambers; to each belongs a study; and in some were found chairs, tables, and standishes, as is usual in col- ledges. We found a very fair library of books, which may be compated with some of them in the halls and colledges in either of the Universities. We found about thirty folios, some manuscripts lately written, many English books a- gainst Protestant writers, as Laud, Chil- lingworth,

lingworth, Stillingfleet, &c. &c. not yet bound, and a bundle of Popish catechisms. The library was concealed with so much skill, that it was very difficult to discover it; and though they had time enough to remove it, yet we found, Dec. 19th, when this discovery was made, many papers that mentioned their society, the society of Jesus, and the college of St. Navarius in England, some instructions for Jesuitical mission, some memorials left in St. Navarius his college in England in the visitation. We found in the frontispiece of ten folios "St. Navarius's Colledge." Among other bookes there was one very fair folio, printed at St. Omer's, 1660, entitled, "*Historia Anglicanæ Provinciæ Societatis Jesu Colledge Henrico Maco ejusdem Societatis sacerdote.*" The author hath confidence to asseme, p. 446, that there are three colleges of the society of Jesus in England, one of Ignatius in London, Navarius in Wales, and of St. Abbyfms in Staffordshire or Lancashire, with various houses and rents belonging to them; which seem to make plain that Combe in Herefordshire is St. Navarius's Colledge. We found one paper that was a list of the benefactors of the present year; also a curious picture of St. Navarius, to whose honour this college is instituted; many other pictures; also crucifixes, and bottles of oyle, reliques, an incense-pot, a mass-bell, surplices, and other habits; boxes of white wafers, stamped with Jesuitical devices. There is scarce any Jesuitical writers whose works are not here, and scarce an eminent author but Jesuits, as Cardinal Bellarmine, Cardinal Collet, Gregory de Valentia, Gabriel Vasquer, &c.; above thirty printed books, containing only orders and decrees, and rules of the society, whereof fifteen are new, and fairly printed in one volume. We met with the Life of Ignatius Loyola, the founder of their order, not only written with the Lives of Navarius, Quioles, and the like, famous in the society, but also the pretended miracles reported by Rebadenira: the like of Ignatius Loyola are set forth in about twenty sheets of curious pictures. Among the papers we found three letters from Rome, from J^o Paulus de Oliva, general of the Jesuits there, upon Jesuitical subjects; and one directed to John Draycott, who is every where in this country reported a Jesuit. Some from Mr. Edward Courtney, that seems to be their provinciall, at London; and

one paper writ to him, in obedience to his order, for admittance of some novice into the society, subscribed by Draycott, Evans, and two other reported Jesuits. Whereas, by the rules of their order, all the incomes are administered by the father-rector of the college, we find many papers of accounts for cloaking, travelling, &c. Whereas they are to give annual account to the General at Rome of all they baptize and pervert, we find a paper that is a draught of such an account; thus, 34 baptised, 130 reconciliated: by all which may easily be judged that St. Navarius Colledge in England is no other than Combe in Herefordshire.

ON PULPIT PLAGIARISM.

IN a former number I presumed to allege, what I believe is too notorious to be denied, that our modern pulpit eloquence is in a deep decline; and proposed to enquire into the probable causes of it. In this enquiry, as, in delivering my opinion of the fact, I trust that the freedom which a discussion of this kind requires cannot be construed into petulant or illiberal invective, I have the highest respect for this reverend class, and esteem for many of its individuals; and am therefore the more solicitous to promote the dignity of the profession. I am confident this dignity cannot be preserved unless they labour more earnestly to render both the matter and manner of their sermons more generally edifying and persuasive. For though it is but too true, that the best-adapted sermon loses of its effect, if the preacher is known to be a profligate, yet, as the character of the preacher is not always known, and more especially as the very act of preaching well must, like every exertion of benevolence, improve the feelings of the preacher, the mere excellence of preaching has a tendency to reform both clergy and laity. With a view to render this effect on the former more certain, I shall now take the liberty of suggesting what appears to me to be a principal cause of want of animation and propriety in the preacher, and of inattention in the congregation. The Divines of the present day are known to borrow very freely from the compositions of others. The exchange, sale, or other mutual accommodation of sermons is now so well understood by the lowest vulgar, that it can hardly be called plagiarism in the preacher: and the young clergyman may

may be assured that the common precautions of copying or extracting are no longer necessary. Some of the more intelligent of your audience, Sir, may give you credit for your judgement in selection; but the greater number even of this description (unless they have a most unfavourable opinion of your intellects), and the illiterate to a man, will go away dissatisfied. This species of traffick degrades you in the opinion of those who should, and otherwise might, revere you. Perhaps Sir Roger de Coverley's parson could read tolerably well; and it is plain that the knight entertained a mean opinion of his abilities. On this supposition certain approved authors might well deserve the preference: but, my good reverend Sir, it is possible that I am as good a reader as yourself. These, and an abundance of the best writers of sermons, are accessible to all: we can peruse and re-peruse them at our leisure. And, with respect to the ignorant and unlearned, would they not, think you, derive more satisfaction and advantage from your own plain, and what may seem to them unpremeditated, effusions, than from the most masterly composition that ever was published? An observer cannot help remarking that vacancy of countenance, that forced and interrupted attention, which is universal in a small country congregation all the while you are in the pulpit. Revise the sermon, and you will guess the reason. Perhaps the arguments contained in it may appear to you forcible and well-connected, the diction elegant, and the whole design and conduct of the discourse unexceptionable. But tell me candidly, is it a suitable discourse? Can you not discover, in almost every paragraph of every page, some word or turn of expression too refined for the vulgar? How much of this fashionably short sermon do you think they will carry home? The text. By that most astonishing of all miracles, the gift of tongues, the holy Apostles confounded and enlightened the assembled nations. Some among us, setting at nought that gift of their mother-tongue with which they are endowed, confound, but do not enlighten, the flock committed to their charge. In whatever language or languages the Apostles made known the saving truths of the Gospel to that dissident assembly, we are persuaded that they made themselves perfectly intelligible to every individual in it; other-

wise the miracle had been imperfect, or the then inspired teachers would have resisted the influence of the Holy Spirit. Though miracles have ceased, an internal call is the avowed motive of ordination. And of those ministers who either preach or pray unintelligibly, their sneering adversaries will say, that they belie their calling, and that they violate the repeated precept of St. Paul, and the dictates of common sense.

I am aware of some plausible objections, and a few real difficulties, which would seem to oppose a reform; but of these and other matters I propose to treat hereafter.

MARTIN.

Mr. URBAN, *Canterbury, July 18.*

SEEING the extract from "Theodosius" in your Magazine for May last, relative to the death-bed conversation of Silas Deane, I have to observe, that, on the 22d of September last, about nine o'clock in the morning, Silas Deane came on board the Boston packet, with the captain, the ship laying off Gravesend, which sailed immediately. In about an hour's time, Silas Deane was taken ill, and in a few minutes quite speechless, and continued so near four hours, and then died. I was the only cabin-passenger then on board, and the only person perfectly at liberty to attend Silas Deane, and was much with him from the time of his going on board till his death. I am confident no such clergyman as mentioned by "Theodosius" was with Silas Deane during his illness, and that the relation of "Theodosius" is a palpable imposition on the publick.

Yours, &c. MATTHEW DEXTER.

CLASSICAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF SHAKSPEARE; continued from p. 606.

He has no children.

Macbeth.

— *151 yap tiva*

Kai tedi — EURIPID. *Hecuba.*

None but himself can be his parallel.

Scriblerus affirms that this line is profoundly itself. It has, however, in the way of authority, much to say for itself.

— *Quæris Alcideæ parem:*

Nemo est nisi ipse. SENECA. *Herc. furens.*

Ch' è sol ne vittii à se medesimo eguale.

Gerusal. Liber. cant. IV.

Hanc ne lux capiat suprema totam,

Pictâ Publius exprimit tabellâ,

In quâ tam similem videbis Iliam,

Ut sit tam similis sibi nec ipsa. MARTIAL.

Her goodness does disdain comparison,
And but herself admits no parallel.

— *MASSINGER'S Duke of Milan.*

Cæsar—

Cæsar—*equal only to himself*—and surpassing all others of his nation and his age.

Sir Wm. Temple, of Gardening.

So great, that we know not how to compare it with any thing but itself.

Abb. TILLOTSON, vol. VII. ferm. XXXII.

Ποθεν, ποτ' ἤλθεν διυρο; πως δ' ἀφικομην;
Ἀμνηστῶ γὰρ τῶν πρην, ἀπολειφθεὶς φρενῶν.

EURIPID. Orest.

Where have I been? where am I?—

— nay, I know not

Where I did lodge last night— *King Lear.*

But howsoever thou pursu'st this act,
Taint not thy mind, nor let thy foul conceive
Against thy mother ought; leave her to Heaven.
Hamlet.

Οἶμαι δὲ πατέρα τοῦ ἱμοῦ, εἰ κατ' ὀμμαῖα
Ἐξίγρουσι νιν, μήτιρ' εἰ κτεῖναι μ' ἐχρην,
Πολλὰς γεννιού τοῦδ' ἀν' ἐκείναις λίτας,
Μηκέτι τέκουσιν; εἰς σφαίρας ὡσαι ξίφος.

EURIPID. Orest.

— to take arms against a sea of troubles,
And by opposing end them. *Hamlet.*

Κακῶν δ' ὁ τάλας πειλασθεῖς εἰσεῖναι
Τοσοῦτον, ὥτι μὴ ποτ' ἐκτεῖναι παλιν,
Μηδ' ἐκτερεῖσαι κομὰ τῆδε συμφόρας.

EURIPID. Hippolytus.

In the *Supplices* of Euripides we find
πολεὺς κλυδῶν ὄρεος, a great *wave*, *tempest*,
or storm of arms; and if this is
justifiable in the Greek poet, I cannot
see why we should object to *taking arms*
against a *sea, tempest*, or *storm* of troubles.

Ἦδιν ταδ' οὐδὲν μαντικῶς εἰδὶ φρασσαι.

EURIPID. Rhesus.

There needs no ghost, my Lord, come from
the grave

To tell us this.— *Hamlet.*

G. D.

Mr. URBAN, *July 26.*

FEW books have been more read,
and oftener quoted, than Baker's
Chronicle. It was part of the furniture
of Coverley Hall, according to the *Spectator*,
and, I believe, is the principal
source of historical information of most
plain country folks. Yet it contains
many manifest errors, contradictions,
and untruths, which have been preserved
through the various editions it has
passed. If the following queries should
not be deemed impertinent, I should
wish to find them in some future num-
ber of your very useful Magazine.

Yours, &c. H. LEMOINE.

Sir Richard says, "a hide of land
contains, as some account it, 20 acres;
but as Mr. Lambert (I suppose he means
Lambarde) proveth, 100 acres" Query,
What is the most general, accepted a-
mount of an hide of land? Is it plough
land? or does Coke on Littleton decide

it when he says, "a knight's fee, or
hide of plough land, does not contain
any certain number of acres?"

King John, he observes, "gave the
citizens of London liberty to alter their
mayor and sheriffs every year, which
before continued during life;" and then
goes on, "To this time the city had
been governed by two bailiffs; and at
their request King John granted them a
mayor and two sheriffs, to be yearly
chosen nine days before Michaelmas." Now
this is a strange blunder, and a
manifest error; for it was King Richard
the First, who, in 1189, by charter
changed the bailiffs of London into a
mayor and sheriffs.

He fixes the first going out of the
judges itinerant to the twelfth of Ed-
ward the First. "In the Quindenes of
St. Michael, the Judges Itinerants be-
gan to go their general circuit." But
this seems wrong, according to Camden,
who says, Henry the Second sent some
of his judges and others yearly into
every country of the realm, who were
called Justices Itinerant, and commonly
Justices, in Eyre; which opinion is con-
firmed by Dugdale, who dates the Berk-
shire, Kent, and Middlesex circuits as
early as the 16th of Henry II.

According to Baker, women used to
ride astride till Richard the Second's
time. Query, Is there no seal or sculp-
ture extant, of much earlier date than
his reign, whereon is represented the
lady sitting sideways?

Christianity has been asserted, in your
Magazine, to be in no danger from the
attempts of Socinians and Jews. Query,
How does the act 9 & 10 William III.
chap 32. apply to the case? If I re-
member rightly, it recites that some
danger at that time was feared. How
much more now from the attempts of
two modern polemics? The Act of
Toleration excludes from all manner of
benefits arising therefrom all such as
should, in any manner (preaching or
writing) deny the doctrine of the
Blessed Trinity. H. L.

Mr. URBAN,

July 27.

THE abbreviation of the Greek word
ΙΗΣΟΥΣ was ΙΗΣ, or ΙΗC, (C
being only a different form of the *sigma*)
as appears from the Greek MSS. Hence
it became an usual mark for the name of
Jesus in many authors, and at last among
the *Latins*; but they, through their ig-
norance of the *Greek* language and let-
ters, and not in the least aware of the

original

original of this common abbreviation, put a *Latin* interpretation upon these three characters, making each of them the initial of an entire word; thus, *Jesus Hominum Salvator*; so wonderfully did they deviate from, and pervert, in the illiterate ages, a plain and simple

mark of abbreviation. Mr. *Thorp*, therefore, very rightly observes (p. 311) that IHC can never stand for *Jesus Hominum Conservator*; and that it is great ignorance in any one to take the third letter for a C, and to interpret it by the word *Conservator*. Yours, &c. L. E.

PEDIGREE of KNOLLES; from the MSS. of Thomas Astle, Esq. F.R. and A.SS,

Thomas Knolles, major civ. Lond. anno 1 Hen. IV. (Orig. Rot. 42 et 76.)

Idem Thomas Knolles fuit iterum major civit. Lond. anno 12 Hen. IV. (Orig. Rot. 26.)

Thomas Knolles, major civ. Lond. anno 1 Hen. IV. = Johanna,
sep. in ecclesia St. Antholini in London. uxor ejus.

Thomas Knolles, sep. cum patre in eadem eccl. ob.
anno 1445, 24 Hen. VI. nupt Isabellæ. habuit 18 pueros
præter Thomam.

Robertus Knolles, ar. habuit 9 liberos præter Robertum.

Gulielmus bastardus. Elizabetha, una filia & hæres. Anna uxor fuit Henrici Frowike,
a quo Counsby.

Escaetria anno 24 Hen. VI. In com. Hertfordia, post mortem Thomæ Knolles, qui obiit
anno predicto; et Robertus Knolles est filius & hæres ejusdem Thomæ.

In Ecclesia Parochialis Sancti Antholini Lon-
don. in boreali plaga ejusdem Ecclesiæ.

Thomas Knolles lieth under this stone,
And his wife Isabell; flesh and bone
They were together nineteen year,
And X children they had in fear.
His fader and he to this church
Many good deeds they did worch.
Example by him may ye see
That this world is but vanity;
For whither he be small or great,
All shall turn to worms meat.
This said Thomas was layd on beere
The 8th day the month Fevrer,

The date of Jesu Christ truly
Anno MCCCC five and forty.
We may not pray; heartily pray ye
For our souls, Pater-noster and Ave.
The twurer of our pains lised to be
Grant us thy Holy Trinite. Amen.

Here lieth graven under this stone
Thomas Knolles, both flesh and bone,
Grocer and alderman years fortye,
Sheriff, and twice maier trulye.
And for that he should not lye alone
Hear's with him his good wife Joane.
They were together sixty year,
And XIX children they had in fear,

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 8.

WITH satisfaction I read Mr. Morfitt's letter in your January Magazine. We might reasonably expect his interference in the interesting dispute between Miss Seward and Mr. Weston. He has intererred, and that in a manly and candid sort, in a manner that evinces him equally learned and ingenuous. I trust, from his mode of writing, he will not deem me his adversary, though I may happen somewhat to differ from him.

Notwithstanding Mr. Morfitt prefers the poetry of Dryden to that of his successor, Pope, he does not acrimoniously deem the latter *execrable*, but touches on the moral character of each with a gentle hand, and kindly pleads in excuse for both. In his opinion, Mr. Dryden was a greater, and yet a less, poet than Mr. Pope; greater in his sublime flights, lesser in his depressive flats: and I believe his opinion is founded on

justice, and accurate discrimination. Mr. Pope's verses, though beautiful and excellent, he thinks too close, from their uniformity, and he "pants for hill and dale." Certainly contrast and variety are as necessary to relieve the "mind's eye" as that of the body. With him and Mr. Weston I agree, that a uniform, mellifluous flow of the finest verse wearies the attention, and unavoidably brings on satiety. Nature exhibits an inexhaustible variety in all around us; we have light and darkness, good and evil, pleasure and pain, and a thousand other contrasts; of which we constantly experience the necessary alternation, and without which, in our present state, we should undoubtedly be miserable, for we live but by change.

Mr. Morfitt complains of his satiety by the time he has read 200 pages of Mr. Pope; but I cannot consider this as decisive against the excellence of the poetry: that it evidences the frailty of the

the human intellect, most certainly must be allowed, and demonstrates our inability to bear a long succession of beautiful ideas without approaching fatigue. Sure I am, I never could read 200 pages of *any author, on any subject, poetry or prose*, without a desire of relieving the attention by a walk, or business of some kind. Undoubtedly, the modern mode of printing poetry, especially in our three-shilling and half-crown quartos, much favour one's getting through a good number of pages at a sitting; for

Deep margins, large letters, and lines at a distance,

Stead of Genius prolific, become their assistance:

and, by-the-bye, Mr. Urban, they seem more calculated to attack the pocket than to improve the head, or amend the heart.

I cannot altogether agree with Mr. Weston, or Mr. Morritt, that Mr. Pope's poetry is so uniformly destitute of the sublimer flights; nor can it plead a total exemption from the "depressive flats" which these gentlemen think so essentially necessary to constitute genuine poetry. No one appeared more sensible of this necessary variety than Mr. Pope himself; witness his letter to *one Walsh*, July 2, 1706, where he says, "I am convinced, as well as you, that one may correct too much; for in poetry, as in painting, a man may lay colours, one upon another, till they stiffen and deaden the piece. Besides, to bestow heightening on every part is monstrous. Some parts ought to be lower than the rest; and nothing looks more ridiculous than a work where the thoughts, however different in their own nature, seem all on a level. It is like a meadow newly mown, where weeds, grass, and flowers are all laid even, and appear undistinguished. I believe too, that sometimes our first thoughts are the best, as the first squeezing of the grapes makes the finest wine." *Memoirs of A. Pope, by Wm. Ayre, Esq. 1745, 12mo. p. 25.*

A poet, who thus expresses himself in a letter to his friend, I can never think would be so totally unmindful of his own declared sentiments as directly to give into that extreme, and never-varying uniformity he had so justly and so properly condemned.

One might suppose this identical *one Walsh* was just now announced to the world by Mr. Weston, who, from his deeper researches into poetical anecdote, had made the discovery of Pope's poetical

adviser to correctness; yet this *one Walsh*, this literary non-descript, is well known to have been a gentleman of considerable merit and consequence, author of several esteemed pieces in prose and verse, and, in the opinion of Mr. Weston's favourite Bard, even Dryden himself (in his Postscript to Virgil), the best critic of our nation in his time. That he was high in the estimation of Mr. Pope is clear from the following lines:

—"Walsh, the Muse's judge and friend,
Who justly knew to blame or to commend;
To failings mild, but zealous for desert,
The clearest head, and the sincerest heart,
This humble praise, lamented shade, receive,
This praise at least a grateful Muse may give.
The Muse whose early voice you taught to sing,
Prescrib'd her heights, and prun'd her tender
(Her guide now lost) no more attempts to rise,
But in low numbers short excursions tries."

Yours, &c. M. F.

Mr. URBAN, July 29.

THERE was lately a dispute agitated in the news-papers, concerning a passage said to be in Hudibras:

He who bravely runs away,
May live to fight another day;
But he who is in battle slain,
Will never rise to fight again.

I need not tell you that in Hudibras, canto III. the passage stands,
For those that fly may fight again,
Which he can never do that's slain.

But I wish to tell you that Butler is in this a plagiarist; and here is his original:

Souvent celui qui demeure
Est cause de son malheur;
Celui qui fuit de bonne heure
Peut combattre derechef.

*Satyre Menippée du Catholique
d'Espagne, 1594, 8vo.*

Thus translated in an English edition,
1595, 4to. p. 22:

Off he that doth abide,
Is cause of his owne paine:
But he that flieth in good tide
Perhaps may fight againe.

H. N.

Observations on the Second Volume of Mr. Gough's Edition of Camden's Britannia. (Continued from p. 616).

P. 19. "1615, 2 James II.;"—it must be 1687.

P. 20. "The Earl of Essex, in the reign of King Stephen, bore quarterly"—The practice of quartering arms was introduced in the time of Edward III.

P. 51. Lady Masham, in whose house at Otes the great Mr. Locke passed the later

later years of his life, was the learned daughter of Dr. Cudworth, and not the intriguing favourite of Queen Anne.

P. 81. The name of D'Ewes is *not* extinct.

P. 102. "*Consulatus* and *comitatus* are plainly distinguished." Selden, in his *Titles of Honour*, part II. chap. V. sect. 7, says, that *Consul* is often used for *Earl* in the time of the first age of the Norman kings; and Bracton, who wrote under Henry III. says, that *Comites dici possunt Consules a consulendo*. Robert Earl of Gloucester is called Consul in Leland, Itin. VII. 69. See *Biographia*, vol. IV. p. 613, col. 2, edit. Kippis. Chatterton, in his "Short Account of William Canninges, by Thomas Rowley," calls him Robert Consul of Gloucester. Query, if Rowley would spell it with a double L?

P. 110. "Cawston, which is antient demesne, is held in *free socage*." Mr. Justice Blackstone observes, that *no* lands in antient demesne are holden in *free* and common socage, but in an amphibious, subordinate class, of villein-socage. Commentaries on the Law of England, b. II. ch. VI. vol. II. p. 100.

P. 132. "53 Hen. I. 1264."—1268 is 53 Hen. III.

P. 133. "Margaret Countess of Richmond, maternal sister of Henry VI."—second cousin, and maternal sister-in-law; *i. e.* half-brother's wife.

P. 138. "Nero"—Nero Drusus.

P. 141*. "Whittlesey mere is one of the largest in England;"—but in p. 161 it is said to be only six miles long and three miles broad.

P. 143*. "Parston"—perhaps Paston. It appears from Fenn's Paston Letters, that that family was connected with this religious house.

P. 163*. "Cromwell's body was taken up *five* years after its interment"—about two years and a half.

P. 182, note *k*. This is a very improbable story; the *sons* of Edmund of Langley never could have any chance of the crown; nor could that Prince carry his views so far into futurity, when he had three elder brothers, all of whom had children.

P. 184. "The altar of Peterborough was made of the stones stained with Becket's blood." At Canterbury you are shewn the stones on which this martyr to the Church of Rome fell, and are told that those parts of the stones which were marked by his blood were cut out and transmitted to Rome, as holy relics.

P. 206. "1248, 32d of Hen. III."—1238.

P. 236. "John of Gaunt was the brother-in-law of John of Gaunt." He was the husband of his sister-in-law.

P. 271. "Frederick, present Earl of Bolingbroke"—Viscount.

P. 281. "F. L."—read, Fl. *i. e.* Flavius, and Flavia.

P. 287. "Camden has made *diverse* mistakes." Mr. Gough has only *threw* one.

P. 290. Mr. Gough has pointed the distich at Southwell so as to make (I think) no sense, and Gibson in such a manner as to give what I conceive to be a wrong turn to the sentence. I would point and interpret:

Det Deus hoc sanctum sanctis fit semper asylum;

Exulis idolatras sacrilegosque ruat.

i. e. May it fall on the heads of those who adhere to and adore the Pope, who is now banished from these realms. The Bishop reads,

— *fit semper asylum*

Exulis —

But how can a place in England be the retreat of a person who is banished out of England?

P. 306. These two difficult inscriptions seem to be turned the wrong way; the first may be HENRI.

P. 307. The name *Derwentis* seems to be retained in the town of Derby, and the river Derwent, which passes by it. It is probable that the Romans pronounced it *Derwantio*, as Mr. Clarke asserts they pronounced *VIR*, *WIR*, (Connexion of Coins, p. 234, note); and thence deduces the most probable etymology that has been offered of the Saxon *pergyld*, *i. e.* from the Latin *VIR*, converted into *per* and *gyld*, *solutio, pretium*: to which it is no objection that this is an hybridous word. See Bentley's Remarks on Collins, No XXXII. p. 98. If we were to argue from the manner in which we pronounce many of our oldest words which have been taken from the Latin, we should suppose that the *w* was much used by the Romans: *e. g.* from *vidua* we have *widow*; from *vinum*, *wine*; *vita* probably gave *wight*; *volo*, *will*, antiently *wol*; *ventus*, *wind*; *vulnus*, *wound*; *vellus*, *wool*; *vinco*, *win*; *vigilo*, *watch*; *verbum*, *word*; *virtus*, *worth*; *vespa*, *wasp*; *vasto*, *waste*; *vallum*, *wall*; *via*, *way*; &c. This may, however, perhaps only proceed from

From the fondness of the Anglo-Saxons for this letter, which they seem to have added to many Greek words; as, οἶκος, wick; οἶνος, wine; ἔργον (which is seldom used by Homer without the digamma, as Ζεῦ πατρί, ἡ νημεσίῃ, ὅρῳ ταδὲ κάρτερά ἐργα;) work; ἰσχυίς, wife; ὕγρος, wet; ὕδωρ, water; αἰθήρ, weather; ὄλος, wool; ἀχθος, weight; γερρα, war; ὕφος, woof; &c. — and which has induced them to turn *balena* into *ubale*, &c.

P. 311. "Furnival held the manor of Middleton of one Chaworth, in the reign of Edward II." This is to be doubted, because the statute of Quia Emptores [or, according to Sir Martin Wright (of Tenures, p. 166), the Stat. de Prerogativa Regis], 18 Edward I. prohibits all sub-infeudations; and see 2 Blackst. Comm. 91.

P. 312. "No engine now known could move Rowter and Bradleyrocks." Query. The largest stone at Bradley is in circumference 32 feet; one at Stanton Moor is in length 37 feet; the largest at Rowter weighs 20 tons. M. Volney (Travels in Syria and Egypt, vol. II. p. 241, English translation,) mentions one at Palmyra, in a wall, 58 feet broad, 12 thick, and 68 long.

Ibid. "The present Lady Maffateene"—Dowager.

P. 333. "Red-horse farm is subject to forfeiture, if the Red-horse is not scoured"—Query.

P. 335. "Edward Boughton was poisoned." It was Sir Theodosius.

Ibid. "The title is extinct." It is not.

P. 342. "His natural son." Sir Robert Dudley, who was styled abroad Earl of Warwick and Duke of Northumberland, appears to have been the legitimate son of Robert Earl of Leicester, who had this son by the widow of Lord Sheffield, whom he privately married; but the marriage was never made public, as the Earl was apprehensive of the disapprobation of Queen Elizabeth. See the Biographia, 11th edit. p. 1807; Granger's Biographical History, vol. I. p. 133; British Biography, vol. II. p. 490. Sir Robert was the author of the "Way to bridle the Impertinency of Parliaments;" the surreptitious circulation of which proved fatal to Sir Robert Cotton, who died of a broken heart, in consequence of his being debarred the use of his library (out of which this pernicious pamphlet had been stolen) by the arbitrary James.

P. 343. "Aston, the seat of Sir Charles Holt." It was lately the seat of Sir Leicester Holt, and now of his widow; but it never belonged to Sir Charles.

P. 357. "Waller the poet bought it" [what?] "of the Earl of Newport." Waller died in 1687; Lord Newport was then only a Viscount, and never was Earl of Newport.

P. 371. "Hugh married Eustathia." See a different account in p. 454.

P. 433. "Deer's milk." The word *deer* seems to be used in the masculine always.

P. 509. It is a mistake to say that there are no remains of the castle of Newcastle in Emlyn in the county of Caermarthen.

P. 529. Is not the "British gold coin," in Pl. XVIII. fig. 12, an East Indian rupee?

P. 558. "SOCIO ROMÆ." The diphthong is joined on the copper cake, ROMÆ. Burnet, somewhere in his Travels, accuses a MS. of forgery, because the diphthongs are joined; but I cannot now turn to the passage.

P. 597. "Sir Thomas Hammer, editor of Shakespear," was grandson of the Speaker." He was the same person. His first wife was Isabel Countess of Arlington, and widow of Henry Duke of Grafton, created in 1675, and killed before Cork in Ireland, after the Revolution; great grandfather of the present Duke.

QUEEN CATHARINE PARR'S MANUAL.

(Continued from p. 618.)

LORDE geue me grace gladly to suffer what so euer thou wilst shall fall upon me, and patiently to take at thy hande good and badde, bitter and swete, ioye and sorowe; and for all thinges that shall befall vnto me, hertely to thanke the.

Keep me, Lorde, from synne, and I shall than neither dreade death nor helles.

O what thankes ought I to geue vnto the, which hast suffred the greuous deathe of the crosse, to deliuer me from my sinnes, and to obtaine euerlastinge life for me. Thou gauest vs most perfecte example of pacience fulfillinge and obeinge the will of thy father euen vnto the deathe.

Make me, wretched synner, obediently to vse my selfe after thy wille in all thinges, and patiently to beare the burden of this corruptible life.

For though this life be tedious, and as an heny burdyne to my soule, yet, neuerthelesse, through thy grace, and by example of the, it is nowe made muche more easy and comfortable than it was before thy incarnation and passion.

Thy

Thy holy lyfe is our waye to the; and by followinge of the, we walke to the, that art our head and sauour: and yet excepte thou haddest gone before and shewed vs the way to euerlastyng lyfe, who wolde endeour hymselfe to folowe the, seing we be yet so slow and dull, having the light of thy blessed example and holy doctrine to leade and direct vs.

O Lorde Jesu, make that possible by grace that is impossible to me by nature.

Thou knowest welles that I maie litle suffice, and that I am an outcaste, downe and overthrowne with a litle aduersity: wherefore I beseeche the, O Lorde, to strengthen me with thy spirite, that I maye wyllingely suffice for thy sake all maner of trouble and affliction.

Lorde, I still knowelege unto the all myne vnrightuousnes, and I will confesse to the all the vnblatenesse of my herte.

Oftentymes a variable thyng troubleth me sore, and maketh me dull and slowe to serue the.

And somtyme I purpose to stand strongly; but whan a litle trouble cometh, it is to me great anguyshe and gresse, and of a right litle thinge riseth a greuouse temptation to me.

Yea, whan I thinke myselfe to be sure and stronge, and that as it seemeth I have the vpper hande, suddenly I feele myselfe readye to falle wiche a litle blaste of temptacion.

Beholde therfore, good Lorde, my weakenes, and consydre my fraynesse best knowne to the.

Haue mercy on me, and delyuer me from all iniquitie and synne, that I be not intangled therwith.

Oftentymes it greueth me sore, and in manner confoundeth me, that I am so unstable, so weake, and so fraile, in resisting synfull motions.

Which although they drawe me not alwaye to consent, yet neuertheless their assaies be veray greuous vnto me.

And it is tedious to me to live in suche haitaile, all be it I perceoue that such battaile is not unprofitable vnto me, for thereby I knowe the better my self and myne owne infirmities, and that I must seke helpe only at thy hande.

O Lorde God of Israel, the louer of all faithful soules, vouchesafe to beholde the labour and sorowe of me thy poore creature.

Assist me in all thinges wiche thy grace, and so strengthen me with heuently strength, that neither my cruell enemye the feude, neither my wretched flethe, which is not yet subiect to the spirite, haue victorie or domination ouer me.

O, what a life mai this be called, where no trouble nor miserie lacketh, where every place is full of mates of mortall enemyes.

GRANT. MAG. Aug. 1790.

For one trouble or temptacion ouerpasse, another cometh by and by, and the first conflict yet duringe, a newe battaile sodaily ariseth.

Wherefore, Lorde Jesu, I praye the geue me the grace to reste in the aboue all thinges, and to quiet me in the aboue all creatures, aboue all glorie and honour, aboue all dignitie and power, aboue all conyng and polecie, aboue all health and beautie, aboue all riches and treasure, aboue all joy and pleasure, aboue all fame and praise, aboue all mirthe and consolation that man's herte maye take or feele besides the.

For thou, Lorde God, arte best, most wise, moste high, moste mightie, moste sufficient, and moste full of all goodnes, moste swete and moste comfortable, moste faire, moste lounge, moste noble, moste glorious, in whome all goodnes moste perfectly is.

And, therfore, what soeuer I haue beside the, it is nothinge to me, for my herte maye not reste, ne fully be pacified but only in the. O Lorde Jesu, moste louinge spouse, who shall geue me wynges of perfecte loue, that I maye flie vp from these worldly myseries, and reste in the.

O, whan shalle I assende to the, and see and fee'le how swete thou art! Whan shalle I wholly gather myselfe in the so perfectly that I shall not for thy lone feele myselfe, but the only aueue myselfe, and aboue all worldly thinges, that thou maiste vouchesafe to visite me in suche wise as thou doest visite thy most faithful louers.

Nowe I often mourne and complayne of the myeries of this life, and what sorowe and greate heauynesse suffice theym.

For many thinges happen dayly to me, whiche oftentymes trouble me, make me heauy, and darken my understandinge.

They hynder me greatly, and put my mynde from the, and so encumbe me many waies, that I cannot freely and derely desire the, ne haue thy swete consolacions, whiche with thy blessed sayntes be alwaye present.

I beseeche the, Lorde Jesu, that the nighinges and inwarde desires of my herte may moue and inclyne the to heare me.

O Jesu, kynge of enerlastyng glory, the ioye and comfort of all Christen people, that are wandringe as pilgrymes in the wyldernes of this worlde, my hert cryeth to the by stille desires, and my silence speaketh unto the, and saith, How longe tarieth my Lorde God to come to me?

Come, O Lorde, and visite me; for without the I haue no true ioye, without the my soule is heauy and sadde.

I am in prison, and bounde with fetters of sorowe, till thou, O Lorde, with thy gracious presence, vouchesafe to visite me, and brunge me agayne to libertie and ioye of spirite, and to shewe thy fauorable countenance upon me.

Open

Open my herte, Lorde, that I may beholde thy lawes, and teache me to walke in thy commaundementes.

Make me to know and folowe thy will, and to haue alwaies in my remembraunce thy manyfolde benefites, that I may yelde due thanks to the for theym.

But I knowledge and confesse for trowth that I am not able to gyve the condyned thanks for the least benefit that thou hast gyuen.

O Lorde, all giftes and vertues that any man hath in bodye or soule, naturall or supernaturall, bee thy giftes, and come of the, and not of ourself, and they declare the great riches of thy mercie and goodnes unto vs.

And thoughte some haue mo giftes then other, yet they all procede from the, and without the the least cannot be had.

O Lorde, I accompte it for a greete benefit not to haue many worldlye giftes, wherby the laude and praife of men might blynde my soule, and deceaue me.

Lorde, I knowe that no man ought to be abashed or discontent that he is in a lowe estat in this worlde, and lackethe the pleasures of this life, but rather to bee glade, and reioyse therat.

For so muche as thou hast chosen the poore and meke persones, and suche as ar despised in the worlde, to be thy seruantes and famylier frendes;

Witnesse by thy blessed Apostles, whom thou madest chiefe pastures and spirituall gouernours of thy flocke, which departed from the counsaile of the Jewes, reioysinge that they weare counted werthy to suffre rebuke for thy name:

Even so, O Lorde, graunt that I thy seruant maie be as well contente to be taken as the leaste, as other bee to bee greatest; and that I bee as well pleased to bee in the lowest place as in the highest, and as glade to be of noo reputation in the worlde for thy sake, as other are to be noble and famous.

Lorde, it is the worke of a perfecte man, neuer to sequester his mynde from the, and amonge many worldly cares to go withoute care; not after the maner of an ydle or a dissolute person, but by the prerogatyue of a free mynde, alwaie myndinge heauyly thynges, and not cleyunge by inordinat affection to any creature.

I beseeche the, therefore, my Lord Jesu, kepe me from the superfluous cares of this worlde, that I be not inquired with bodily necessites, ne that I be not taken with the voluptuous pleasures of the worlde, ne of the fleshe.

Preserue me from all thynges which hyndereth my soule health, that I be not overthrown with theym.

O Lorde God, which art swetenesse unspekable, turn into bitternesse to me all worldly and fleshye delytes, whiche mought drawe me from the loue of eternall thynges to the loue of shorte and vile pleasures.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 4.
SIR John Prestwich, in his "Respublica," as reviewed in your vol. LVII. p. 519, tells us, that "the remains of Oliver Cromwell were interred in a small paddock near Holborn, in that very spot over which the obelisk is placed in Red Lion Square, Holborn."

The precise time of erecting this obelisk I cannot tell you; but it was at the suggestion of Mr. Dillingham, an eminent apothecary in the neighbourhood, who, if we may trust report, had sufficient evidence of the circumstance above alluded to, and was a warm admirer of the cause. But the pillar got the name, among the neighbours, of *Dillingham's Glycer-pipe*. The lines on occasion of its erection were,

OBTUSIORIS INGENII
MONUMENTUM

QUID ME RESPICIS VIATOR
VALE.

As it is now taken down, together with the stone watch-houses at the four corners of the inclosure, perhaps some inquisitive inhabitant may be tempted to investigate the matter. If, however, it be true that Old Noll took care to have his bones laid at a depth beyond the reach of discovery, whether in Nascby-field, or Holborne (as his partizan, Thomas Hollis, in this century, directed his should be disposed of, in one of his fields in Dorsetshire), perhaps the expence of a search may deter enquirers who have no better authority for it than Sir J. P's *ipse dixit*. The hint, however, is worth improving; and I hope you will insert this letter, were it only to record the alterations and improvements made in the metropolis, from time to time, which deserve to be recorded in your useful Miscellany. Posterity may otherwise be at a loss to know that the bason in Lincoln's Inn Fields was, after much debate and opposition among the inhabitants, filled up this summer, and that an alteration was made in the plantations within Queen Square this spring.

Pennant's "*Of London*," p. 65; (see before, p. 611.)—The famous Captain Smith's epitaph may be seen in Strype's *London*, vol. I. p. 243, at the end; and his adventures probably in Hackluyt's or some such Collection of Voyages; or in his "*Map of Virginia, or Description of the Country*, 1612," 4to.

Does the *antient* silkworm (Pennant, p. 241) mean that the *animal* silk was *prior*, in discovery and use, to the *vegetable* cotton?

Does

Does the note of interrogation (ib. p. 552, l. ult.) express Mr. P's doubt of the fact? and is there not room for doubt?

P. 202. No printers lived at the sign of the *Falcon*, but William Griffith and Henry Middleton. Herbert's *Ames*, pp. 932 and 1055. Wynkyn de Worde's sign was the *Sun*, which was also his device; and Mr. Herbert has no knowledge of his using any other; or that he had any dwelling distinct from his shop. H. D.

A correspondent, who has attended to the rise and progress of the MONSTER, or MONSTERS, who have made themselves so formidable to females of all descriptions in the metropolis this winter, desires to know something of the MOHAWKS, who figured at the beginning of this century, to the terror of all who walked the streets; what their character, object, and exploits were; what became of them at last; and whether they had a political or any other existence.

Another correspondent wishes to obtain a copy of so much of Hals's MS. as is said, p. 608, to have been published.

POLYGAR asks, If, while Dr. Priestley is fomenting discord between the two leading religious parties in this nation, his brother, of diametrically opposite sentiments, is not promoting divisions among dissenting congregations?

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 5.
TO your account of the curiosities in the old palace at Enfield, p. 595, add, The gold coin of Charles I. had his profile to the left, crowned with a pickled beard, large stiff ruff, and collar of the order; in the area behind, XX; mint-mark, on both sides, an *anchor*; inscription, CAROLVS. D. G. MA. BR. FR. ET. HIB. REX. Reverse: in an escutcheon garnished the royal arms under a crown, between C and R crowned.

This is a *Unit*, or *Broad*, of this reign, first struck in 1625; the weight, 5 dwts. 20½ gr.; the value 20s.*. R. G.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 6.
BY the extract hitherto communicated by your correspondent Mr. Greene, p. 616, from his Manual of Prayers, it should seem to be a MS. of the same that was printed by Berthelet twice, 1545, and a third time without date or

printer's name. (Herbert's *Ames*, p. 449, in 48 pages, sixteens, besides a prayer for the king, a prayer for men to say entering into bataille, a devoute dayly prayer, another prayer, and a devoute prayer; making in all above 60 pages). By the binding, in *silver* plate, I am led to suspect it was the Queen's own copy; unless we should suppose that the devotional book in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Ashby, bound in *gold* plate, mentioned by Mr. Herbert (ibid. p. 1076), may have contained such a manual for her Majesty's use, and this silver one have belonged to some of her family or suite; or this collection of prayers by Catharine Parr may have been bound for Queen Elizabeth, who probably derived consolation from them during her confinement; for, as Mr. Herbert justly observes, p. 1802, "we know not what has been cut out from this famous little magazine." As to what Mr. A. there calls the "*concluding half-sheet*," with the mark of Wynkyn de Worde, it appears, that he meant the concluding sheet, not of *this collection*, but of some other work, different both in matter and *size*; for all de Worde's marks, that Mr. Herbert has seen, are for a *folio* or *quarto* page. After all that has been said about this *golden book*, the truth respecting it can never be ascertained, until Mr. Herbert, or some one equally versed in these matters, is permitted to have a sight of it. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Cowbit*, Aug. 13.
YOUR correspondent H. D. p. 595, says, the last verse of the xxth Psalm is rightly rendered by the LXX. Now Joseph Scaliger, as quoted by Bythner upon the place, says, the Seventy Greek Interpreters faultier, or are deficient *here*, as in many other places; and my reason for agreeing with Scaliger is, that the Hebrew verb in this place signifies "let him hear," or "answer," or, "he shall hear," or "answer," (for we know that the sense of the imperative is future); therefore it does not seem to be right to render it the second imperative, because it is a mark of the third future; as it is used at the first and sixth verses of this Psalm: "the Lord hear thee," or "let the Lord," or "the Lord shall," &c.—H. D. has added the word "and" before "hear us," which is not in the original Hebrew. If your correspondent can remove this difficulty of the person, I should be obliged to him.

Yours, &c. J. M.

* Leake, pp. 307, 308; Society of Antiquaries' Gold Coins, p. 153; Snelling's Gold Coins, p. 26.

MR. URBAN, *Wootton Bassett, July 26.*

THE case inserted in your vol. LIX. p. 103, is very remarkable, and induced me, on reading it at that time, to write the following observations; which (after seeing another case in p. 492 of your present volume, of the advantage obtained by the use of the decoction of the fibres of garden-leeks,) as being on an important subject, and dictated by a wish to promote useful information, I have taken the liberty to copy again, for your consideration and use.

It is well known that the expulsion of stones from the bladder, by any safe means whatever, has always been a very desirable object. The efficacy of some solvents has been said to be just in many cases, yet, in many others, how often has their failure disappointed the hopes of the prescriber and the unfortunate patient! From the success that has attended the operation of lithotomy, as performed at this day, under proper circumstances, the decision is, in general, in favour of that mode of relief. When the situation and formation of the bladder and urethra are considered, and the effects that an extraneous substance lodged in the former has thereon, from so continued an irritation as it produces, if no harm ensued from this, the case first mentioned will appear, as described, a very extraordinary effort of Nature, or give the idea of the good effects of the golden-rod. The complaint having continued so long with the symptoms recited, the bladder might have been supposed in a diseased state, and, to expel such large stones, to have produced extraordinary consequences on the urethra. The action of particular substances, taken in a medical way, on the bladder, are, I think, either by a specific stimulant property on that organ, aiding it to expel an offending body by the natural excretory, or by affecting the powers of the system or secretions, so as to convey the means of calculi being dissolved in the bladder, and thus to be expelled. What is the *modus operandi* of the golden-rod I mean not to enquire into, as the fact is before us. The number of stones has, in some other cases, I believe, been equalled; but, considering the size, I with their mode of being discharged had been more fully mentioned: we suppose this to have been *per urethram*, the natural urinary passage. But in attending to the structure of this, our curiosity may be awakened, for it would seem as if that passage was

scarcely capable of such extreme dilatation (though sufficiently, considering and knowing the amazing exertions Nature makes; in many instances, and relieves herself without additional injury,) as would suffer calculi, or substances which, we apprehend, under that name incapable of compression, of such a size in males to pass without laceration of some part; and if not, the contractile power of the urethra would probably render the expulsion very slow. Did then no obstruction of urine take place, as seems implied by the boy being cheerful and active between "the times of the discharge?" Allowance may perhaps be made, on the consideration that the size of the fragments were, after "the discharge of great quantities of gravel," with many small stones along with it, "larger and larger," and that the parts were gradually injured to the discharge, and gently dilated, so as to become less susceptible; but the size of the last stones voided, Mr. Elstob mentions to have been of such a shape and rugged appearance, that, unless the dilatation had been such, or the tone of the parts entirely destroyed, the worst accidents might have been expected; for, as the urethra is surrounded by muscular fibres, which continually make resistance to any force opposing their contractile power, so the whole urethra acts as what is called a *sphincter* to the action of the bladder, until this latter, aided by the will and the power of the diaphragm and abdominal muscles, &c. overcomes the former.

Mr. Elstob says he has not seen the *Solidago virga aurea* "ranked with diuretics," &c. in the last edition of Lewis's *Materia Medica*. It seems to be considered as such in these words: "The leaves and flowers of golden-rod are recommended as corroborants and aperients in urinary obstructions, nephritic cases, ulcerations of the bladder, cachexies, and beginning dropsies. Their sensible qualities promise considerable medical activity; their taste, which they readily impart both to water and rectified spirit, and which remains entire in the inspissated extracts, is of a subtle, penetrating, durable kind, not very ungrateful, weak in the herb in substance, strong in the watery extract, and stronger in the spirituous." Gerard, in his *Herbal*, but whose authority carries no great weight with it in regard to the virtues of plants, is very strong in his commendations of this. I do not

stud

And Dr. Cullen, in his Treatise on the Materia Medica, takes any notice of it, when speaking of astringents as being employed in calculous cases. His opinion should be opposed to that of the quotation from Lewis (favouring the corroborant quality of the golden-rod, from which, I suppose, may be inferred that it has some astringency). He says, "but I presume that, in the cases in which those remedies appeared successful, the calculous matter was only supposed to be evacuated, because the patient was relieved from the symptoms that he formerly laboured under. But we know now that these symptoms may be relieved without the stone's having been dissolved or evacuated." He afterwards gives a theoretical conjecture, founded upon the effects of other substances, how they act to produce such a relief.

All the plants of this kind, as the garlick, onion, and leek, have been constantly ranked as stimulants and diuretics; the latter of which is the mildest: as such, they are to be cautiously used. I have seen them employed in different ways in calculous complaints, with evident hurt and increase of the painful symptoms, especially in irritable constitutions; which might be reasonably supposed from substances possessed of such qualities: from what is known of the different states of stones in the bladder, I can only expect them to be useful in an atonic state of the bladder, free from inflammation, when calculi, in a comminuted form, may remain in the bladder, but capable of being passed by the urethra, when the bladder is, by medicines of that kind, excited to more forcible action and expulsion.

Yours, &c. MACHAON.

Though similar instances to the following may not be very uncommon, yet there is something remarkable in it, as a curious fact in the deviations of Nature, and a rare act of care in the animal creation, contrary to general instinct, and not unworthy the attention of the naturalist. Mr. Beames, who takes great pleasure and trouble in preserving the different species of game in his neighbourhood, had two young hares, very small in size, which had been found in the adjoining fields; and brought to his house. Whilst thinking what to do with them, and wishing they had not been brought from their fear, they were set down in the kitchen, when a cat, which was always remarked

as a good one of her kind for killing vermin, &c. and had kittens a few days before, but whose young, except one, were destroyed, passed across the floor, and observing them, instead of making any inimical attempts upon them, as was expected, she approached with signs of affection. The young hares seemed much intimidated, discouraged her civilities, and seemed desirous of escaping; but each party being unmolested by the observers, the cat, by her persuasive attentions, reconciled their dislike, and brought them to return her civilities. They were therefore taken up, and put in the place where the other young kitten was; and, on seeing it, shewed again signs of disgust, though their young companion, who could not yet see, appeared to entertain no jealousy at the approach of the strangers. The mother still continuing her soothing, encouraged her adopted family to partake, with her other child, of the sustenance she afforded, which they soon did. As they grew up, they followed their foster mother constantly about the house, with the other young cat, suckling with her, the old one never shewing more attachment to one than the other, they at all times playing together. After the hares were grown to near full size, one of them, of its own accord, quitted the kind abode of its tender nurse, and betook itself to seek, in its native fields, a more perilous support. The other the gentleman soon after also turned out, and had the opportunity of seeing this last frequently on its seat several months afterwards, so that we may suppose their natural temperament was not changed by sucking the milk of a carnivorous animal. M.

Mr. URBAN,

July 17.

I WISH, with your leave, to offer a few remarks on an extract or two from Mr. Bruce's Travels. When men of learning and experience communicate their opinions to the world, it is of importance that they should be clearly understood, lest that weight should be given to authority which is due only to reason.

"I will not fear to aver, as far as concerns these Shangalla, or Negroes of Abyssinia, (and, I believe, most others of the same complexion, though of different nations), that the various accounts we have of them are very unfairly stated. To describe them justly, we should see them in their native purity of manners, among their native woods, living on the produce of their own daily labours,

hours, without other liquor than that of their own pools and springs, the drinking of which is followed by no intoxication or other pleasure than that of assuaging thirst. After having been torn from their own country and connexions, reduced to the condition of brutes, to labour for a being they never before knew; after lying, stealing, and all the long list of European crimes, have been made, as it were, necessary to them, and the delusion occasioned by drinking spirits is found, however short, to be the only remedy that relieves them from reflecting on their present wretched situation, to which, for that reason, they most naturally attach themselves; then, after we have made them monsters, we describe them as such, forgetful that they are not now as their Maker created them, but such as, by teaching them our vices, we have transformed them into, for ends which, I fear, one day, will not be found a sufficient excuse for the enormities they have occasioned." *BRUCE*, vol. II. 556.

The natural effect of the foregoing extract is, surely, to create in the mind of every reader an abhorrence of what Gibbon emphatically calls "the abominable Slave-Trade." It is the genuine effusion of a heart replete with honest indignation against the violation of the rights and charities of nature. What must be the surprise of the reader, when he finds this passage immediately succeeded by the following?

"I would not, by any means, have my readers so far mistake what I have now said, as to think it contains either censure upon, or disapprobation of, the Slave-Trade. I would be understood to mean just the contrary; that *the abuses and neglect of manners, so frequent in our plantations*, is what the Legislature should direct their coercion against, not against the trade in general; which last measure, *executed so suddenly*, cannot but contain a degree of injustice towards individuals. It is a shame for any Government to say that enormous cruelties towards any set of men are so evident, and have arrived to such excess, without having once been under consideration of the Legislature to correct them. It is a greater shame still for that Government to say, that these crimes and abuses are grown to such a height, that *wholesale severity* cannot eradicate them; and it cannot be any thing but an indication of effeminacy and weakness at once to fall to the destruction of an object of that importance, without having first tried a reformation of those abuses which alone, in the minds of sober men, can make the trade exceptionable."

The misery of these people, according to the first extract, consists in being torn from their connexions and country, where they lived "on the produce of

their own labour, in their native purity of manners." Can any Slave-Trade be carried on without violating these sacred rights? And is not a trade which violates such rights intrinsically wicked? Can they be made slaves without being reduced to the condition of brutes? Or will they not retort upon the Europeans their own principles; and, if they are themselves stolen, against every privilege of Nature, what should restrain them from practising on their persecutors the frauds of which they themselves have been the victims? The condition of those who find themselves torn from their connexions and country, where they lived in innocence and happiness, will certainly tempt them to repel reflexion by intoxication. All these evils are, and must be, the inevitable consequence of reducing them to slavery.—They are interwoven with its very essence; and no regulation of manners or treatment in the Plantations can prevent their co-existence with the duration of the traffick. These people are indeed transformed into a situation different from what "their Maker created them in;" and the "ends" are such as one day will probably "not be found a sufficient excuse for the enormities they have occasioned."

But, notwithstanding the intrinsic inhumanity of this trade, which appears so justly lamented in the first extract, it seems from the second, that an abolition of it would contain a degree of injustice to individuals; and that Government, having suffered and sanctioned it so long, ought for that reason to suffer and sanction it still. In what code of laws (I fancy not in the Abyssinian) the ingenious traveller has discovered the principle, that any agreement between the Government of one country and a few of its subjects can affect or injure the rights of another country, not a party in the compact, I cannot take upon me to say. But I should think it rather an insult to common sense, as well as to the Ethiopian, to tell him, "The Legislature of my country has allowed me to take you, and make you my slave; therefore I have an undoubted right." He would certainly not be converted by this logic; but might with propriety reply:

"Whether the Government of your country have begun this traffick in human life of their own accord, or whether they have been betrayed into it by the misrepresentation of their subjects, is of no importance to

to. Our sufferings are the same in either case, and the iniquity of stealing what never could be the property of either is equally flagrant. Let them settle this matter between themselves; but, if they have any pretensions to religion or conscience, let us enjoy, without interruption, our native woods, and the innocent life which Nature and the climate has afforded us."

In another part of his elaborate work, vol. I. p. 392, Mr. Bruce endeavours to palliate the Slave-Trade by the practice of remote antiquity; to which it may be briefly answered, that the question is not whether the practice be *antient*, but whether it be right.—But he says,

"Three nations, Javan, Tubal, and Meshech, are mentioned in Scripture as having their principal trade at Tyre in the selling of men; and, as late as St. John's time, this is mentioned as the principal part of the trade of Babylon. Notwithstanding which, no prohibition from God, or censure from the Prophets, have ever stigmatized it as irreligious or immoral: on the contrary, it is ever spoken of as favourably as any trade whatever."

The text first alluded to is in Ezekiel, chap. xxvii. ver. 13, and stands thus:

"Javan, Tubal, and Meshech, they were thy merchants: they traded the persons of men, and vessels of brass, in thy market."

But in the following chapter, verse 18, the Prophet addresses the Prince of Tyre thus:

"Thou hast defiled thy sanctuaries by the multitude of thine iniquities, by the iniquity of thy traffick: therefore will I bring forth a fire from the midst of thee, it shall devour thee, and I will bring thee to ashes upon the earth."

A prophecy which has been remarkably fulfilled.

The other text is in the Revelations, chap. xviii. ver. 13, in which the Apostle enumerates "slaves and souls of men" amongst other luxurious merchandize of the city of Babylon, against which he utters the severest denunciation of divine vengeance, and declares it to be "the habitation of devils, the hold of every foul spirit, and a cage of every unclean and hateful bird." It must be confessed, that Mr. Bruce's appeal to Scripture is rather unfortunate. Even Mr. Harris would scarcely have been thankful for such assistance. Mr. Bruce is astonished, in his zeal for Christianity, that no clamour has been

raised against the Slave-Trade on the Eastern coast of Africa, where Christians are the objects, and apostacy the consequence; and because no such clamour has arisen, he concludes that motives of religion have no part in the present dispute. Surely a moment's reflection would have led him to consider that no Government has jurisdiction but over its own subjects; that all reformation must begin at home; and that, if a scheme had been formed to prevent the Mahometans from trading in slaves, by coercive laws made in England, he, with all sober men, would have reprobated it as fanatical, romantic, and impossible. He acknowledges, however, that the treatment of these Asiatic slaves is "much more humane than what the Africans sold to the West Indies meet with."

In vol. III. p. 88, Mr. Bruce relates a transaction which occurred in the province of Tigré, on the frontier of which is a town called Dixan, the only trade of whose inhabitants is in slaves. Two priests of that province had long been intimate friends. The youngest was married, and had two sons; the elder was unmarried. The old priest, under pretence of settling the eldest son of the other at Dixan, sent him thither, and sold him as a slave. He then represented the boy's situation and prospects in so splendid a light, that his younger brother was very importunate to be allowed to visit him. The old priest persuaded the mother to go with him, and sold them both. Afterwards he decoyed the father of this unhappy family to Dixan, and sold him also. The purchasers, understanding the nature of the transaction, determined to take the old priest himself, and accordingly enticed him to a convenient distance from Dixan, and carried him off by force.

To Dixan, it seems, the Christians of Abyssinia bring such slaves as are stolen in that country, where the Moors receive them, and carry them to a certain market at Masuah, a port on the Red Sea, from whence they are transported to Arabia or India. The Christian priests, Mr. Bruce tells us, are openly concerned in "this infamous practice." The Christianity, or the apostacy, of people thus tutored, are probably of equal weight in the scale of truth.

It appears evident from the passage first quoted, from the expressions marked in italicks in the second quotation (which

(which allow the existence of abuse and neglect of manners, and recommend wholesome severities to correct them), from the transaction related to have happened in Tigré, and, lastly, from the general tenor of his conduct, that the bias of Mr. Bruce's mind is strongly on the side of humanity. How the balance happened to receive a temporary concussion, it is not my business to enquire; but I am persuaded that his ultimate conclusion must be, that the Slave-Trade ought to be abolished, if not suddenly, yet certainly. The needle which is properly touched may vibrate for a time, but will finally settle in its proper direction.

JOSEPH WOODS.

Mr. URBAN, *Newtown Stewart,*
July 14.

IN passing through Keswick, in order to visit its celebrated lake, I met with some coins, in the possession of Mr. Crosthwaite, who exhibits an interesting little museum there. He informed me, that they had been deposited in a leaden vessel, and were discovered in the village of Dean, about twelve miles West of Keswick, by a cow's treading upon the spot where it lay concealed. Mr. Crosthwaite procured eleven, bearing the mark of a cross, and twenty of different sizes and various impressions, but similar in coinage to that in *Plate III.* N° 9, which I have endeavoured to give a representation of. I have taken the exact size of the coins described; and all of those (excepting N° 3), having Saxon characters, were in excellent preservation; some of the other class had suffered. The inscription upon N° 1 appeared to me to be LAMBERTVS IMPE; reverse, CHRISTIANA RELIGIO: N° 2, BORACE; in the reverse I could not read. N° 3, ERI..ENER; reverse... N° 4, SC. (perhaps SANCTUS) EDMUND R.; reverse, BERA MONET'. N° 5, S. CEADIN.; which I conjecture to be a coin of the last monarch, as also the three with Saxon characters, not represented, as they seemed to vary only by the change of one or two letters, and the name of the moneyers. N° 6, PILM REX; reverse, C IMNELR: supposing this to be William's, it differs from any I have seen represented. N° 7 and 8 were decidedly of Edward's, and the characters perfectly distinct.

In hopes that this communication, respecting so extraordinary a mixture of coins, may be interesting to some of

your correspondents, and that intelligence may be conveyed through the channel of your useful Magazine concerning them, I take the liberty to trouble you; and am, with respect,

A LOVER OF ANTIQUITIES.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxfordshire, July 17.*

THE annexed fac-simile (*fig. 10*) came accidentally into my hands a few days since; and presuming that its singularity may be entertaining to some of your readers, beg you will insert it.

A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *Mells: Mowbray, July 20.*

THE inclosed (*fig. 11*) is accurately drawn, by Mr. Schnebbelie, from the original found lately at Redmile, in this county; and its companion (*fig. 12*) at Muston, in the same county.

Fig. 13. is sent for explanation.

Fig. 14. is the token of a Dyer, who appears to have carried on his trade at four towns, *Covenry, Southam, Rugby, and Lutterworth.* LEICESTRENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 7.*

I HAVE no patience, Sir, to see British humanity extended far beyond the Tropicks to men of other nations and complexions, while there are so many thousands of their own country in such poverty and distress, such as is far beyond my powers to paint. However, permit me to represent *one* instance of British inhumanity; I could an hundred, even in the village I live. A poor woman, aged about 60, who in her youth was straight and upright, of unblemished character, whose parents were honest and industrious, is now bent double with age and infirmities, so that she cannot walk but in the manner of a quadruped, with two *crutch sticks*, nor get up *one step* without extreme misery, having five large holes in her knee. Upon my first coming hither, I met this miserable object in the streets, asked her name, enquired into her condition, and went home with her to see her habitation. I found it a half-thatched hovel, consisting of one earthen floor, and a *low sill* to enter it. The only place where her bedstead could stand was close to a wall, where the rain trickled down upon her bed; and the wind blew so violently in at her door, that it was rather worse than being quite abroad. I then paid a thatcher to make her hut water-tight; nailed a board over her door-sill with

my

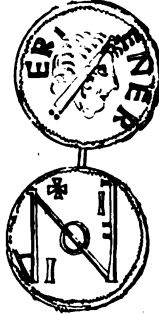
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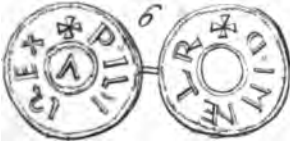
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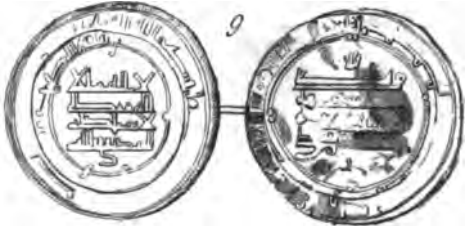
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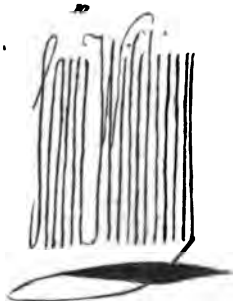
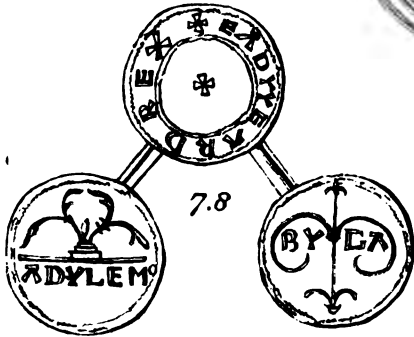
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7.8



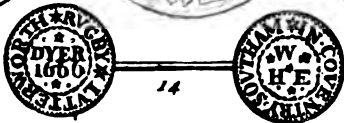
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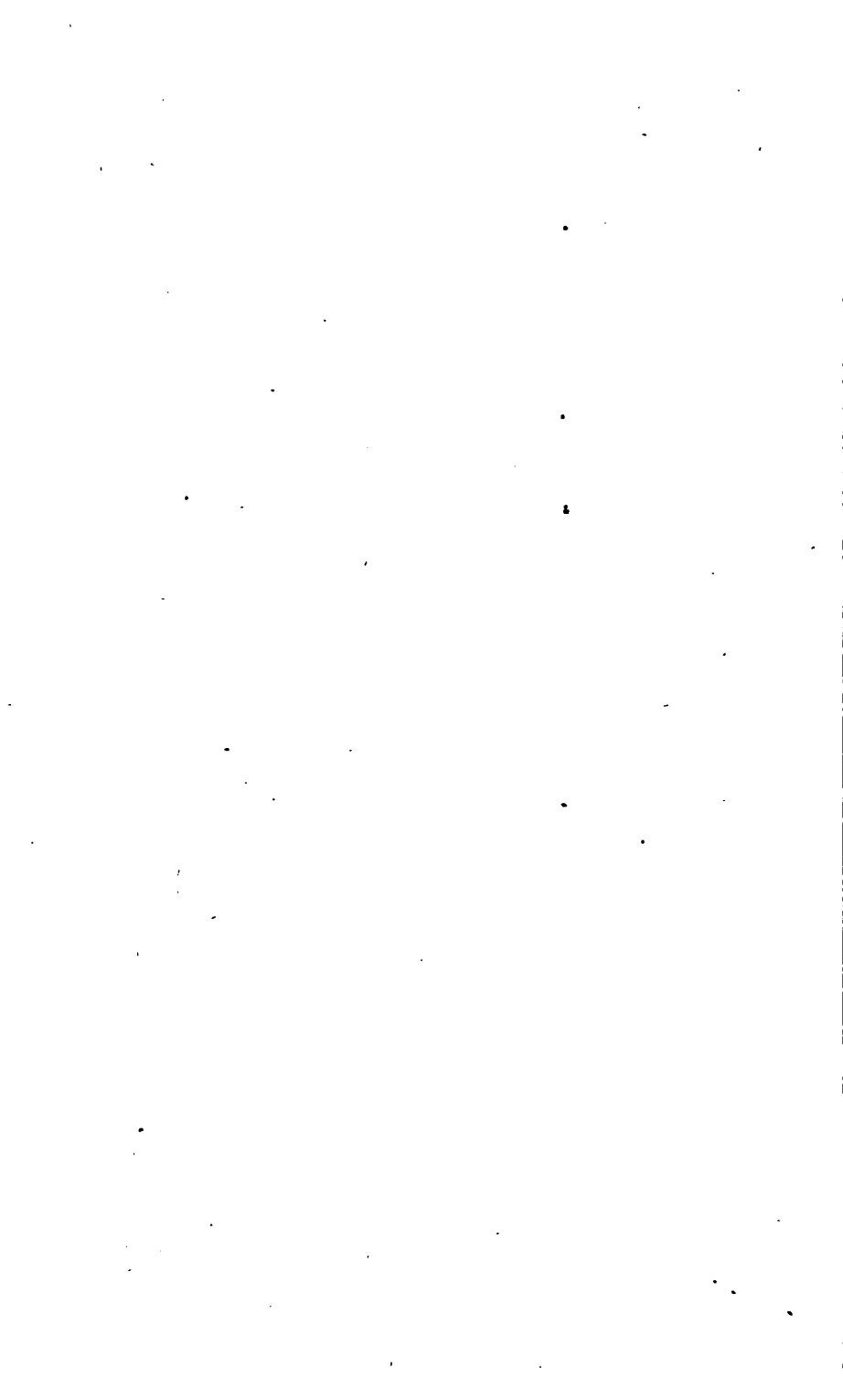


12



14





by own hands; cut a bed-carpet into slices, to *liss* her door, and made it what the poor creature called *quite comfortable*. I thought by doing this I should gain the esteem of the two overseers of the poor; and so, I dare say, Mr. Urban, you will think. But no such thing! I gave offence to two, even one of whom I had never seen. "What!" said they, "*do ha think as how he wil be maister an the town? Wels soone shew them the difference of it.*" Accordingly, a fellow, *who has the shape of a man*, went into the poor woman's house, stole her key, and retired with it. In the afternoon, though she had secured her latch as well as she could, he broke her door open, put her bedstead, wheel, and little furniture, into a cart, and moved her to a house which has no access but up four or five broken stone-stairs; by which means she can neither go in or out without exasperating pain: and the room she is moved into is occupied by another poor woman, who teaches, every day, ten or twelve children to make lace, read, &c.; so that two honest, industrious women, of good character, are rendered as wretched as wretchedness can be conceived! The poor woman assured me; that all last winter her chief support was pollard and grease. She is unable to fetch water; and they allowed her at first eighteen pence a week, and now two shillings: but for three years, while she was able to teach children to read, she paid six pence a week for the house she was so wickedly turned out of.—If any gentleman of character will join with me in rendering this woman, and her *tormentors*, justice, though I am not rich, Mr. Urban, my twenty guineas is at his service, and my name at yours. I have lodged a complaint against the overseers; and Mr. R—, a worthy clergyman in the commission of the peace, has promised to see the poor woman, and to enquire into the conduct of the overseers upon the spot. The only charge against this poor woman is, that she is *troublesome and ill-tempered*. She happens indeed to have more sense than to be able to bear such cruelty with patience. She has a sense, too, of religion; goes to church, receives the communion, and wishes to have a place of retirement to finish the very short time she has to live in preparing herself for the better condition, I am confident, she will then find.

Yours, &c. A. B.

GENT. MAG. *August*, 1792.

Mr. URBAN

Aug. 12.

YOUR correspondent, vol. LX. p. 205, deserves the thanks of many of your readers for his sensible remarks on the late Bp. Halifax's preferments. It would be easy to prove, both from Scripture and sound reason, that there ought to be not only different orders of ministers in the church of God, but also different ranks among those of the same order. And if different ranks, certainly a difference in emolument. What would barely be a competency for one man, living within the bounds of reason, would be *great abundance* for another. Different situations also have very different expences attending them. Possibly, in our present constitution, the inequality of ecclesiastical livings may be too great; but it is certain, that scenes of abject poverty among the inferior clergy (except in cases of profligacy and extravagance) are much more rare than it is generally imagined.—When a beneficed clergyman certifies an account of his emoluments, he always very properly confines himself to the *certainities* of his church or chapel. Hence they appear so small. But if he is a man of good character, the *accidentals* of his place are often equal to its certainties; consequently, his *real* income may be double what it appears to be. Far be it from me to suppose, that these worthy men enjoy as much as they deserve. Just the contrary is often true. Yet things are not always so odious as the clamours of unthinking men would represent them to be. Stipendiary curates have always a salary appointed by the Bishop, in proportion to the living of the parish where they serve. And there is an institution which has considerably operated, and does still operate, to the advantage of the inferior beneficed clergy, I mean the Queen Anne's bounty. It is much to be lamented that this institution does not meet with more support and encouragement from the country, and from such as are patrons of small livings. One of the rules of the Governors, established by act of Parliament, is, that all livings, under the clear and *certain* yearly value of *twenty pounds*, shall be capable of being augmented with 200l. by the Governor's alone, a certain number every year, in a way of lot. But they are bound not to lay out more than one-third of the money they have to dispose of on livings of this class. Another of their regula-

tions

tions is, that all livings under the clear and certain yearly value of *forty-five pounds* shall be capable of being augmented with 200*l.* in conjunction with any other person or persons who will give the like sum of 200*l.* to the same living. Pews, in general, are not reckoned a certainty. When the patronage of livings is in the hands of bodies corporate, this augmentation might be obtained by an easy subscription *annually* among the several members of the body. For instance, Trinity college, Cambridge, is patron of a vast number of small livings: suppose an annual subscription was made among the numerous fellows of that college, and the money distributed, by common vote, to such of their own livings as are capable of receiving it. By this easy method, all their livings might soon be raised above the rules of the bounty-office. In other cases, a subscription in the parish and neighbourhood, when a clergyman first enters upon his living, would seldom fail of success. It is enough for the writer of this paper to have given the hint; the execution must be left to those who are more immediately concerned.

NULLUS.

Mr. URBAN, *C. Harbour, Aug. 19.*
IN a meadow at the back of my house there are several circles of about six or eight inches broad, and from six to twelve feet diameter, at this time of the year particularly, very perceptible; they bear great quantities of the fungus called champignons. These circles are by the vulgar called *fairy-rings*. The commonly received opinion is, that they are the nightly resort of those imaginary beings which all argument is ineffectual to remove. Indeed, it is not much to be wondered at that the illiterate should be so grossly superstitious, which tradition has for ages handed down to them; even our great dramatic Bard gave into the opinion, or countenanced it, in various parts of his writings.

That there are such rings in many parts of the kingdom, is undoubted; but the cause remains obscured in the mist of credulity. In general, their forms are truly circular; how doth this happen by natural causes? The meadow above alluded to has been in the same state full twenty years, except once ploughed about nineteen years ago, during which whole time there has

been no alteration in the rings. Cattle are turned in every year; will any one say the circles are occasioned by their staling or dung? No one, surely, will be so hardy as to assert, they have seen cows, &c. turning round at the time they perform those offices!

The remaining question is, What is the cause?—A rational explanation, from some of your correspondents who may think the subject worthy their notice, would give much satisfaction to many who have conversed with me concerning them; to none more than

Yours, &c. J. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Hyde's Cross, Manchester, Feb. 13, 1789.*

SINCE I sent you my two coloured drawings of Mr. Chadwick's Norman tiles*, I have met with Mr. Henniker's book, which he lately printed to distribute among his friends.

Mr. Chadwick, it seems, having received his tiles from the Monks of St. Stephen's abbey on the . . . of June, 1786, two drawings of them (similar to those I have sent you) were shewn at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries some time after; and, in consequence of seeing these drawings, it is supposed, Mr. Henniker procured his tiles from Caen. But it must be observed, that Mr. H. notices only *sixteen* tiles with coats of arms from the Great Guard-chamber; whereas it appears by the inscription on the brass plate in the cloisters (a drawing of which I sent you along with those of the tiles), that there are twenty of them, all of which are in Mr. C's collection; and of these twenty you will see that the tiles marked with *six flowers* or double trefoils, *two lions passant*, eight *escallops*, and a *fleur de lys without the difference*, are the four wanting in Mr. H's account.

P. 16, Mr. H. says: "His sixteen tiles contain an exemplar of *each* coat, and that the Monks have of late fixed tiles *correspondent* with these in a row in one of the walls of their garden."—I can only say, that Mr. C. saw none in the garden, the twenty tiles like those above-mentioned being framed in the manner represented in the drawing I sent you, and fixed of late against the cloister-wall.

P. 33, Even granting the Ely picture

* See vol. LIX. p. 212. This letter should have been also *then* printed, but was mislaid.
 EDIT.

to be authentic (which I should be loth to do), it would only prove that such arms were then *used*, not that coat-armour was really hereditary at so early a period.

P. 34. That the arms on these tiles were not intended to be blazoned, I allow, as two colours only are used, dirty white and bad black; but it by no means follows that this proceeded from their *deficiency* in the heraldic art at the time the tiles were painted. The artist, it seems, aimed only at describing the shape of the several figures or devices, and the manner in which they were placed on the shields, for which purpose two colours were quite sufficient. And may not instances be proved of this method being observed long after the heraldic art had really advanced to sufficient perfection?

P. 34, he says, "It is evident that they were anterior to King John." And again, p. 36, he asks, "If the coats of arms on these tiles were not prior to the Croisades, &c. is it not probable that such bearings (as were then adopted, viz. crosses, *escallops*, &c.) would be found on them?" But we do find the shield on one of Mr. C's tiles actually charged with eight *escallops*, though this is one of the four which has escaped Mr. H's notice.

P. 49, Mr. H. ingeniously supposes, that these paving tiles are ornamented with the arms of the benefactors to the convent at the time it was founded.—But would not their arms, on such an occasion, have been placed in the church or cloisters, or in some part or other of the *monastery* itself, to which they were benefactors (as was done at Canterbury and Lichfield, the two examples which Mr. H. himself produces), rather than in the Great Guard-chamber of the palace (p. 9) built for the Conqueror's own residence?

Upon the whole, Mr. H. argues very ingeniously in defence of the existence of hereditary coats of arms at the Conquest, but does not always quote the best authorities; yet, were we to grant him this point, for the sake of argument, and even allow that one of the tiles *represents* the arms of Queen Matilda (p. 31), what right have we to infer from hence, that these *very tiles* are of equal antiquity with the foundation of the convent? In fact, all the tiles may, very possibly, be as old as the *present building* which contains them; but the pointed arches of the windows in these venera-

ble remains of the Ducal Palace evidently denote it posterior to the last of the Norman Kings; and therefore the tiles themselves cannot possibly be older than the time of Henry II.

The first tile in Mr. C's collection has *two bars* on the shield, which coat may possibly belong to the ancient and noble family of Malvoisin-Rosny, *prés Mantes*. Mr. C. has seen a MS. pedigree of that family at Paris, in which was the sketch of a broken seal, having on it a warrior on horseback (the letters VOISIN remaining legible), bearing a shield plainly charged with *two bars*; and the name of *Malvoisin* appears amongst the followers of the Conqueror, p. 40.

I have examined the engravings of the Bayeux tapestry very minutely, but am sorry I cannot find the least trace of what I would venture to call coats of arms, though Mr. H. quotes the tapestry for shield devices. 'There are, we see, upon it, spurs, buckles, sword-chapes, and other small articles, far less than armorial bearings, which might have been expressed upon shields; and why not inserted, if of general use at that day? I find upon some of the shields the strong appearances of what is called in heraldry a carbuncle; a charge I remember very well to have seen in the arms of French nobility of late years.

On the tiles in my other drawing may be observed a *flag and dogs in full chase*, from the *Barons'-ball*, and also the form of one of those tiles which were perhaps intended to serve as *draft or chefbeards* for the soldiery; all noticed by Dr. Ducarel. And you may be assured that the rest of the tiles in my drawings were brought by Mr. C., at the same time, from one part or other of the same building.

P. S. No 1. of Mr. H. is either much less distinct than the same coat on Mr. C's tile, or the engraver has been careless. THO. BARRETT.

Mr. URBAN, July 26.
YOUR correspondent M. C. (p. 608) is mistaken in supposing that Hale's Parochial History was not published farther than the letter F. I have now before me a copy of that work, which is become exceedingly scarce, and which notices eight parishes under the letter G. In treating of Penryn, under the parish of Gluvias, he supposes it to be the *Okrinum* of Ptolemy, which Cam-

den has placed at St. Michael's Mount. The name *Otrium* being only a corruption of *Oc* or *Ok-rin-an*; the *Oak* *pass*, or *Oak promontory bill*, referring to the terminative particles of the compound words *Budock*, the name of the adjoining parish, signifying *Bud oc*, the cove or creek, and oak; and *Pen-rin*, the head of the nose or promontory.—To prove that this town was formerly situated in an oak wood, or some other wood, he calls for evidence a Cornish manuscript play of the Creation of the World, now in the Bodleian library. The words are spoken by Solomon, who is rewarding the builders of the universe :

CORNISH.

Bangeth an tas wor why ;
Why syth vea gwyr gobyery.
Wyrth gobar erydey,
Warbarth gans ol gwed Bohellan,
Hag goad Pensin entioo,
An Ennis, hag Arwinick,
Tregimber, hag Regillack.
Anthotho gurfy the why chauter.

ENGLISH.

Blessing of the Father on you ;
You shall have your reward.
Your wages are prepared,
Together with all the fields of Bohellan,
And the wood of Pensin entirely,
The Island and Arwinick,
Tregimber and Regillack.
Of them make you a deed or charter.

Bohellan, is a small barton in the parish of Gluvias, on which formerly stood a house, in which the tragical events, so pathetically described by Lillo in his "Fatal Curiosity," are said to have been transacted. Ennis may, as Hals has translated it, mean the Island, which he supposes to be the Black Rock at the entrance of Falmouth Harbour, but which, as it is covered at high-water, would have been but a poor remuneration for their services. Or it may mean Ennis, or Enys, a barton in the same parish of Gluvias; from which place was denominated an old British family of gentlemen, now in possession thereof.

Arwinick, or Arvenack, which was formerly in the parish of Budock, but now, by act of Parliament, 15 Car. II. in that of Falmouth, was the principal mansion of the Killigrew family, and some fine remains of an old house are yet standing, said to have been built in the sixteenth century by Sir John Killigrew, knight. To this manor the castle of Pendennis pays a rent of 13l. 6s. 8d. One of this family was Jester, or Mas-

ter of the Revels, to Charles II. who was said to have been the wittiest man in England. He was introduced at Versailles to Lewis XIV, who, amongst other trials of his humour, led him into a Picture Gallery, where he shewed him the picture of our Saviour on the Cross, and asked Killigrew if he knew what it was; to which he was answered, No. "Then," saith King Lewis, "Monsieur Killigrew, I will tell you what they are. The picture in the centre is the draught of our Saviour on the cross; that on the right-hand of him is the Pope's picture, and that on the left is my own." To which Killigrew replied: "I humbly thank your Majesty for the information you have given me; for though I have often heard that our Saviour was crucified between two thieves, yet I never knew who they were till now."

Ingimber and Regillack are both in the parish of Budock. SYNE.

MR. URBAN.

July 29.

IN Dr. Healde's translation of the London Pharmacopœia, 3d edit. 8vo. p. 65, is a quotation from Ray's "Synopsis," in which it is asserted that the Common Elm is not found North of Stamford; however this might be in Ray's time, at the present day it is undoubtedly an error. I am situated above twenty miles North of Stamford; and we have not a more common tree than the Elm. In his next edition Dr. H. may rectify this mistake. If authors were a little more cautious in their quotations from preceding writers, and admit none but on their own knowledge of the truth and propriety of such quotations, it would be an advantage to their readers, and prevent error being handed down from one writer to another.

Are we not in want of a good, concise history of the *Materia Medica*?—I think so. Such a work, by a man of ability and experience, would be very acceptable to the Faculty, if compiled with care and diligence: it ought not to be expensively voluminous, and the articles run out to a tedious, unnecessary length, as is commonly the case. Let no more be said of each than can fairly be asserted on real practice and repeated experience; their botanical characters, chemical analyses, preparations, most elegant and efficacious modes of exhibition, with their real qualities, and no other, given. As the College have arranged the *Materia Medica* alphabetically,

ally, the form of a Dictionary would be more useful than any other.

These crude hints are offered with all deference to those who have leisure, ability, and inclination, for such a work; which seems at this time more especially necessary on the revival of the London Dispensatory, on account of the omission of some articles, and the admission of others: suppose it consisted of the precise articles only of the New *Materia Medica* of the College!

Yours, &c.

M. F.

Particulars of the last Will of JOHN HOWARD, late of Cardington, in the County of Bedford, Esquire, deceased.

MR. HOWARD, by his will, bequeaths all his real estates to his only son, John Howard, and his heirs; but to remain in trust so long as he continues in his present unhappy state of mind. If he recovers, he is to be put in full possession, &c. &c. On failure of issue, the estates to go to Howard Channing, and his heirs; [of this gentleman no place of residence, nor any relationship, is mentioned in the will;] and on failure of issue in Mr. Howard Channing, then to the Whitbread family. This extension in favour of the Whitbreads is contained in a codicil. The will is dated May 24, 1787; and the codicil July 2, 1789.

The will was proved July 12. The executors are, Edward Leeds, esq. of Croxton, in Cambridgeshire; and Joseph Leeds, esq. of Croydon, in Surrey. In case of the death of either of them, William Tatnall, esq. of Ironmonger-lane, is to succeed to the trust. To these three gentlemen Mr. Howard has left 20l. each. And as there are a few singularities in the will of this extraordinary man, an extract is here given, which contains certain legacies to various persons, and for various uses.

"I direct my executors to pay to twenty poor widows of the parish of Cardington, such as they shall think proper objects, two guineas each; and I also will and direct, that my said executors do pay, apply, or distribute to, or for the benefit of, such poor prisoners as they shall think proper objects, the sum of one hundred pounds; one moiety thereof to be given to, or applied for the benefit of, prisoners confined for debt; the other moiety to or for persons confined in houses of correction, for providing linen and other necessaries.

I also give unto ten poor cottagers at Cardington aforesaid, who shall be masters of families, and who shall not have been in an alehouse during twelve months next preceding my death, five pounds each; and I also will and direct, that my said executors do, in like manner, pay unto, or for the benefit of, any ten poor families belonging to the same parish, not receiving parish alms, and who shall have been most constant at any place of public worship for one year next before my death, five pounds for each family. I give and bequeath to the poor of the parish of Croxton, in the county of Cambridge, where I married my last invaluable wife, fifty pounds, to be distributed to them by and at the discretion of my said executors. I give to my servant John Prole, fifty pounds; to my servant Thomas Thomason, twenty pounds; and I also give to the said Thomas Thomason, one annuity of ten pounds, clear of all taxes and deductions, during his natural life, to be payable half-yearly, at Lady-day and Michaelmas-day; the first payment to commence on such of those days as shall happen next after my decease. I give to my servant Joshua Crockford, twenty pounds; and to my Under Gardener, ten pounds. I give to the three daughters of the late Mrs. Homer, one hundred pounds, that is to say, fifty pounds, part thereof, to her daughter Anne (whom I brought up), and the remaining fifty pounds to be equally divided between her two other daughters. I give to Thomas Walker, son of Mrs. Walker, my son's nurse, ten pounds. I give to my tenant, John Nottingham, of Cardington, twenty pounds; and to the widow Thompson, and widow Beccles, of the same place, ten guineas each; and I give to each of my cottage tenants at Cardington, five pounds. I give to the Rev. Mr. Townsend, of Stoke Newington, the Rev. Mr. Smith, of Bedford, and the Rev. Dr. Stennet, of Muswell-hill, twenty pounds each. I also will and direct, that my executors do give or distribute unto ten poor members of each of the several congregations of the said Mr. Townsend, Mr. Smith, Dr. Stennet, and also of the Rev. Mr. Simmons of Bedford, and likewise of the Meeting at Cotton End in Cardington, two guineas each. I give to Mrs. Anne Blackmore, ten pounds; and to Miss Mary Tatnall, twenty pounds, and any thing the may chuse

chuse to accept as a memorial of my esteem. I give to Samuel Whitbread, esq. any three or four pictures or prints he may chuse to accept, as a memorial of our long friendship. I give to the Rev. Dr. Price, of Hackney, Mr. Denham and Mr. Cole, of Kingfield, and to Dr. Aickin, of Yarmouth, twenty guineas each. I direct that my body be privately buried wherever I may happen to die, so that the expence do not exceed ten or fifteen guineas. And all the rest and residue of my personal estate, which may remain after payment of my debts, legacies, funeral expences, and the charges of proving and executing this my will, I give and bequeath unto my said son, John Howard, for his own use and benefit. My immortal spirit I cast on the sovereign mercy of God, through Jesus Christ, who is the Lord my strength, and my song, and I trust is become my salvation; and I desire that a plain slip of marble may be placed under that of my late wife, containing an inscription of my name, and the year that I died; with this motto, *Spirs mea Christus.*"

In the codicil to the will is as follows:

"I give and bequeath unto Fanny Nesbitt, whom I have apprenticed, fifty pounds; to Mrs. Hayward, of Luton, in the county of Bedford; twenty pounds. And whereas it is intended to form a Society for the purpose of alleviating the miseries of the public prisons, and for raising a fund for providing and securing annuities for that purpose, on the plan suggested in the latter end of my last publication: now it is my will and desire, and I do hereby direct, that if any such Society shall have been formed at the time of my death, or shall be formed within three years next after my death, then that the sum of five hundred pounds shall be paid by my executors to the treasurers or trustees, for the time being, of the said intended Society, or such other person or persons as shall be authorized to receive subscriptions for, and on the behalf of, the Society, to be applied in augmentation of the fund to be established by the said Society for the purposes aforesaid. And I declare, that the receipt of the person or persons who shall, for the time being, act as the treasurer or trustees of the said Society, shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the sum of five hundred pounds."

Mr. URBAN, *Hackney, Aug. 9.*
THE Rev. Mr. Townsend, late minister of Stoke Newington, who was Mr. Howard's pastor, has lately informed me in a letter:—that, upon hearing the report of a remarkable instance of his severity in punishing his son, when a child, for some trivial offence, he took the first opportunity of mentioning it to him, that he might vindicate himself. Upon which, Mr. Townsend assures me, Mr. Howard gave him a circumstantial account of the affair that gave rise to the charge; from whence it clearly appeared, that the cruelty alleged against him was totally void of foundation, and must have originated in mistake or in malice. My worthy correspondent desires me to communicate this to the publick in any way I think proper. Give me leave to add, that, from a long intimacy with Mr. Howard, I am fully satisfied that, though he might carry his notions of parental authority too high, he not only acted upon principle in his conduct towards his son, but discovered great affection and tenderness. S. PALMER.

Mr. URBAN, *July 27.*
TILL I read in your vol. LVIII. p. 658, a quotation from a sermon printed in the year 1640, I was inclined to believe, that the term *Methodists*, denoting a sect of Christians, had, in this country, originated with the late Mr. Whitfield and his followers; and Dr. Johnson seems to have been of the same opinion, he having in his Dictionary mentioned them as "a new kind of Puritans lately arisen." It was under the same idea that the author of "The Trial of Mr. Whitfield's Spirit, in some Remarks upon his Fourth Journal," a tract published in 1740, pointed some strictures at the want of discretion in this enthusiast in adopting this appellation. As this pamphlet may now be little known, you may not, perhaps, object to the reprinting of the passages to which I allude. They occur in pages 2 and 3; and are as follow:

"The person, on whose Journal we are proceeding to remark, and they who are associated with him, have taken to themselves the name of *Methodists*; a name which, I presume, they did not observe to be stigmatized and branded in Scripture as *evil*: the Holy Spirit of God, by a cautionary intimation, thus putting us upon our guard against the arts and devices of those who bear it.

"The

"The word is only twice used throughout the New Testament*. In the first of those texts, the word *Methodia*, or *Methodism*, is translated *lying in wait*, or watching to take an advantage of any one. And in the other it is rendered by the word *wiles*, or stratagems. And in both places denotes that *cunning craftiness* whereby evil men, or evil spirits, *lie in wait to deceive*.

"I would lay no farther stress on this remark, than only to intimate to these gentlemen and their followers, that, in a blind and over-hasty zeal, they have unfortunately stumbled even at the threshold; and, instead of contenting themselves with being called by the general name of *Christians*, have taken an appellation, perhaps through a judicial inadvertence or insatiation, which the Spirit of God has peculiarly appropriated to the adversary of mankind, and to those who are leagued with him in enmity to the interests of *righteousness and true holiness*.

"But it is not so much to the *name* as the conduct of these gentlemen on which I would remark."

In this country may be marked by itallicks, because it appears from Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, as translated by Dr. MacLaine, that in the middle of the last century there were in France a new species of Polemic Doctors, called by the name of Methodists, of whom the learned author gives an account in sect. ii. part i. c. 1. § xv.

Possibly some of your readers may not be aware that the word Methodists has not been exclusively applied to religious sectarists, there having been a class of physicians so denominated.—Johnson defines them to be physicians who practise by theory. And, according to Chambers's Dictionary, they were the followers of Thessalus, and reduced the whole healing art to a few common principles. He adds, however, that they were strenuously opposed by Galen, who scrupled not to assert, that the *Methodical heresy* ruined every thing that was good in the art. In Dr. Mille's edition of the Greek Testament, in the note subjoined to Ephes. iv. 14, it is mentioned, that, in some versions,

* See Ephesians iv. 14. and vi. 11, in the originals.

Ephes. iv. 14. Ἐν πανουργίᾳ κατὰ τὴν μεθόδον τοῦ πλάνου.

vi. 11. Περὶ τὰς μεθόδους τῶ ἀποστόλου.

Μεθόδια. Artes, circumventio, insidiae.

Stephan.

Methodia is rendered *remedium*, the interpreter having found this word in some Greek and Latin Glossary. Probably it had a reference to the medical tribe who were deemed by Galen to be Empiricks.

W. & D.

Mr. URBAN,

June 9.

THE readers of your excellent and useful Miscellany are obliged to your correspondent D. B. R. p. 392, for the very curious statement and estimate he has made of the representation, population, &c. of Britain. Permit me to mention a small typographical error in the orthography of the first of the seventeen boroughs he has mentioned;—for Bamber, read Bramber. And also to add one to the number of market-towns in the county of Middlesex, they being at present Brentford, Stances, Uxbridge, Edgware, and Enfield. As to your correspondent's scheme of reforming the representation, it is very well in theory, and, when he can persuade the powers that be that it will do any thing toward promoting their ease, advantage, or influence; perhaps he may see it put in practice.

I do not remember ever to have seen it mentioned any where, that the 5th of January was canonized in memory of the deposition of King Edward the Confessor, as your correspondent δ μακαρίτης observes, p. 396: but I can corroborate his assertion of the solemnity with which the 13th of October has been kept in Westminster Abbey, from what I myself have formerly been told when I used to visit that venerable pile more frequently than I have done of late years, viz. that there were still persons who used to resort thither on that day for the purpose of worshipping at the shrine of the canonized King, inasmuch that orders had been issued that nobody should be permitted to see it on that day; the only day in the year on which the whole Abbey was not publicly shewn.

With respect to another paper of the same worthy correspondent, p. 400, I observe in the first place, that there seem to be some typographical errors in it. The second translation, Mr. Sternhold's, should be printed not as prose, but as verse, lest otherwise some readers should unfortunately mistake it for prose. Should not the date of the third, which is our common translation, be 1613? And that of the 4th, which is the translation

lation inserted in the Common Prayer-book, be 1371? And here, by-the-way, I cannot help observing what pity it is that, as the Church has laid down no rule what Psalms the people are to sing, the version of Sternhold and Hopkins, so indifferent, and in many respects ridiculous, should be retained in so many places; for that no rule is laid down, is plain from this circumstance, if there were no other proof, that alterations almost innumerable are made in this version of the Psalms, as will appear to any one who will take the trouble to examine the Common Prayer-books from the beginning of the last century to the present time. As to your correspondent's observation, that in *St. Jerome's* Bible the XXth is called the XIXth Psalm, he would have found a similar circumstance frequently occurring, had he read the treatise of the worthy and learned Dr. Owen, vindicating the Modes of Quotation used by the Evangelists; and this cannot be better explained and accounted for, than by the following extract from the pleasing and judicious "Annotations on the Title of the Psalms" of the very learned and respectable Dr. Hammond: "The IXth and Xth Psalms, which are several in the Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac, being united and conjoined in the translation, at least the copies we have, of the LXXII, and so in the Latin, Arabic, and Æthiopic, which follow the LXXII. And so from that Xth Psalm forward the numbers differ, the XIth in the Hebrew being but the Xth in the Greek, &c. and so in the rest to Psalm CXLVII, which being by the LXXII divided into two, their CXLVIth and CXLVIIth (the latter of which begins at verse 12), hereby the number of CL is completed by the LXXII and those that follow them; as also by the Syriac, who, though they join not the Xth to the XIth Psalm, yet unite the CXIVth and CXVth, and so would come short of the number, if they did not, with the LXXII, divide the CXLVIIth." As to the true intent and meaning of the verse, I know not how your readers will understand it better than by referring to the translation and annotations of the same respectable commentator: "Lord (Jehovah) save the King: he will hear us in the day of our calling. Having prayed solemnly for David, *Lord, save the King!* (which sure our Liturgy hath from thence!) the whole congregation

joins in the *answering* of confidence that their prayer shall be heard, as an Amen, (of which that is the full import) *the Lord shall bear us when we call upon him;* and so this seems to be the undoubted meaning and rendering of the verse, a prayer for the King in both parts, in the one by name, in the other comprehensively."

P. 404, col. ii. Henry Jermyn was created Lord *Dover* May 13, 1685.

P. 405, col. i. for 1619, read 1689.

Whoever considers the inscription at the bottom of Plate I. mentioned in p. 414, will, I fancy, agree with me in opinion that it is reversed, that the heads are at the beginning, and the cat and rat at the end. The inscription is probably much older than the latter end of the fifteenth century; but the junction of the cat and rat naturally reminds one of the famous old couplet:

The Cat [Catesby], the Rat [Ratcliffe], and
[Lord Viscount] Lovel the Dog,
Rule all England under the Hog [Rich. III.]

especially when it is considered that Cumberland was the country of the Ratcliffes, Sir Francis Ratcliffe, of *Dillston*, co. Northumb. bart. (as I have seen him described) being son to Sir Francis Ratcliffe, of Derwentwater, co. Cumberland, bart. and created Earl of the latter place by King James II.

There is a mistake in p. 419, col. ii. which I am not able to rectify. Mr. Secretary Nicholas is said to have paid for an estate in Surrey March 2, 1665, and to have died there in 1664: both cannot be true.

The publick are obliged to Captain Topham for the pedigree of the Elwes family, which he has attached to the Life of the late Mr. Meggot Elwes: but, had I been the author, I would not have spoken of it as a "very complete" pedigree, considering that he has not ascertained the descent of the late Sir Jeffery Elwes, nor of any person who has assumed the title since the death of Sir Hervey, which would have been peculiarly acceptable to the publick, as I believe their descent has never been given in print: probably they are descended from one or more of the four sons of William, fourth son of Sir Gerwase, the first baronet. E.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 15.

IN your vol. LVIII. p. 506, is an account of silver medallions with two engraved

engraved figures of King James the First, and his son Prince Henry, which are there said to be *uniques*, by a gentleman, who, from his long and assiduous application to Antiquities, must be deemed a very good judge, though I was immediately convinced he was mistaken in the present instance.

Though your constant reader, I do not profess myself an Antiquary, my principal pursuits being of a different nature; what those are, you will easily imagine, when I inform you that I am now possessed of the cabinet of which such respectable mention is made in your vol. LIX. p. 574: whether it has *fallen into proper hands* is not for me to determine.

As, however, I happened to have a medallion by me exactly similar to that above described and figured, on reading the account I supposed it valuable; and, wishing to ascertain its worth, shewed it to two gentlemen (known connoisseurs), who informed me that they were by no means scarce, having been frequently used as counters, and great numbers melted down for the metal.

I have ever since been in expectation of seeing something on the subject from some one of your numerous correspondents, but in vain, till, in vol. LIX. p. 1098, your *Cornwall correspondent* mentions a neighbour of his being possessed of one, which he estimates at *five guineas*. As, from the above contradictory opinions, I am at a loss which is to be depended on, should be happy if some gentleman, conversant in medallions, would, in your useful Publication, favour me with an account on what occasion they were engraved, and whether they are of any, and what, value. His decision will determine whether that in my possession is to be consigned to the cabinet of the Antiquary, or to a less honourable and less durable situation—the *crucible*.

P. S. I forgot to mention that mine has a hole drilled through the part next the heads, by which I suppose it to have been suspended round the neck of some person as a charm for the scrophula, or, as it is vulgarly called, the *king's evil*.

Yours, &c. F. KANMACHER.

MR. URBAN, *Aug. 20.*
THE claims of several different parishes, in your accounts of Mr. HOWARD, to the honour of having given him birth, may, it seems, be reduced to two, ENFIELD and HACKNEY. These, perhaps, may be adjudged by a probable conjecture—that he first saw light in the
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former parish, though he might return before his baptism to his father's parish; and perhaps be recorded in no register at all.

In the Court-rolls of the King's manor of ENFIELD is the following entry of admission of Mr. Howard's father to his property there, which will, at least, decide the controversy about his *profession*:

"John Howard, alias Howard, civis & tapetiar. de London." admitted to six acres in Carter-hatch Leas, Le-Pottash House, and an acre turned into an orchard before 1704.

It appears from your Miscellany, XII. 499, that this same "John Howard, esq. formerly an upholsterer, who three years before fined for theft," died Sept. 9, 1742. The circumstance of fining for the office of Sheriff of London you have no where else recorded.

To the property abovementioned his son was admitted in 1754 by the name of John Howard. R. G.

MR. URBAN, *Aug. 21.*

I CANNOT concur with your correspondent W. from Bermuda as to the mode of citing your Miscellany. It is presumed, and the demand for single numbers or volumes authorises the presumption, that all your readers wish and endeavour to preserve the volumes perfect. Perhaps you might sometimes obviate the difficulty by printing the *volume* of each year at the bottom of the page, as is practised in other books which consist of more than one volume.

For the rest, I agree with him as to the deficiencies in the Biographia Britannica; and that the engravers of portraits should be recorded, were it only to facilitate a supplement to Mr. Granger's useful work.

I fear Mr. Barrett has perplexed instead of "resolving the riddle" of Chatterton; his credulous partiality to whose fictions hastened his journey to the "hour from whence no traveller returns," just after his ill-drawn History of Bristol appeared. Nor was it the intention of the biographer of Chatterton, in the Biographia Britannica, to charge him with a forgery, as Mr. Badcock, in your vol. LVIII. 787, has pointedly done; not to mention that Mr. Badcock could be no favourite with the conductors of that *liberal* compilation. Those who know with what unfeeling impertinence the principal of them applied to Mr. Walpole, will never suppose he will lend them the smallest assistance, even were he 40 years younger.

You should have supplied your correspondent's

pendent's brevity by telling us, that "Winkelman's dogmatism" was, that "the Arts will never forsake Italy for England."

Mr. Wyndham's plan has not advanced a step towards execution for his own country. He will sit and see, from his parlour window, Salisbury cathedral torn to-pieces by modern art, and even intercede for the removal of one of its porches to his country-house, but he shews little inclination to undertake a history of the country.

Gothic architecture is hastening out of fashion at Coventry as well as all over the kingdom. What has been substituted to it in the metropolis may be learnt from a view of the present front of Guildhall erected this year. To what style this front is to be referred future Antiquaries will best determine.

See the character of the Virginians, from Chastellux, in your vol. LVI. p. 2117, not mended by his translator, vol. LVII. pp. 334, 335. P. P.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 19.
THERE is a passage in Cæsar's Commentaries, relating to the ancient Britons, which has often engaged the attention of Critics, but is not yet, I believe, clearly explained. The passage occurs in Bell. Gall. lib. V. § 10, ed. Clarke, and should run thus: "Omnes vero se Britannii vitro (al. glasto, lege glastro) insiciunt, quod cæruleum efficit colorem." Now *glastrum* (Britannicè, *glâstir*), means blue earth. This blue earth, oozing out in low grounds in the form of soft mud, the Welsh take up and expose to the sun; when it is a little dried, they roll it out into round pieces of about six or seven inches long. These pieces, when thoroughly hardened, resemble exactly the scoria of glass, and are of a blue colour; and with these glass-like blue rolls dipped in water, they mark their sheep to this day. Glass gives no colour, but this glass-like mineral does—and that *color caruleus*. H. O.

Mr. URBAN, *Cliffstone Street, Mar. 12.*
PERUSING lately Dr. Burney's elaborate and voluminous History of Music, I find he rates the compositions of Henry Purcell in an extraordinary high degree. In many particulars he gives him the preference to Handel; and, that the publick may not have to accuse him of speaking too generally in praise of Purcell's musick, he mentions two of his compositions, which he thinks without their equals, *viz.* one titled *Mad Bess*,

the other beginning with *From rest comes*. The latter was set to musick by him in his last illness, and is said to be the *last* and the *best* he ever executed; realizing thereby, according to the Doctor, the fable of the dying swan.

I have to beg of you, therefore, Sir, to give insertion to this letter in a corner of your valuable Repository, as I am ignorant where any of Purcell's compositions are to be had, and as I wish to see those two mentioned with so much respect by the Doctor, as perhaps some of your numerous readers may be able to inform me; and any of them doing so, through the channel of your Magazine, I shall esteem a particular favour. URBANUS.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 12.
GREAT men sometimes perform little things but indifferently; I am not, therefore, either ambitious to excel, or apprehensive of appearing presumptuous, in following the distinguished translators of the epigram from Plato, vol. LIX. p. 421; but shall be happy if my attempts in Latin and English find a place in your admirable Miscellany, and prove satisfactory to your correspondent J—R—.

SAGITTARIUS.

Αἱ Χάριτες, τιμῶτε τὴ λαθεὶν ὁπτε οὐχ ἁπιστάται,

Ζήλουται, ἴσχυται ἔνθεν Ἀριστοφάνους.

Quærentes templum Charites sibi non perituros,

Pectore Aristophanes deposuere tuo.

The Graces sought for holy ground,
A shrine immortal where to found;
At length thy kindred-soul, well-pleas'd,
O, Aristophanes! they seiz'd.

Mr. URBAN, *Lincoln, April 12.*
THE use of familiar verse in enabling us to remember a series of names, or a variety of numbers, is universally acknowledged, as there are few of us who do not remember to have learned, in the early periods of our youth, some doggerel rhymes or other, which, considered in the light of a technical aid to the memory, we have found useful at a more advanced age. Of this kind is the distich on finding the leap-year, that on the number of days in each month, and many others that might be mentioned, which, in many instances, are of great use to the memory. The following Hexameter, I hope, may be found of service in the same way.

I have frequently been at a loss to remember the order of the books, as they occur, in the Old and New Testament, especially

especially when I was going to read the lessons before a numerous congregation; on which occasion, if a man is once thrown into confusion in searching for a chapter in a particular book, it is some time before he can recover himself; and this confusion must be increased if he cannot recollect the order of the books.

To fix this deeper in my memory, I some time ago formed the books of the Old and New Testament (by joining

some of their initial syllables, and contracting others) into a kind of verse, after the plan of Greiv's Memoria Technica. These memorial lines have been of great use to me, and to others of my brethren to whom I have given them. If you think they will be of service to any of your clerical subscribers, by giving them a place in your Magazine you will much oblige a constant reader.

Yours, &c.

T. C.

The Order of all the Books in the Old Testament.

Gén. E.x. Lév. Nûm. Dén. Jos. Jûdgēs. Rûth. Sāmû. Kîngs. Chrôn.
Ez. Nêhêmî. Eîthêr. Jôb Psa. Prôv. Ecclêsî. Sôl. Sông.
Isaiah Jêrê. Lām. E.zêk. Dān. Hô. Jôêl. Amôs.
Obād. Jôn. Mi. Nā. Hāb. Zêph. Hāggāi. Zêchāri. Mālchî.

The Order of all the Books in the New Testament.

Māt. Mārķ Lûke Jôhn Acts. Rôm. Côr. Gāl. Eph. Philî. Cōl. Thêss.
Tîm. Tit. Philēm. Hēb. Jām. Pēt. Jôhn. Jûde Rêvêlātîon.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 18.

I HAVE been much entertained with the customs and manners of certain towns and villages in England, &c. mentioned in some of your former Magazines, and should be glad some of your correspondents would inform us why most places in England have eggs and collops (slices of bacon) on Shrove Monday, paskakes on Tuesday, and fritters on the Wednesday, in the same week, for dinner. Having occasion some few years ago to go to Harrogate for the benefit of my health, I resided great part of my time at that pleasant market town, Rippon, where I was witness to some very curious customs. To begin with the year: the Sunday before Candlemas-day the collegiate church, a fine antient building, is one continued blaze of light all the afternoon by an immense number of candles. On Easter Sunday, as soon as the service of the church is over, the boys run about the streets, and lay hold of every woman or girl they can, and take their buckles from their shoes. This farce is continued till the next day at noon, when the females begin, and return the compliment upon the men, which does not end till Tuesday evening; nay, I was told that, some years ago, no traveller could pass through the town without being stopped and having his spurs taken away, unless redeemed by a little money, which is the only way to have your huckles returned. Some time in the spring, I think the day before Holy Thursday, all the clergy, attended by the singing men and boys of the choir, perambulate the town in their canonicals, singing hymns; and the blue-coat charity-boys follow, singing, with green

boughs in their hands; the meaning of which I never could learn. On the eve of All Saints the good women make a cake for every one in the family; so this is generally called *cake-night*. And on Christmas-eve the grocers send each of their customers a pound, or half a pound, of currants and raisins, to make a Christmas pudding. The chandlers also send large mould candles, and the coopers logs of wood, generally called yule-clogs, which are always used on Christmas-eve; but, should it be so large as not to be all burnt that night, which is frequently the case, the remains is kept till Old Christmas-eve. And, on Christmas-day, the singing-boys come into the church with large baskets full of red apples, with a sprig of rosemary stuck in each, which they present to all the congregation, and generally have a return made them of 1d. 4d. or 6d. according to the quality of the lady or gentleman. In some parts of England they heave one another on Easter Monday, that is, take them up in their arms, as if they wished to know how heavy they were. I had almost forgot to inform you, that at Ripon, at nine o'clock every evening, a man blows a large horn at the market-cross, and then at the mayor's door. If any of your ingenious correspondents can inform us of the meaning or origin of these curious customs, it will oblige a constant reader, though a new correspondent,

P.S. The word *creepers*, which has been such a puzzle to many of your readers, is nothing but the moveable irons in a kitchen-grate, which keeps the fire together, and called *creepers* in most parts of England, and sometimes *keepers*.

Yours, &c.

RIPON-NEWS.

SUM-

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT. (*from p. 628.*)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, April 20.

THE order of the day was read, and the judges attended to give their opinion upon the case referred to them in the cause of the king against Amery. The Chief Baron announced their opinion to be unanimous; in which they were joined by the Lords Chancellor, Kenyon, and Loughborough; and being against the decision given in the Court of King's Bench, the same, upon motion, was ordered to be reversed. By this determination, the right of electing the members of the corporation of Chester is vested, in future, in the citizens at large, and not, as has been long the practice in the corporation, to elect their own body.

In the Commons, the same day, the report of the Budget was brought up by Mr. Gilbert.

Sir Grey Cooper said, he had omitted on yesterday to express his sentiments on some parts of the statement of Mr. Pitt. He doubted much whether the expectation of the Minister would be realized in reducing the navy debt to the amount of 200,000l. The calculation ought not to have been made so high. In referring to the total amount of the income and expenditure of the country, according to the Minister's own statement, the income was but 16,780,000l. whereas the expenditure amounted to 17,485,000l.

Mr. Pitt did not think it necessary to repeat the argument he had used before; but contended that, in Sir Grey Cooper's statement, he had omitted 64,000l. stated to have been on the 5th of April a surplus of the loan of one million; voted last year.

Mr. Steele said a few words; after which the resolutions were read a second time, and agreed to.

Counsel and evidence were then heard on the Glasgow police bill; and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, April 21.

Mr. Courtenay rose, and entered into a detail concerning the regulation and code of laws laid down by the present Master-general of the Ordnance; which code of laws he looked upon as a suite of Excise laws. He went into a variety of matter, touching the balances which remained in the hands of the Master-general of the Ordnance for the years 1785, 86, and 87. He then adverted to the mode which the Master-general had adopted in making former contracts; all business being then

done by open contracts, advertised in the news-papers, but were now done in private, which was disadvantageous to the publick. He blamed the Noble Duke for erecting powder-mill; and preventing a number of manufacturers, who were long established, from providing the means of support for their families, although it was proved that powder could be had from those manufacturers at a much less charge than the present. He next spoke of the corps of artificers established by the Master-general; which corps, he said, were neither soldiers nor artificers; and censured the mode of carrying on such extensive works in the country, and the West Indies, without having proper and certain estimates of the charges that would attend them. He then moved, "that a committee be appointed to examine the expenditure of the public money under the administration of the present Master-general and Board of Ordnance, from the 1st of January, 1784.

Capt. Berkeley entered fully into a reply to the speech of Mr. Courtenay, in which he defended the character of his noble relation, which he conceived to be unjustly attacked by the Hon. Gentleman. When the Noble Duke came first into office, he found the estimates formed in so loose and vague a manner, as to be calculated for covering any expence unknown to the House. This hydra he attacked—this Augean stable he cleansed—and, with the labour of an Hercules, waded through an immensity of accounts, to enable himself to produce the comprehensive and clear estimates which were now laid before the House. The motion was put, and negatived without a division. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, April 22.

The Lords proceeded to Westminster-hall, and resumed the trial of Warren Hastings, esq.; after which they adjourned to their own House, and sent a message to the Commons, informing them that they would proceed farther in the trial on Tuesday. Adjourned.

In the Commons the same day, the *Chanc. of Excheq.* brought in a bill to explain and amend the act, passed in the last session of parliament, for levying an excise duty on tobacco; which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time. The

The order of the day being moved, the House resolved into a committee to consider of the petition praying a repeal of the six weeks licence duties on publicans, Mr. Alderman *Newnham* in the chair. After hearing Mr. Serjeant *Adair* and Mr. *Garrow* for the petitioners, and examining evidence in support of the petition, the chairman reported progress, and the committee ordered to sit again on Thursday.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, April 23.

Affirmed the decree of the Court of Session, wherein *Cumin* was appellant, and *Donaldson* respondent.

Agreeably to order, the judges attended for the purpose of being present at the pleadings in the writ of error, *Gibson* and *Johnson* versus *Minet* and *Factor*. The cause was opened by Mr. *Erskine* on the part of the plaintiffs in error, and was followed on the same side by Mr. *Brewer*. A particular point occurring to the Lord Chancellor, in which the counsel were not prepared, the further hearing was postponed to Monday next. Adjourned.

In the Commons, the same day, *Paul Brinsford*, esq. took the oaths and his seat for Cricklade.

Mr. *Henniker* moved, "that the proper officer should lay before the House an account of the Journals, the number printed, and also the number in hand." Agreed to.

Mr. *Gammon* moved, "that a committee be appointed to take into consideration the stage-coach bill." Agreed to.

Mr. *Rose* brought in a bill for letting the post-horse duties; which was read the first time.

Mr. *Fox* moved, "that an account of the amount of duties arising from the six weeks licences be laid before the House." Agreed to.

Mr. *Whitbread* said, that some years ago a committee had been appointed to investigate the conduct of the Victualling Office, of which he was chairman;—that the commissioners of enquiry had made a report to the king in council of the many abuses he had discovered;—that he thought it his duty to enquire into the expenditure of the public money, and the conduct of the public officers;—that he saw a great difference in them, and was of opinion that the honest servant ought to be distinguished from the dishonest;—that he now thought it common justice to take particular notice of

Mr. *Montagu Burgoyne*, than whom he did not believe his Majesty had a better servant, as he had, upon all occasions, exerted himself for the public good, but particularly in the prosecution of Mr. *Atkinson*, whose conviction was chiefly owing to him. He therefore moved for the production of the report, as far as related to the Victualling-office.

Mr. *Pitt* objected to the motion, as the only ground of it was a vindication of Mr. *M. Burgoyne*. Government were well satisfied with his zeal and ability in the Victualling-office till he chose to resign.

Mr. *Hussey* moved an amendment, that all the report should be produced.

Mr. *Rose* was afraid that, if the report was produced, it might be found that some persons had criminated themselves by giving evidence of their own illegal acts. The question, with the amendment, was put, and carried without a division.

Mr. *Wilberforce* moved, "that Capt. *Wilson* be ordered to attend the committee appointed to examine into the African trade;" which, after producing some debate, was carried without a division. He then moved, "that Mr. *Dalrymple*, Mr. *Wanstond*, and Mr. *Powel*, be ordered to attend the said committee.

Mr. *Galsworthy* then moved, "that there be a call of the House on Wednesday, the 26th of May next; which was negatived without a division. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, April 26.

Heard counsel further in the cause wherein *Gibson* and *Johnson* are plaintiffs, and *Minet* and *Factor* are defendants in error. The Lord Chancellor spoke at great length.

In the Commons, the same day, read the first time the Banbury church bill. Agreed to the amendments made by the Lords in the bill for altering the forms of the Scotch sessions.

Mr. *Rose* moved for, and the proper officers presented, accounts of the post-horse duty for the two last years, and for accounts of the losses sustained by several persons on the cession of East Florida to Spain. Ordered to lie on the table.

In a committee of ways and means came to the resolution, "that 34,000*l.* of secret service money, returned into the Exchequer, be applied towards the supply."

In a committee of supply came to the resolution, "that a sum, not exceeding 300,000*l.*

200,000l. be granted to discharge the navy debt."

The order of the day was then read, for the House going into a committee on the Duke of Athol's bill; and the question being put, that the Speaker do leave the chair, Mr. Curwen rose, and objected to the principle of the bill, which, he said, could not be amended in the committee. A long debate ensued, at the conclusion of which the House divided, Ayes 90, Noes 85. It was then ordered that the committee should sit on Tuesday next, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, April 27.

Read the first time the bill for rebuilding East Grinstead church—for regulating the gaols in the county of Warwick—for raising further sums of money upon, and improving the canal from Leeds to Liverpool—for erecting a chapel of ease at Margate—and a Buckinghamshire inclosure bill.

His Grace the Duke of Leeds stated, that he had his Majesty's commands to lay before their Lordships a petition of the Rev. Mr. Brydges, claiming the title of Lord Chandos. The same was, upon motion, referred to the committee of privileges.

In the Commons, the same day, the House in a committee on the silk-weavers bill, Lord Hardley in the chair,

Mr. Wilmut moved, that leave be given to bring in a bill to regulate the wages of journeymen employed in the silk manufacture, and to limit the number of apprentices; which was negatived without a division.

Mr. Sheridan moved for some accounts relative to the produce of the post-horse act; which was agreed to.

On the motion for the commitment of the new tobacco bill, Mr. Sheridan asserted, that the present bill held out no substantial relief, and was, except in some trifling respects, similar to the former bill.

Mr. Pitt informed the Hon. Gentleman, that the report would be brought up on Thursday. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, April 28.

The royal assent was given, by commission, to the Exchequer loan, and several other public and private bills.

Heard counsel on a writ of error from the Court of King's Bench, Craigie a-

gainst Kinloch Adjourned.

In the Commons, the same day, on the third reading of the Stirlingshire road bill, Mr. Adam proposed, as an amendment, to reduce the toll on carts carrying coals under a certain weight, from one penny to one halfpenny.

The Marquis of Graham opposed the amendment.

Sir Thomas Dundas supported the amendment, which was carried without a division.

Mr. W. Ellis presented a petition from William Knox, praying an explanation of some part of the orders of the House respecting the claims of American Loyalists; which was ordered to lie on the table.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, April 29.

The Lords, after their return from Westminster-hall, sent a message to the Commons, to acquaint them, that they would proceed in the trial of Warren Hastings, esq. on Tuesday next.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Rose brought in the lottery bill, which was immediately read the first time. He thought it necessary to inform the House, that there was a new clause in the present bill, imposing a penalty of 50l. on the printer of every news-paper advertising plans for illegal shares.

On the report of the tobacco bill, Mr. Fox, after a few observations on the inadequacy of the present bill to remedy the grievances of the former, moved, that the same be re-committed, for the purpose of moving, that it be an instruction to the said committee, that the duties payable on tobacco be withdrawn from the survey of the Excise. This gave rise to a debate, in which the *Ch. of the Exchequer*, the Marquis of Graham, and others, opposed the motion; and Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Ald. Newnham, Sir W. Lewes, and others, supported it. On a division, the numbers were, Ayes 72, Noes 141. Majority against the re-commitment 69.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, April 30.

Heard further counsel in the cause of Kinloch and Craigie.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* having moved

ed for the third reading of the new tobacco bill, Sir *W. Lewes* moved for leave to bring up a clause for allowing the manufacturers an optional right of a trial by jury.

Mr. *Beaufoy* seconded the motion; and it was alternately opposed and supported by several members; but the question being put, the motion was negatived on a division. Ayes 22. Noes 100.

The House then went into a committee on the post-horse farming duty bill; when it was agreed, upon the motion of Mr. *Sheridan*, that the bill should be in force but for three years. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, May 3.

The tobacco bill was read the first time, and ordered to be printed; after which the House adjourned.

In the Commons, the same day, read the first time the St. James's Clerkenwell burying-ground and new chapel bill; and the bill for regulating the exportation and importation of corn, &c.

Mr. *Rous* brought up the report of the committee of the whole House on the finances of India; which being read the first time,

Mr. *Tierney* rose to move its recommitment. His reasons for so doing were, that they were founded on a partial representation, comprehending only one part of the Company's affairs, and that, if agreed to by the House, they might mislead the publick, and persuade individuals to embark their property on what would appear to be good security with a growing profit, while in reality it was only a delusive and ruinous speculation. He was induced to stand forward on this subject, because he had studied the affairs of the East India Company with much attention, and because he firmly believed that they had been losing on the whole for the last four years; and that, without assistance from the publick, they must necessarily be bankrupt in 15 months from the present date. Having then stated his reasons at large, the *Speaker*, after a long debate, put the question, which was negatived without a division; and the several resolutions were agreed to. Adjourned.

Tuesday, May 4.

Mr. *Whitbread* brought in a bill to enable justices of the peace to inspect parish work and poor-houses; which was read the first time.

The order of the day being moved on the Duke of Athol's petition;

Mr. *Pitt* rose to say, that, in consequence of the impression which the publick entertained of the motives which had given rise to the bill, and with a view to give further time for enquiry, it was his intention to move, that the business be postponed for three months. He was of opinion that some compensation was still due to the Noble Duke for rights which certainly were never intended to be surrendered, nor meant to be taken. He admitted that nothing ought to be done by the House to affect the inhabitants of the Isle of Man; but, as the subject would be matter of future enquiry, he would not then enter into it. He concluded with moving, that the further amendment of the bill be postponed for three months.

Mr. *Dundas* seconded the motion.

Mr. *Curwen* begged leave to say, that if any impression had gone forth with regard to this business, it was an impression founded on reason and argument, and not on misrepresentations. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, May 5.

Heard counsel in a committee of privileges on the part of Robert Andrew Drummond, esq. who claims a Scotch peerage.

The Duke of *Leeds* delivered a message from his Majesty (see p. 470), and moved, "that the Lords be summoned for to-morrow to consider the same."

Lord *Stormont* presented a petition against the tobacco bill. Adjourned.

In the Commons, the next day, the *Chanc. of the Excheq.* appeared at the bar with a Message from his Majesty, which he brought up; and the *Speaker* immediately read it to the House, the members being uncovered. (See p. 470).

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* then moved, "that his Majesty's Message be taken into consideration to-morrow."

Mr. *Fox* said, the Right Hon. Gent. having made his motion without any comment, he should follow his example; observing only, that, after hearing the Message read, and comparing it with other circumstances that had occurred, very important observations must arise in the mind of every member, although he believed there could be no difference of opinion respecting the measures to be adopted. Adjourned.

HOUSE

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, May 6.

The order of the day being read, for taking into consideration his Majesty's Message,

The Duke of Leeds, after a short preface, stating the outrage committed by the capture of vessels trading under the British flag, and the necessity of obtaining reparation, moved an Address to his Majesty, which in substance re-echoed the words of the Message.

The motion was seconded by Lord Rawdon, and supported by Lord Sturmont, Lord Hawkebury, and others; and, upon the question being put; it was carried *nem. dis.*

Lord Rawdon moved for a statement of the trade and fisheries carried on to the North-west coast of America. Ordered.

He then moved, that the account of the information of the capture of the ships, and of the armament carrying on in the ports of Spain, be laid before the House.

This motion was opposed by Lord Hawkebury and Lord Sydney, and was negatived without a division. Adjourned.

In the Commons, the same day, in taking his Majesty's Message into consideration, Mr. Pitt recapitulated the particulars of the insults received from Spain, and said, that when to these circumstances was added the consideration that armaments were carrying on in the Spanish ports, there could be no difference of opinion respecting the propriety of supporting his Majesty in such measures as might be necessary to obtain adequate satisfaction, and such an explanation as might prevent future disputes; and moved an address to that effect.

Mr. Fox was of the same opinion, but blamed the Chancellor of the Exchequer for holding out assurances of peace on opening the Budget, when he was in possession of facts that he knew might eventually lead to war.

The Address was voted *nem. con.*
Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, May 7.

The royal assent was given, by commission, to several public and private bills. The commissioners were, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Duke of Leeds.

The Lord Chamberlain reported, that

his Majesty had been waited on with the Address

Heard counsel in the appeal from the Court of Session between William Waddel, appellant, and Elizabeth Ayres and Ann Waddel, respondents.

Several bills from the Commons were brought up, and read the first time.

Adjourned.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord Courtenay reported, that his Majesty had commanded him to acquaint the House, that the unanimous assurance of their support gave him the greatest satisfaction, and that it could not fail of being attended with the most salutary consequences.

The House being in a committee on the petitions against the six weeks licence duty, Mr. Fox said, that it was not his intention, in the present state of affairs, to attempt the reduction of the revenue, by a motion for the repeal of the above duty, which he understood produced upwards of 90,000*l.* per ann. He wished merely to remove several of the hardships of collection, and concluded by moving, that the chairman be directed to move for leave to bring in a bill to explain and amend the six weeks licence act.

The *Chanc. of the Exchequer*, considering the Right Hon. Gentleman's proposition to be very reasonable, said, he should offer no opposition to it.

The motion was agreed to, and the House being resumed, the chairman moved for leave, which was granted, and then adjourned.

(To be continued.)

The Names of Members returned to the new Parliament contrasted with those of Oliver Cromwell's Parliament, which began January, 1658.

30 Geo. III. Cromwell.

Buckingham, W. W. Grenville, Richard Grenville. Buckingham, Jas. Grenville, Sir Rd. Temple. Agmondesham, Wm. Drake, Francis Drake. Reading, R. A. Neville, Henry Neville. Truro, W. A. B. Boscawen, Chas. Boscawen. Devonshire, John Rolle, Robert Rolle. Moniton, Sir Geo. Yonge, Walter Young. Corfe-Castle, Henry Banks, Ralph Banks. Monmouthshire, Jn. Morgan, Wm. Morgan. Norwich, H. Hobart, John Hobart. Wilton, Lord Herbert, John Herbert. Worcestershire, Edw. Foley, Tho. Foley.

Grenville and Temple are collateral branches from the same stock.

M. H. F. S. A.
169. *Memoirs*

169. *Memoirs and Travels of Mauricius Augustus Count de Benyowsky, Magnate of the Kingdoms of Hungary and Poland, one of the Chiefs of the Confederation of Poland, &c. Consisting of his Military Operations in Poland, his Exile into Kamchatka, his Escape and Voyage from that Peninsula through the Northern Pacific Ocean, touching at Japan and Formosa, to Canton in China; with an Account of the French Settlement as he was appointed to form upon the Island of Madagascar. Written by himself. Translated from the original MS. 2 Vols. 4to.*

THE authenticity of these Memoirs is endeavoured to be established by Mr. Nicholson*, the translator and editor of them (who received them from Mr. Magellan, since deceased, who advanced a considerable sum on the Madagascar, or concluding adventure), by testimonies from Capt. Cook's voyages, and others, collected in his preface; and, in order to reimburse himself in some degree, disposed of the copy to the present proprietors, after depositing the original in the British Museum.—Whatever advantage may result from them to navigators, as concurrent evidences of the late discoveries, it must be acknowledged that, independent of the Count's character, as drawn by his own pen, which represents him as little influenced by a regard to truth, or indeed any principle of morality whatever, his accounts savour much of romantic embellishment and exaggeration. He was an adventurer in every sense of the word; born in 1741; of a noble family in Hungary, and a soldier of fortune; wronged of his paternal inheritance by his brother-in-law, who had interest at the Court of Vienna to get him banished the kingdom. In 1767 he joined the confederacy at Warsaw, and quitted his bride, the daughter of Mr. Henskey, abruptly, without the least information of his designs. In the course of the war, he was thrice taken by the Russians, and by strength of constitution survived their most cruel and infamous treatment, which killed five-sixths of the prisoners. The Russian nobility at Cazan having conspired to shake off the Empress's yoke, the Polish prisoners, when invited to join them, affected a neutral conduct, but were betrayed by them, and the Count escaped to Peteriburg, and, intending for Holland, was

betrayed by the Dutch captain. His liberty was offered him on his signing an engagement never to serve against Russia; but he was immediately transported to Kamchatka. His route lay through Siberia, where, in the single province of Tobolczy, he found upwards of 22,000 exiles, who subsist by hunting and fishing; and many of them, in attempting to escape into Persia, had been cut off by the Nogais Tartars. At Tomfszky, a dealer in fur offered to escape with him into China, which he declined, but formed a like design with Mr. Hoffman, a surgeon, who, though on a stated appointment from the Court of Russia, considered his situation as a sort of exile. This design was rendered abortive by Mr. H's death, and the survivors escaped only by substituting other papers to those which were forwarded to the governor of Ochocz, by making the messenger drunk; so that they reached Bolsharezk, the capital of Kamchatka, safe, Dec. 2, 1770. Here he was placed at the head of the exiles, who had formed a regular association and union; he taught the governor's children, and won the heart of his youngest daughter. He set up a school; and won a considerable sum of money at chess. Having obtained his freedom under a constitution of Czar Peter, by discovering the intentions of the exiles to escape, by the treachery of one of their party, he procured freedom for the rest, by proposing a plan for cultivating the ground by them, in consequence of another constitution, entitling them to liberty for meritorious services. A settlement was formed near Cape Lopatka; and when it was on the point of being executed, the Count again meditated his escape, which was betrayed to his mistress by her maid. The plot being at last discovered, and the exiles in danger of being all arrested, they formed a design to seize the fort, and in the attack the governor was killed. His amiable and deluded daughter determined to follow the Count; and, though assured of his being already married, declared, that, as he could not receive her as his wife, she was determined "to attach herself to him as friend and daughter," and assumed a man's habit, and the name of *Achilles*, and, May 11, the whole company embarked. The Count's voyages and discoveries to the Eastward of Kamchatka, and places adjacent, are related in detail. At Beering's Island

* Author of *An Introduction to Natural Philosophy*, 2 vols. 8vo.; and *Outlines of Chemistry*, one vol. 8vo.

GENT. MAG. August, 1796.

Island they met with another adventurer, M. Ochotyn, a Saxon of family, adjutant to General Apraxin, and on his arrest sent into Siberia. After various hazards from the sea, and the mutinous spirit of some of their associates, they reached Japan July 28. Here they met with a favourable reception, by the Count's address in religious matters, from Ulikamby, king of a large district, who loaded him with presents, engaged to enter into a free trade with him, and gave him a flag to be displayed when he returned, and entrusted a young man to his care, on promise of bringing him back. Aug. 2, they sailed for Canton, and touched at other parts of the Japan coast, without meeting with the same favourable reception; piratically seized a bark, richly laden, which they plundered and sunk, but in boarding, it had struck their vessel, and made it so leaky that they were obliged to tow it into one of the Lequeio islands, and the Count was overset in the yawl, and narrowly escaped drowning. On this island Padre Ignatio de Sales had made a settlement, and died in 1751. Here the Count was furnished with another wife, and a supply of provisions and stores; entered into a treaty of commerce with the whole number of islands, and settled a colony of his associates in the principal; fell-in with and escaped two Dutch ships, and made a small island, where they committed hostilities, as also at Formosa, which they formed a design of conquering, and massacred near 1200 of the natives, and then formed a treaty of alliance with Prince Huapo and the natives, to assist them in driving out the Chinese, for which a province was ceded to them, and a plan formed for establishing a colony on the island, and, leaving a party there, quitted it September 12. Passed through the Ladrones to Macao, where the heroine of the voyage ended her days, and they left that port Jan. 14, 1772. April 12, landed at Fort Dauphin, in Madagascar; and, May 24, at Port Louis, in France. August 8, had an interview with the Duke d'Aiguillon, and concerted plans for forming a settlement on the island of Madagascar. For this island he sailed, with 300 men, March 22, 1773; landed on the Isle de France Sept. 22; and, after several conferences with the governor thereof, discovered that he "was to be abandoned to the mercy of a jealous party;" and arrived at Madagascar Feb. 14, 1774.

"He followed his mission five years, and having accomplished it, acquainted the Court of Versailles with his success; but the French ministry, being desirous of changing the treaties of commerce and friendship into unlimited submission on the part of the chiefs and people of the island, the Count resigned his commission, and renounced the service of France.—Persecuted by the French ministry, he passed into the service of the Emperor, in hopes of obtaining the assistance he was in want of for Madagascar; but having soon received information that the interests of his Imperial Majesty were not calculated to accomplish his engagements, he quitted that service, and, during two years, regularly employed himself in executing his charge as *supreme of the nation* at Madagascar, offered to the Court of Great Britain a plan for rendering that island useful to this kingdom, as *vassals* to the King, and the Count to be acknowledged *suzerain* of that extensive and vast island." He sailed for Maryland April 14, 1784, with a cargo worth near 4000*l.* for Madagascar trade; but no European flag being obtained, the Americans accepted his propositions. A respectable house at Baltimore joined in the scheme, and supplied him with an armed ship of 40 tons, estimated, with her cargo and stores, at as much more as the London goods. He sailed from Baltimore Oct. 25, 1784; landed and unloaded on the island July 7, and proceeded overland to the bay of Antongil, where the ship was to meet them. Attempting, with the natives, to drive out the French, he was overtaken by a French frigate from the Isle of France; and in an attack on their factory at Foul Point, May 23, 1786, shot dead, with many of his men, between a small redoubt, which he had thrown up. His wife, whether Polish or Japanese is not certain, who had born him a son, and was at this time pregnant, appears to have been with him, and was probably involved in the fate of his party.—In summing-up the character of this adventurer, Mr. N. declares that he has "not yet seen any thing *against* him which will not bear *two interpretations*, or which has not been written by men who contradict each other, and had an interest in traducing him." Our judgement of him, as we observed before, is formed on his *own* account of his proceedings; and

and we cannot acquit him of many violations of morality and integrity.

Besides the testimony of Capt. King (Cook's last Voyage, vol. II. p. 496, 2d edit.) the public prints of 1772 notice the Count's arrival at Canton in September, 1771. See also what Mr. N. calls an improbable and unfounded account in our vol. XLII. p. 472. 1772.

The drawings of Plates VIII. IX. X. XI. XV. XXVII. were burnt in Mr. Heath's house, and only proofs of the plates saved; but the originals and engraved plates III. IV. XII. XXIII. XXIV. XXV, chiefly views and figures, were irrecoverably lost. The charts of harbours on the coast of Madagascar, plates XXI. XXVI. XXVIII. XXIX. not particularly mentioned in the work, are found in Mr. Dalrymple's Collection from M. d'Apres; and as they do not essentially differ from these engravings, it is probable the Count had them from the same quarter.—Plate II. vol. I. the manner of travelling in sledges. Plate XIII. of the same volume, the order of the Japanese march; and in vol. II. plate XV. the affair of retaliation on the island of Formosa; plate XVII. the cloathing of slaves for sale at Madagascar; plate XVIII. the dress and arms of the natives; plate XXVII. the manner of preparing the Manioc root for bread; have hardly the merit of novelty to help the sale of the book: the last of these plates may be seen in Asley's Collection of Voyages, vol. II. p. 98, from Brice's Voyages to Bissago and the Isle of Bourbon, in Labat. Others more conversant in books of travels may possibly discover other conformities.

170. *Considerations on the Expediency of revising the Liturgy and Articles of the Church of England; in which Notice is taken of the Objections to that Measure, urged in Two late Pamphlets. By a Consistent Professor.*

THE Considerer, taking the ground before gone over by the author of *Hints to the New Association*, which, he says, are ascribed to "a layman of high rank," and of which see our vol. LVIII. p. 893, undertakes to answer, in a general way, the two writers who opposed themselves to him, in *A Vindication of the Doctrines and Liturgy of the Church of England, and An Apology for the Liturgy and Clergy of the Church of England* (vol. LX. p. 241), being afraid "to trust himself to answer them more circumstantially, lest he should thereby be betrayed into the

"adoption of petulant and imperious
"diction, into the use of rude and of-
"fensive sentiment." He defines an
established religion to be "that the doc-
trines and rites of which are taught
and admitted by men who are paid
for their services by the state, or civil
magistrates; i. e. by persons executing
the will of the majority of the mem-
bers composing any civil society, out
of a general fund, to which all the
members of the community are equally
obliged to contribute their share, or a
fund belonging exclusively to the
state, in which individuals have no
property, and to which they contri-
bute nothing. To the first sort of
fund may be referred the general tax
raised on the whole community for
the maintenance of the ministers of
religion in different states, both of
Europe and America;—to the second
may be referred tithes. The church,
or the state, for the purpose of main-
taining the church, has as old and as
equitable a title to the titheable pro-
perty of all the lands subject to the
payment of tithes as the owners of
the lands have to the lands them-
selves." A church establishment thus
taken for granted, "whether it would
be most productive of the public good
for the magistrates to pay the teachers
of one religion, or of more than one,
is a great political question, concern-
ing which, men of the deepest judg-
ment will be divided; and I humbly
think it does not admit a positive de-
cision either way." To us it appears
to admit of no difficulty; for every re-
ligion must be true or false: there can
be but one true religion, but there may
be innumerable false ones. Should it
be said they all agree in fundamentals,
their difference in corruptions, and de-
parture from the simplicity and purity
of the true one, would be a sufficient
plea for not supporting them publicly.
Popery and Protestantism have each
Christianity for their basis; and it has
been said that Mahometanism has bor-
rowed much from the Gospel. But
would the deepest politician affirm, that
these three several systems should be
made the established religion of the
same country, by their ministers receiv-
ing public salaries from the magistrate?
Fetish worship, and all the Gods of
Greece and Rome, may be treated with
the same respect. There would be a
contest between Truth and Error in
every street; from which no good could
arise,

arise, and the great doctrines of Morality would be involved in the mischief. The experiment, we are told, is at this moment making in France, "by abandoning all prepossession in favour of one mode of religion, and paying from the public purse not only Catholic but Protestant teachers of Christianity." How likely this is to succeed, must be left to time to determine. But, if we are not deceived by the latest accounts from that kingdom, it should seem, the national religion is a very ticklish thing, and as likely as any thing to produce a second revolution in the year 1790. Abbé Raynal tells us, the Chinese administration are attached to no doctrine, no sect, nor to any particular mode of religious worship. But from whatever quarter the Abbé got this piece of information, it is believed very little is known in Europe of the religious or civil polity of that empire. The Considerer's latitude of claim for innovation in, and deviation from, the established religion, would justify any thing. But, as he observes at setting out, the multitude of the people are not so prone to change; nor are these changes periodical. As to our ruling powers permitting free discussion of religious subjects, it does not appear that they wish to restrain it; and in France, where it is authorized, what has it produced but visionary extravagance and personal abuse? Even in England are there not places of public worship open for the inculcating every doctrine, from those of the Church of England to those of the New Jerusalem? and it will be well if the latter are not likely to produce a worse effect on the national character than those of the former, be the Athanasian Creed, with all its damnatory clauses, ever so tenaciously enforced. What is said, therefore, in p. 14, that the Trinitarian worship should continue established, on the ground of its being *now* believed, and men be left at full liberty to impugn it as much as they can, amounts to just as much as all the reasoning on the subject of reform we have yet seen does. Such impugnments, when they rise out of the establishment itself, where they are paid for teaching the established doctrine, should, if they have not the virtue to quit it themselves, be at least desired to quit it, and not sell or prostitute their consciences for a piece of bread. The doctrines of the Church are well enough understood to prevent such hypocrisy;

every man who goes to the University knows what subscriptions are required of him, and is at full liberty to decline them. Other professions are open, and perhaps more lucrative than a common curacy. Mr. Lindsey, Dr. Disney, Dr. Jebb, Mr. Wakefield, and others, have found their account in changing sides; and is not the crown of martyrdom a desirable object? Will not men leave house and goods, and wife and children, and follow TRUTH, which will pay them an hundred-fold, and in the world to come life everlasting? Away then with every objection on the part of laity or clergy. Every man in this land of liberty is at full liberty to worship GOD according to the dictates of his own conscience, none making him afraid. There is not, indeed, a rubric or a statute declaring, in so many words, "Believe as you like." The State and the Church are persuaded men will take the liberty of so doing, whether it be granted to them or not; and therefore they leave them to it. There is no more "obstruction to the free and impartial examination of the word of GOD on the minds of all men, or of the clergy," than every master of a family claims, and is allowed, in the choice of his servants, when he prefers those of his own opinion or communion to those of a different one; and would any man have the contrary enacted by authority of Parliament?—If particular doctrines drive men from the established church, let them worship in some other of the many temples with which the capital and every county or market town abounds: but let them not make the Athanasian Creed, or the Doctrine of the Trinity, an excuse for neglecting such worship, and encouraging others to do the same, who perhaps may hold different opinions about the propriety and decency of public worship. Let them not go, one to his farm, another to his merchandize, a third to Newmarket, a fourth to a public hunt, a fifth to his mistress, on a Sunday, because the Church of England will not reform her liturgy. "All men," says our author, "may be assured, that, if they obey the Gospel, they will attain eternal life." This is undeniably true; but *faith* must be the groundwork of *practice*.

171. *Sermons on various Subjects.* By George Walker, F.R.S. Minister of a Congregation of

of Protestant Dissenters in Nottingham. In Two Volumes.

IT is not often that sermons, to the amount of two octavo volumes, are offered to the publick by the dissenting ministers. Mr. Walker, whose great "abilities are only equalled by the amiableness of his manners," as we are told in p. 289, has been encouraged in this publication by a numerous and respectable list of subscribers. The subjects of these thirty-three discourses are, Self-concealment, 2 Sam. xii. 7; Discontent, 1 Kings xxi. 4, 5; Piety essential to a good Character, 1 Tim. iv. 7; Piety founded in Human Nature, Deut. iv. 29; the Encouragement of Piety and Virtue, Ps. lxxiii. 1; Disgrace of the Christian Name, James xi. 7; History and Character of Judas, Matt. xxvii. 3, 4, 5; Crime and Punishment of the Jewish Nation, Matt. xxvii. 25; Parable of the rich Man and Lazarus, Luke xvi. 22, 23; Excellence and Blessedness of Charity, Matt. xxv. 40; Charity is eternal, 1 Cor. xiii. 8; Friendship, Prov. xvii. 17; Duty and Character of Prayer, Col. iv. 2; Happiness of being with Christ, John xii. 26; Parental Duty, Gen. xviii. 19; the Revelation of the last Judgement, Rom. ii. 16; Well-doing the universal Law, Gen. iv. 7; Duty and Character of a National Soldier, Neh. vi. 21. It is impossible for our limits to admit extracts from every book which passes under our review; suffice it to commend the simplicity and plainness of these discourses; in which, if there be any thing objectionable, it is the recapitulation at the head of each discourse, where more than one has been delivered on the same subject; a method proper enough after the interval of some hours, or, it may be, of some days, but by all means to be kept out of sight in a publication. Here and there the preacher degrades his subject, and suffers himself to sink below it; as in vol. II. p. 193; speaking of the happiness of being with Christ, he has this passage: "The sight of a triumphal patriot, of the deliverer of his country from bondage, or some cruel sporter, and who has carried his glorious conquest by arduous and painful exertions, will empty towns and villages; and the transient view of him will be a tale for every spectator to tell his children, to be remembered by himself to the last hour of life: but what is this to the constant view and the friendship of Him in comparison of whose goodness all the benefits of

"man to man are but as the well-meant officiousness of a child?" Neither the comparison nor the language is well supported.

The last sermon in the set was preached Jan. 2, 1779, at the *High Church* in Hull, before the Nottinghamshire militia, on the delivery of the colours to the regiment. The preacher observes, that "the British Empire, if it had wrought the piety of the New Testament into its political constitution with as much care as the Romans did their mistaken superstitions, it would, even this, have *dazzled* the Roman splendour: by a valour irresistible, by a justice incorruptible, but an humanity that embraced all, it would have conquered and blessed the world; conquered the mind by diffusing the lights of true religion and the divine principles of free government, wherever its commerce should have extended, or its arms made impression, and blessed a world by holding forth and participating the best interests of man to every nation of the earth. It is a notion as impolitic as it is vicious, that religion is not to be looked for in a British soldier; in him who, of all others, ought to have the most because he would have the best, because what he would learn of it in this enlightened land would do him the most honour, surround his heart with the most generous cheerfulness, and lift him to the noblest deeds." . . .

"Men of the world, whose little and abject souls can feel no charity but that of self, nor taste any joy beyond the gratification of their own pampered lusts, may laugh at this romantic virtue" [*love of our country*, or, as Mr. W. writes it, *love of country*], "begotten *ferfooth* upon some idle dreamer in his closet, and having no existence in active life but as the unmeaning decoration of a popular harangue. But History lies, or greater men by far than they have acted from it in the most perilous encounters: the very elevation and power which they abuse sprang from the patriotisms of their dishonoured ancestors; their country's greatness, in whose spoils they riot, issued from this fairy dream; their falling country still subsists by no other bond; and when the spirit shall be generally gone, themselves and their dissolved country shall sink into insignificance, disorder, and ruin. Half-taught philosophers, and half-

"made

made Christians, in whom a life of private and public profligacy has stifled this generous expansion of soul, may reprobate it as the narrowness of a Christian's heart, as unfriendly to their equal and universal good-will which the New Testament would inspire; but while Jesus Christ, who came from the Father of the Universe, bids us love all mankind, God, who has assigned to us our place amongst men, has left to most of us no *visible expression of a Christian benevolence* than the ardent and affectionate love of our country. *Our country is the whole world to us; we meet with our fellow-citizens, and our fellow-citizens only, in our walk through life; and if not to them, to no other shall we exercise the enlarged charity of the Gospel.* This is permitted to us; and he who cheerfully answers to this humanity will find no reluctance in extending it to a fellow-creature, from whatever land he comes to him. No! it is no vision of the cloister; it is no narrower of the heart: it is the Spirit of the *friendly* God, within us; it is the *gravity* of the moral world; and if it were not found in the bulk of the community, every political building would humble, like a baseless fabric, to the ground. I trust I speak to Englishmen, who feel for their country's honour; and, as they love their fellow-creatures, their families, and their God, love their country, with whose prosperity all these endearing interests are interwoven. But you will say, the love of country is common to the rude as well as to the civilized, to the slave of a despot as to him who has been nursed in the mild lap of English Liberty. Yes! it is; but by no means to an equal degree, nor so as to inspire the soul with the same kindly warmth, nor animate to the same heroic deeds; because country is not of equal value to all. The wretch, whose mind is lowered and debased by slavery, has nothing that he can balance against life; and this in trying encounters he will preserve by every base compliance and cowardly retreat. But he who has known the blessing of free and equal law, if this must perish, with a manly indignation will *say his* *into the bargain*; he will face Death in every ugly form, if he may but repel the tyrant's blow, and leave to his children that boon without which

they had better not have been born. Hence the better soul which animates an English soldier and seaman, which has furnished to them for ages, under princes weak and timid, as well as wise and brave, that intrepid, that enterprising, that *unyielding* spirit, which no nation besides has shewn in every encounter, because not drawing from the same liberal source. Every Englishman feels that his property, his home, his thought, his speech, are his own, controuled by no lordly superior; that he can walk on God's earth with as erect a countenance as the proudest man that breathes; that he *bows* only to the law, to which the greatest bow; that he enjoys an equal protection from injury, and if he but *deeds his best to title and wealth, it is a matter of grace and favour.* This is the consequence which lifts a Briton above other men: he feels himself to be a man such as God made him, and not degraded by human violence and wicked policy; he feels, with Nehemiah, that it were a shame for such a man as he to flee; and still he meets an enemy who stands upon the same ground, who is of the same consequence in the world of God, a British army and a British navy is, and must be, unconquerable."

Mr. Walker has before published *The Doctrine of the Sphere, in Six Books*, and has ready for press, *A Treatise on Conic Sections, in which the Three Sections are derived from one common Principle, and the Properties which are common to each deduced from their common Genesis to a greater Extent than in any Author who has derived them from the Cone*; but the decline of mathematical taste is a great discouragement to his publishing it, — unless he was sure of a subscription to indemnify him.

172. *The London Medical Journal. Vol. X. For the Year 1789. Part III. 8vo.*

ARTICLE I. *Some Observations on the Medicinal Effects of the Lichen Islandicus and Arnica Montana. Communicated, in a Letter to Samuel Foart Simmons, M.D. E.K.S. by Alexander Crickton, M.D.*

These observations relate to two remedies at present but little known to the medical practitioners of this island; and, as the author writes from his own experience of their effects, what he says on the subject has a peculiar claim to our attention. What has principally induced

induced him to communicate these observations to the learned editor of the Journal, it seems, is, that in a celebrated work on the *Materia Medica*, which has lately made its appearance (Dr. C. we imagine, alludes to Dr. Cullen's treatise), and in which we might naturally have expected an account of every thing new on the subject, no mention whatever is made of the *Lichen Islandicus*; and for an account of the *Arnica Montana* the reader is referred entirely to the account given of it by Dr. Collin, of Vienna. But as, in Dr. Crichton's opinion, Professor Collin has endeavoured to raise too high expectations of this medicine, and has ascribed to it too extensive and general powers, our author has been anxious to prevent any disappointment, which might otherwise be experienced in the use of it, by stating the opinions of other physicians concerning it, and relating what he himself has had occasion to witness of its effects. For his observations on these subjects we must refer our medical readers to the work itself, in which they will find much valuable information.

ART. II. Observations on a Disease consequent to transplanting Teeth. By Mr. George Spence, *Dentist to His Majesty.*

The disease which is the subject of this ingenious essay is that which arises after the transplanting of teeth, and which has hitherto only appeared (as Mr. Hunter expresses it) "in consequence of two living parts being brought into contact;" for the disease has never yet been seen to follow the insertion of a dead tooth: but although, in several instances, such a disease has arisen in consequence of transplanting a living one, yet those, it is observed, are few when compared with the number of teeth transplanted.

Mr. Spence observes, that the transplanting of teeth is not a new operation, as has been commonly supposed, or restricted to this country. He has found it mentioned by *Ambrose Paré*; and it is practised, we are told, at this time by the most eminent dentists upon the Continent.

Eight instances of the disease in question are related. The first of these was under the direction of the author's father; the others, he tells us, have occurred to him in the course of twelve years, in his own practice.

In the course of the paper this ingenious dentist professes to lay before his readers every thing that has fallen under

his observation relative to the symptoms, progress, and cure of this curious disease, which has of late, in no small degree, excited the attention, and divided the opinions, of some of our most eminent physicians and surgeons.

ART. III. Remarks on Febrile Contagion. By Mr. James Lucas, *one of the Surgeons of the General Infirmary at Leeds, and Member of the Corporation of Surgeons in London.*

These remarks on the contagion of fevers are so deserving the attention of readers of every class, that we think we cannot do better than to give them in the author's own words.

"From a strict examination of registers, as well as from common observation, it is evident that no disease whatever, the plague excepted, has proved so destructive to this island as the small-pox: and, from an idea that infection diffuses itself through the air of a town or country, attempts to check contagious diseases have been not only much neglected, but even discouraged. It has been proved, however, by many satisfactory observations, that contagion is more frequently spread by contact with the patient, or infected apparel, than by a morbid state of the air; and hardly any one, perhaps, would venture to deny the importance of a plan for stopping the progress of febrile infection, although the neglect of promoting such a plan is very obvious; so true it is, that the most valuable discoveries, instead of being received with gratitude, have often the prejudices of mankind, for a length of time, to combat before they become generally adopted.

"There is no febrile contagion so well understood as that of the small-pox, nor any country where the means of preventing its fatality have been more successfully employed than in this island. However sanguine it may appear, I have, with my worthy and intelligent friend Dr. Haygarth, little doubt that the disorder might be so far eradicated as never to prevail, except when imported from some other country. Such power of managing one febrile infection might lead us, by equal caution, to check the ravages of other disorders, which spread their baneful influence without controul. Infectious fevers, by being chiefly confined to the poorer class, often prevail for a length of time without exciting much alarm, or without their fatality being attended to; but should a few in higher rank receive the infection, then it is described in most exaggerated terms. Yet it is almost impossible to prevent something being brought, or some person coming from an infected house, when such complaints are very prevalent, so that the danger becomes general. Our utmost endeavours, therefore, should be exerted to prevent the spreading of such fatal diseases, especially as the contagion may often be more

more under management than has been generally supposed.

"Unable to succeed in promoting measures similar to the benevolent plan which has for several years been established at Chester, I have contented myself with occasionally practising Dr. Haygarth's rules; and have also recommended the practice to my acquaintance, should the small-pox become prevalent in their neighbourhood. Knowing that one of the gentlemen alluded to, who is a clergyman, had not only taken much pains to establish such a plan, but had received from it much satisfaction, I requested him to transmit to me a narrative of his proceedings, which I shall beg leave here to insert.

"In the month of May, 1786, I was informed by the woman who nursed a child of mine, that the small pox had just begun to appear in a poor family not far distant from her house. I desired the family neither to associate with their neighbours, nor to permit any one who had not had the small-pox to come near them; and I also called upon every family in the village to request that they would be equally careful not to have any communication with the infected house. My directions were as punctually followed as I could have expected; but the disorder proved fatal to one out of two children in that family. A child resident under the same roof, and a young girl who imprudently visited the infected corpse, were the only persons who caught the infection, which I attribute to the precautions used.

"In October, 1787, I was informed that a child had been a day or two before brought from a distant village extremely ill with the small-pox. By an equal attention to Dr. Haygarth's instructions, every person escaped the contagion, except a little child in the same habitation, although it was a public-house, and in the center of the village. In the beginning of December following, I heard that the small-pox was very rife in a neighbouring town, as well as in some adjacent villages; to one of which I was told a parishioner of mine was gone to nurse her grandson, who was dangerously ill with the small-pox. I was much alarmed lest the disorder should be brought amongst us, and thereby defeat a general inoculation, which I intended to offer the ensuing Spring.

"Soon after, I was informed that the boy was dead, and that his nurse was expected home, where there were three children who had not yet had the small-pox, and who were also intended to partake of the proposed inoculation. I objected to any of the family conveying my instructions to the place where the disorder prevailed, although I found them desirous of using every precaution; but I requested that the nurse should, upon her return, put off the cloaths she might then wear, at a relation's house,

where there was no person capable of being infected; that her linen should be cautiously washed; and the rest of her apparel futigated, and exposed to the air. By all these precautions being cheerfully complied with, I had the satisfaction to find that no one caught the infection.

"In the month of March we were again distressed by a neighbour's child being brought from a distant school with a very malignant kind of small-pox, which soon proved mortal; yet, except two children in the same family, every one escaped being infected, although a person had taken his two children into a room where one of the patients was, with a view for them to take the disorder. From the information you had given me, I was in hopes the patient was not so far advanced in the disease as to communicate infection, which proved to be the case, and the young folks were inoculated a few weeks after.

"I had no sooner taken down the names of such children as offered for inoculation, than I was requested by several persons to extend the same privilege throughout the parish. As such a plan exceeded my intended limits, I acquainted a noble Lord with my proceedings, who immediately approved what had been done, and, in the most polite manner, requested that he might be allowed to be at the sole expence of executing a scheme which every family to whom he had applied had, not many years before, peremptorily refused.

"Notwithstanding the unfavourable appearance of some of the children, including a few private patients, near eighty were inoculated, without even any apparent danger; whilst two out of five who caught the natural infection died. As I had three of my own children inoculated by the gentleman who undertook the general inoculation, and at the same time, I became not a little anxious that no want of success should happen from any failure in enforcing the necessary directions. Experience demonstrated the advantage of some person exhorting himself in admonition as well as caution. I cannot too strongly solicit a similar attention in the clergy, or principal persons of either town or country, being fully persuaded that, if such a mode was generally adopted, the most happy consequences would ensue; the lives and future health of the rising generation would be greatly preserved; the malignant effects of the disease would be so far moderated as to render it as little dreaded as other complaints; if even hopes might not be entertained of eradicating it from our island."

"This gentleman, in whose relation the greatest confidence may be placed, having no idea of a corpse being likely to retain infection, at first failed to extend his admonitions so far; otherwise, in all probability, one, out of the only two at that time infected, might

might have escaped. In this case the corpse remained in the same room as before death; therefore it is as probable the infection might have been taken from approaching some part of the clothes, which are allowed to be more contagious than the body; and hence arises the necessity of using means to prevent future infection from what has been used about a patient in the small-pox.

"When we reflect on the circumstance of the disease having broke out, not only in the center of the village, but also in a house much frequented, the success of his second attempt is as satisfactory as the benevolent author of the preventive means could have wished. In a former letter, from the same clergyman, he told me that he met with a disappointment at this time, as he had expected that his being able to point out the good effects of his first attempt would have been a sufficient argument with his parishioners to have produced a future cheerful compliance with his regulations; but finding this not to be the case, he had recourse to the reminding them of the loss that must be sustained by parents who, at that season of the year, should be detained from the harvest to nurse their children in the small-pox. This argument was no sooner made use of than universally attended to by a satisfactory compliance. His diligence a few months after not only proves his persuasion of the advantage, but also the power, of checking contagion from being communicated under very unpromising circumstances. It also appears that his practice had a most unexpected and happy consequence in disposing persons, hitherto inimical to an improved method, to become earnest petitioners for its benefits. It may be remarked, that not one of the families would previously assent to a general inoculation, although, afterwards, such a salutary scheme met with universal approbation. A strong proof is also exhibited of the great utility arising from occasional general inoculation, both in point of additional security, and also in not communicating natural infection, as no one was found to have caught the disorder from any of the inoculated patients." (To be continued.)

173. *Christian Vigilance considered, in a Sermon preached at the Baptist Chapel in Taunton, on the Lord's Day, after the sudden Removal of the learned and reverend Robert Robinson, by Joshua Toulmin, M. A. To which is added, some Account of Mr. Robinson and his Writings.*

THE text is Mark xiii: 34—37; and it is handled in the usual manner. One extract may suffice: "This advice," says Mr. T. "is always seasonable:—
"If one season, above another, can render it peculiarly proper, it is the present, when powerful baits and snares beset our virtue, and it is open to an

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"attack from almost every quarter.—
"The season of a *general election*, on the eve of which we are, is perhaps more fatal to every good principle, and to every virtuous practice, than almost any other. It calls, therefore, for peculiar circumspection and caution, that we may preserve the integrity of our minds, the sobriety of our manners, and the benevolence of our temper. Let us be on our guard that party animosities do not destroy the tranquillity of our breasts, and fix in them rancour and resentment; that an eagerness to carry our point do not betray us into unfair and dishonourable measures; and that views of gain neither corrupt our principles nor our conduct. All the advantages and indulgences of such a time are only transient and temporary. But it is a most serious consideration, that the effects which a compliance with its temptations may have on the mind, and on our moral and spiritual state, may be of lasting consequence; or, on the other hand, that this season itself, as has been often the case, may be shortened to individuals by the unexpected stroke of mortality."

Mr. Robinson was born at Swafham, co. Norfolk, of a respectable family, for outward circumstances. His great-grandfather, Mr. Shelly, of Jesus College, vicar of All Saints, Cambridge, was a puritan preacher. His father died when he was young; and his grandfather, Robert Wilkin, of Mildenhall, co. Suffolk, gent. having never been reconciled to his daughter's marriage, cut him off with half a guinea. His uncle, a substantial farmer, took him home, and placed him under the Rev. Mr. Brett, a clergyman at Scarning, intending him for the church. At about 15, or 16, he became a follower of Mr. Whitfield, which provoked his uncle to discard him, and he was for a few years one of Mr. Whitfield's preachers, in which connexion he married very young, and became, on conviction, a Dissenter and a Baptist. He was invited, at the age of 23 (1759), to a congregation of Protestant Dissenters at Cambridge, consisting of 34 members, who could only raise him 31. 6s. a quarter. He settled with this Baptist congregation in *Stone-yard* as their pastor, 1761; and in 1774, the congregation, including children and servants, consisted of 1000 souls: and in 1764 they were

were able to rebuild their meeting-house. For near twelve years after this settlement he was involved in great difficulties, having a wife and ten children, and an aged mother, to support. He lost a daughter at 18, 1788, of a decline. Among his hearers were many members of the University, Dr. Randall, the music professor, Palmer, Hammond, Tyrwhitt, Freind, &c. At the desire of the town and gown he set up a Lord's-day evening lecture, at which it was supposed near 200 gownsmen generally attended. He fer up lectures, occasional or stated, at six in the evening, five in the morning, or two in the afternoon, in the villages adjoining to Cambridge*, and is supposed to have had at each 2900 hearers. His manner of preaching, though familiar and striking, was sensible and practical, adapted to convey to the minds of his uninformed hearers the most useful instructions, with enlarged and rational views of religion. Some of his neighbours, suspecting his orthodoxy, endeavoured to alienate the affections of his people; but his declaration, both public and private, was, that he left the Church of England for liberty, and he *would be free*. Having qualified as a dissenting-minister, 1765, by taking the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, and abjuration, and subscribed his name as the articles direct, he afterwards repented of it. His first publication was a translation of a few of Saurin's Sermons, 1770. *Arcana; or, the Principles, of the late Petitions to Parliament; in Eight Letters to a Friend on Candour in Controversy; on Uniformity in Religion; the Right of Private Judgment; Civil Magistracy; Innovation; Orthodoxy; Persecution, and Sophistry*, 1774. He translated Saurin's *Sermons on the Attributes and Truth of Revelation*, 1775, 2 vols. 8vo.; a third volume, *On the Doctrine of Christianity*, 1777; a fourth, *On Christian Morality*, 1784; and the fifth on various subjects, 1784. *A Lecture on becoming Behaviour in Religious Assemblies*, 1773. *The History and Mystery of Good Friday*, 1777. *The Nature and Necessity of early Piety*, a Sermon, 1777. *Plan of Lectures on the Principles of Nonconformity*, 1778. Translation of Claude's *Essay on the Composition of a Sermon*, 1779, 2 vols. 8vo. *Christian Doctrine of Ceremonies*, 1780. *General Doctrine of Toleration applied to free Communion*, 1781. *The Kingdom of Christ not of this World*, a

Sermon, preached at Bristol, 1781. *The Sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures, a Sermon, preached at Salter's Hall*, 1782. *A Political Catechism*, 1782. *A Discourse addressed to the Congregation at Maze Pond, Southwark, on chusing Mr. Dore their Pastor*, 1784. *Sixteen Sermons to Christian Assemblies in Villages near Cambridge, with Six Morning Exercises*, 1786. *A Sermon at the Ordination of Mr. Birley, at St. Ives*, 1786. *A Sermon against Slavery*, 1788. Some other pieces are enumerated at the end of Dr. Rees's Sermon, of which hereafter.

His *Plea for the Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ*, 1776, which went through four editions, was his most popular performance; notwithstanding which, he adopted Unitarian sentiments. His principal work, *A History of Baptism and the Baptists*, is printed off in part, and the rest fairly transcribed. "He considered it as connected with the history of the most weighty opinions, which have been stigmatized as anabaptistical errors; such as the right of states to equal and universal civil and religious liberty; the right of all to associate for religious worship at themselves thought proper; the sufficiency of Scripture, and the competency of every individual to judge of its meaning. All the parties into which this people may, in different parts of Europe, have been divided, he conceived might be made to plead the common cause of liberty, the necessity of personal conviction in religion, and the safety and advantage of following its dictates, which might be contrasted with states depopulated by penal sanctions, and churches converted into slaughter-houses by human creeds."

Thus far his Biographer. Mr. R's *General Doctrine of Toleration* endeavours to convince the Baptists that they should admit into their communion such persons as desire admission, on profession of faith and repentance, though they refuse to be baptized by immersion, because they sincerely believe they have been rightly baptized by sprinkling in their infancy. When communion with the Church of Christ is to be regulated by such a Shibboleth, we have our doubts whether there is not an end of Christianity. We see, with concern, that so much has been agitated on the mode of baptism, a rite whose design and efficacy is so clearly stated in Scripture; and from the acquaintance we have with Mr. R's writing

* Which Mr. T, p. 41, calls a city.

ings and spirit, we think ourselves authorized to draw this brief conclusion: that, if Persecution and Oppression have been carried to extremes (which nobody can deny), Liberty and Free Enquiry, or rather the abuse of both, are keeping pace with them; and we do not hesitate to apply this remark to Mr. R's principles, and to those of the National Assembly and new constitution of France. *The History and Mystery of Good Friday*, published thirteen years ago, justifies the application; for if the Non-conformists admit the celebration of the Nativity of our Saviour (though it be true several of them address their sermons on that day chiefly to young persons), how can they refuse their assent to the celebration of his death and passion, the completion of the great design of his coming into the world? As well might they object to commemorate him on the Eucharist.

274. *Reflections on Death: A Sermon on Occasion of the Death of the Rev. Robert Robinson, of Cambridge; delivered at the New Meeting in Birmingham, June 13, 1790; and published at the Request of those who heard it, and of Mr. Robinson's Family. By Joseph Priestley, LL.D. F.R.S.*

"IT will be seen that nothing could have been more unexpected than a call to preach this sermon. But such an opportunity of impressing the minds of my congregation with just sentiments concerning *death* and the proper *business of life*, I thought was not to be neglected; and their partiality prevailed upon me to publish what I composed for their use. It was also a tribute that I thought was due to the memory of a very worthy and a very extraordinary man, though one with whom I had no previous acquaintance.

"As this is not a proper *funeral sermon*, delivered in the presence of Mr. Robinson's family and friends, but was the result of the impressions made at the place where he died, it by no means supercedes such a discourse as is usually given in the place where a deceased minister has preached."

In the sermon, the text of which is Matthew xxiv. 26, the Doctor argues against the fear of *sudden death*, which was the wish both of Mr. Robinson and Dr. Taylor of Norwich, who were both gratified in their wishes. The place, manner, and other circumstances of our death are indifferent. Nor should death be lamented as a certain evil.

"The dread of death," says Dr. P., "is too chiefly nursed by superstition and the too busy imaginations of persons who are too much at their ease, and who mix together things that can never meet. The man who thinks of any thing that takes place after he

has expired, such as his being laid out, the coffin, the funeral ceremonies, the close and dark grave, &c. thinks of what he cannot know any thing of when he is dead. All that he will recollect is, that he shut his eyes on this world, and opened them again (to his apprehension immediately after) at the general resurrection. To him all that is intermediate, be the interval in itself ever so long, will be nothing at all. He will seem to awake from a perfectly sound sleep.

"Death is still less terrible to a *Christian*. To him it must appear to be very improperly called *death*; since it is the gate, or passage, to a new and better *life*. To him it is, therefore, more properly a *transition*. It is a death not to him, but to his pains, infirmities, and imperfections, bodily and mental. And who would not wish to get rid of *them*? It is an exchange of an imperfect for a more perfect state; an exchange of the society (at least occasional society) of the vicious and troublesome, for that of the virtuous and friendly. For heaven is a state into which *nothing unclean can enter*. The *new heavens and the earth* will be the abode of the righteous only. And if the future world, in itself considered, should be no better than the present, would not this circumstance alone make it a heaven to us?

"The change of our *condition* by death may not be so great as we are apt to imagine. As our *natures* will not be *changed*, but only *improved*, we have no reason to think that the *future world* (which will be adapted to our merely improved nature) will be materially different from *this*. And, indeed, why should we ask, or expect, any thing more? If we should still be obliged to provide for our subsistence by exercise, or labour, is that a thing to be complained of, by those who are supposed to have acquired fixed habits of industry, becoming rational beings, and who have never been able to bear the languor of absolute rest, or indolence? Our future happiness is, with much reason, been supposed to arise from an increase of *knowledge*. But if we should have nothing more than the means of knowledge furnished us, as we have here, but be left to our own labour to find it out, is that to be complained of, by those who will have acquired both a *love of truth* and a habit of *inquiring after it*? To make discoveries ourselves, though the search require time and labour, is unspeakably more pleasing than to learn every thing by the information of others. If the *immortality* that is promised to us in the Gospel should not be *necessary* and *absolute*, and we should only have the *certain means* of making ourselves immortal, we should have much to be thankful for. What the Scriptures inform us concerning a future life is expressed in general terms, and often in figurative language. A more particular knowledge of it is wisely concealed from us. In whatever it be that the happiness of heaven consists, as it is the *free gift of God by Jesus Christ*, it will exceed every thing to which

we could, by any virtue of ours, lay a proper claim."

"Mr. Robinson was a wonderful example of a man rising to considerable eminence by his own exertions. His education was no other than that of a grammar-school; and his first serious turn was given to him by the preaching of Mr. Whitfield. But he gradually devoted himself wholly to the work of the ministry among the Baptists; and in the discharge of the duties of it, especially in his labours among the lower ranks of people, he greatly distinguished himself. What you saw and heard of him here would give you no idea of what he had been: for the disorder to which he had been more than a year subject, and which, it is said, was brought on by intemperance, and I may say intemperate, application to study, had weakened his mind, as well as his body, and, as is always the case, much more than he was himself aware of, though he still retained a fluency of speech, and a command of language, that few can boast. When he was in his prime, he used, without any art, or ostentation of oratory, perfectly to command the attention of his audience; and, always speaking *extempore*, he could vary his style and address according to his hearers, in a manner that was truly wonderful. His writings discover equal powers of imagination, and of judgement. His *Sermons preached in the Villages near Cambridge* are remarkable for their plainness and propriety. But at the time that they were composed he had not acquired all the sentiments that he had before he died.

"What most of all distinguished Mr. Robinson was his earnest *love of truth*, and his laborious *search after it*. Educated in Calvinistic principles, he was the greatest part of his life very zealous in the propagation of them. I myself remember hearing him many years ago explaining the Calvinistic doctrine of justification to a crowded and very attentive audience in London. Mr. Lindsey's resignation of his living in the Church of England, and his writings in defence of *Unitarianism*, exciting a good deal of attention, Mr. Robinson published a book intitled, *A Plea for the Divinity of Christ*, one of the most plausible of the treatises on that side of the question, and the only one that Mr. Lindsey thought proper to reply to. For this work Mr. Robinson was very much caressed by the friends of the Established Church; and on this account I believe it was that he had the offer of considerable preferment in the Church of England, which, however, with great magnanimity he rejected.

"Notwithstanding his long attachment to the doctrine of the *Trinity*, yet, continuing to read and think on the subject, he came at length to change his opinion; and before he died he was one of the most zealous *Unitarians* *. The subject of the *divine unity* was

generally uppermost in his mind; and he urged it not only in *season*, but, as you would observe, even *out of season*. Such, also, was his power of persuasion, such the excellence of his character, and the just esteem in which he was held, that, in time, his congregation came almost universally to embrace his opinions, as I was myself informed about a year ago, by one of them, who had himself been a Trinitarian, but who was then an Unitarian.

"Mr. Robinson has long been distinguished as a *writer*; and his zeal as a *disseminator* soon brought upon him the peculiar indignation of the friends of the Establishment. Upon every occasion of any thing being brought before Parliament in favour of the Dissenters, his *Plan of Lectures on the Principles of Nonconformity* (which I would take this opportunity of recommending to you) has never failed to be produced by our enemies, as an evidence of our hostile intentions with respect to the Established Church. But it is no proof of the excellence of that Establishment, that to secure an observer as Mr. Robinson, and who, I believe, had himself been a member of it, should come to think to ill of it. Severe as his censures are, I have no doubt of their being perfectly just; and in matters of *religion* there is certainly no room for *complaisance*. Let every thing of this nature be most rigorously examined, and let it stand or fall by its own merit.

"I would particularly recommend to your imitation Mr. Robinson's exemplary conduct in the education that he gave to his numerous family, not only in religion, but in all branches of useful knowledge; by no means neglecting his daughters. To their understandings his good sense taught him to give the same cultivation as to those of his sons; that is, the highest of which they were capable. Getting over a vulgar and debasing prejudice (that women, being designed for domestic cares, should be taught nothing beyond them), and finding his daughters capable of it, he himself taught them the learned and the modern languages, and he got them instructed by others in mathematics and philosophy. Certainly, the minds of women are capable of the same improvement, and the same furniture, as those of men; and it is of importance that, when they have leisure, they should have the same resource in reading, and the same power of instructing the world by writing, that men have; and that, if they be mothers, they be capable of assisting in the instruction of their children; to which they have generally more opportunity to attend than the fathers."

"ADVERTISEMENT.

"Though this discourse is said to be published at the request of Mr. Robinson's family, it may be proper to observe, that this important change in Mr. Robinson's sentiments was, in some measure, occasioned by my own writings." p. 21, note.

* "I have the happiness to think that this

was only in the letter mentioned in the Preface, which was written even before it was delivered, and therefore by no means implies their approbation of the particulars contained in it. I have since found that some things advanced in it require to be corrected.

“Mr. Robinson was educated under the Rev. Joseph Brett, at Scarning in Norfolk, where the late Mr. Norris, the present Lord High Chancellor, and most of the gentlemen of that county, received the rudiments of learning. There Mr. Robinson was taught the Latin, Greek, and French languages; and he was a great favourite with his master, on account of his ‘large capacity, uncommon genius, and refined taste;’ which were the words his master used when speaking of him at twelve years of age. He added, that ‘he expected great honour from him in future life.’ This was when Mr. Robinson was intended for the church; and it does not appear that he was ever engaged in business.”

“Though there is no doubt of Mr. Robinson having been an Unitarian, and of the greater (and especially the younger) part of his congregation having become so, during his ministry, it was not the consequence of his preaching the Unitarian doctrine openly, but in an incidental, but such as proved to be the most effectual, manner. What is said of his sentiments and conduct in this discourse was suggested chiefly by what was seen of him at Birmingham.”

Is not this Advertisement an apology for *hasty* writing?

175. *Two Sermons, preached at Cambridge, on the Lord's Day, June 17, 1790, on Occasion of the Death of the late Rev. Robert Robinson; with a Catalogue of his Publications. By Abraham Rees, D.D. F.R.S.*

THE motto of the preceding discourse might have been,

“In doubt I liv'd, in doubt I die,

“And stand prepar'd the vast abyss to try,

“And undismay'd expect eternity.”

The present are made-up of cold blooded reasoning, which, it may be feared, will have little influence on the dread of dissolution implanted in mankind.—How small is the number of those who can meet death with Christian fortitude! for how few have let the life of Christian consistency! When all is done and said, the fear of death will subject to bondage the lives of the best of us; those who do not studiously refuse to think on it, as well as of those who think of it *superstitiously*. When the firmest faith in Christianity has established immortality, Human Nature will shrink back from dissolution, whether that immortality is instant happiness or misery on the separation of soul and body, or there be

an intermediate state previous to the general judgment. Dr. Rees, speaking of this great and interesting event, observes, “although the account is personal, and every one must answer for himself at the period of final retribution, yet it will extend to every social relation which they have sustained; and those who have discharged the duties resulting from those relations with integrity will review and recognise them with pleasure. The distinctions of society, as far as they pertain to the present state, will be abolished, but they will not be overlooked, at this period. It will be known to individuals themselves, and also to others who are witnesses of the process and patience of the future judgment, and will be capable of approving its rectitude, what station every one has occupied, what connexions he has formed,” &c. &c. We wish to know, and we ask for information, how this is to be reconciled with our Lord's declaration, that “in the resurrection they neither marry nor are given in marriage, but are as the angels?” and whether here be not *one* relation entirely disannulled? It may be too much to draw the inference against all other relations; but we have often wished for an illustration of that question, conceiving that consciousness which is essential to future existence, and to a state of retribution, is, in greater measure, employed about the discharge of relative and social duties than in speculative and theoretical opinions; and that, to have made a good father, master, husband, and friend, is a better title to a crown of glory than to have set nations together by the ears, under pretence of restoring them to their liberties and rights.

Dr. Rees has entered fully, and with great candour, into the character of Mr. Robinson, who set out a Methodist, and continued one till he could make nothing of them; then settled with the Independents; then turned Baptist; and in the last stage of his life, Unitarian. For this changeable, this levelling principle in religion and politics, have three dissenting ministers, of different persuasions, concurred in panegyrising Mr. R. whom his own labours and writings would hardly have raised above the limits of the town and county of Cambridge. “As a preacher,” says the Doctor, “Mr. Robinson possessed a great share of popularity; from the fund of his own mind, and with the help

“help of a command of language, for which he was distinguished, and of a self-possession which seldom or never failed him, he always preached without notes. He had accustomed himself, from his youth, to this practice, and he admirably excelled in it. His popularity was at all times very different from that of those who are popular by vociferation, or by ringing perpetual changes on a few words and phrases, to which vulgar error has annexed a charm, and by accommodating themselves to the prejudices and passions of the multitude. Good sense and sound argument, conveyed with a manly and graceful elocution, and in a manner that was singularly calm and gentle, but as singularly interesting and impressive, constituted the popularity of your pastor.” p. 58.

Impartial readers of these four funeral sermons will see how much is endeavoured to be made of their hero. How much can be made of his supposed conversion from Calvinism to Unitarianism may be seen in the passage from Dr. Priestley's discourse, p. 21 and note, before quoted. Dr. Rees, who is more cautious, says, “If he became a strict Unitarian in the modern sense of this appellation, as we have reason to believe was the case, it must have been in consequence of diligent enquiry; and he followed the conviction of his own mind.” p. 61.

176. *The History of the Corporation and Test Acts, with an Investigation of their importance to the Episcopate in Church and State. Addressed to the People of England, and particularly to the County of Suffolk.* By Capel Loft. 1790.

THIS work has gone through the second edition before it came under our consideration. “An address to the common-sense and understanding of the people, on the subject of those excisions from civil offices on the ground of religious opinion, which still remain on our statutes,” Mr. L. thinks, “is certainly an appeal to the competent and proper qualifications,” and “to the authority which ought to be consulted on this question.” We are free to declare our dissent from him, in a persuasion that the majority of the people do not trouble their heads about the question; and, if they did, are not competent to it. We have heard much or late of the MAJESTY of the people,

• Should it not have been majesty?

and we see it enthroned in the full exercise of the most absolute and dreadful despotism in a neighbouring kingdom. When it has decided questions of greater moment better than we doubt it ever will or can, we with to propose the present to its discussion. Till that fortunate moment, we are content to rest it where the people of Suffolk, and the people of England of whom they make a part, have rested it.

177. *Vindication of “Short History of the Corporation and Test Acts.”*

THE *Short History* and *Vindication* are cast in the same mould. The latter is not so much a *vindication* of the former as an abuse of Sir J. Rous, who has, however, earned his election for the county of Suffolk with living colours, maugre the opposition of the Dissenters, whose treacherous friendship cost the candidate for Colchester his seat. Except the reflexions on Mr. Pitt's speech against the repeal of the Test Act, the resolutions, signed by upwards of 2000 persons, at the meeting at Stowmarket, in February last, and the protest, signed by ELEVEN, and the catalogue of publications for the repeal, all the rest of these 40 pages is uninteresting, and might as well have been spared.

178. *Familiar Letters, addressed to the Inhabitants of Birmingham, in Refutation of several Charges, advanced against the Dissenters by the Rev. Mr. Madam, Rector of St. Philip's, in his Sermon, intitled, “The principal Claims of the Dissenters considered.” Preached at St. Philip's Church, on Sunday, February 14, 1790. In Four Parts. By Joseph Priestley, LL.D. F.R.S.*

TO those anonymous correspondents who once a month complain of our partiality to the Established Church, and our warmth against the conduct of the present Dissenters, we beg leave to present the following passages from the second of these letters:

“Since I wrote all the preceding part of this letter, your Clergy (for it has been their measure and not yours, and in the pursuit of it they have consulted their enmity to the Dissenters rather than either their own reason or your interests) have gained their point. After a full discussion of the question before the House of Commons, a great majority appeared against the repeal. The Clergy have had their triumph, and, no doubt, exult in our defeat; nor do we envy them. For we are not in the least discouraged. We know mankind too well to expect that, imposed upon as they have been so long, they will hear

hear the plainest reasons the first or the second time that they are presented to them. Assure yourselves that they will be presented again and again, a fourth, a fifth, and, if necessary, a fiftieth time. We shall give abundant exercise for the talent your Clergy appear to have for invective; and many more inflammatory sermons, such as Mr. Madan's, will be preached and published. We also, while we are able to speak, shall preach, and while the press is open to us, we shall not fail to write, in our own defence; and after a few years more, the nation at large must be stupid indeed, if they do not perfectly understand the subject. And as we are more than ever fully confident that reason, justice, and sound policy are clearly on our side, we have no doubt but that the final decision will be in our favour. We shall even ask more than we have hitherto done, and shall not be refused.

"When we consider how many more friends we have now, that all the influence of a popular King, and all the arts of an insidious Minister are against us (no stone having been left untorn to defeat our application) than we had in the two last reigns, when the Court was uniformly in our favour, we are convinced that liberal sentiments, favourable to our just claims, have gained much ground; and we are confident, from the increasing liberality of the age (the progress of which all the Clergymen in England can no more put a stop to, than they can prevent the sun, after he is risen, from rising to his meridian altitude,) will gain ground more and more. As to the Clergy, we make ourselves perfectly easy about them. For, should the Court once more smile upon us (and Courts, you know, are changeable things), should the Minister of the day only give a single nod, their opposition will vanish as by a charm. It will be like throwing a few drops of Dr. Franklin's oil upon the waves, which will make their troubled waters as smooth as a looking-glass. Mr. Madan may preach again from the same text, *to speak evil of no man, and to be gentle towards all men*; but it will be a very different sermon from that which is now before you, and much more agreeable to the spirit of the Apostle. The Bishops of this reign would, in such a case, instantly become as liberal as those in the last; and as to the inferior Clergy, they would wheel about as quickly as soldiers on a parade, when the word of command was given in the presence of the King in St. James's Park. Indeed, to be consistent with themselves, they must say the higher powers, whatever they are. For the powers that be are ordained of God; and therefore, to resist the power, is to resist the ordinance of God.

"Should the King, like Ahasuerus in the book of Esther, vi. 1, *not be able to sleep*, and call upon one of the lords of his bedchamber to read to him out of the books of the courtiers of

the Kings of England, and should there find who had been the most zealous for the Revolution under King William, for the accession of the House of Hanover, and for the suppression of the rebellions in 1715 and 1745, and who took his part even in a late change of administration, and then enquire *what honour and dignity* (ch. vi. 6) had been done to his friends, and the friends of his family, and learn that, instead of any thing having been done to reward, much had been done to mortify and punish them; that to this very day they had been persecuted by lies and calumnies, as *men whose laws were diverse from those of all other people, and who do not keep the King's laws*, and therefore say, *this is it is not for the King's profit to suffer them* (ch. iii. 8), poor despised Mordecai may be advanced, and some other use be made of the gallows that was erected for him.

"In the mean time, we Dissenters are perfectly satisfied with the uprightness of our views, and the justice of our cause, and shall patiently wait till the nation shall coolly reconsider the question, unless the Clergy, rising as (if they receive no check from above) they naturally will, in their violence against us, should, in order the better to secure the interest of their church, procure a law to *banish* (for they will hardly now think of *burning*) us all; and then, as some of them are now known to boast that they have no Dissenters in their parishes, they may join in one general *Te Deum* that there are none in the nation; and that we are all driven to France or America, where they suppose we shall meet with spirits congenial to our own. If, in consequence of this, as the Dissenters have always been an industrious people, another Birmingham and another Manchester should be established there, they will only rejoice the more, that all the taxes, and all the tithes, then perhaps doubled, will be paid cheerfully by the *genuine sons of the Church*; and that their pockets will be no more contaminated with the fees of Dissenters. Then will Church and State congratulate each other, and be as sociable and happy as the *two kings of Brentford*, dreading no *gunpowder*, real or metaphorical.

"With respect to your interests as a trading nation, and the several *articles of your manufacture*, what are they, compared to the *articles of religion*? Any one of the thirty-nine is of more value than an hundred of those in your invoices. The Church is even before the King, and the King, no doubt, before his Subjects. Let the Church, therefore, that is, the Clergy, be by all means gratified in the first place, the King in the next; and you, the People, keeping your proper order, in the last.

"The zeal of your Clergy for the Church may be best estimated by the sacrifices they make to it; and I can shew you that, in order to prevent the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, which they consider as necessary

necessary to the security of the Church, they have sacrificed a thing of far more value to them than their temporal interest. For they have thought the cause so good, that it deserved to be promoted at the expence even of *truth*. You will also see, by the account which I shall give you of their conduct, that mere zeal for the Church is not the whole of their merit. They have shewn great *ability* in the management of their affairs, and are as fit for ministers of state as for the service of the church.

"Thinking it of some consequence to their purpose, that some Dissenters, whose names are known to the publick (so that it might be imagined that their sentiments would be those of some considerable number at least of the body to which they belonged) should be represented as factious men, and enemies to Government in church and state, they sent, too late to be discovered and counteracted, to every member of parliament, and to all the bishops, a *printed paper* (a copy of which I have in my hands) containing *Extracts from the Preface to my Letters to Mr. Burn*, so disposed and mutilated as to give a very unfair view of my real principles and conduct; and of this paper a most important use was made by Mr. Burke in the course of the debate, raising the indignation of the House against me, and the Dissenters in general, as being supposed to avow sentiments equally violent with myself."

If these expressions deserve any other names than Illiberality and Scurrility, the weapons of disappointed Resentment, or if they answer the purposes for which they are circulated, we confess ourselves incompetent to judge of language or mankind. We can only hope they are the language of a few hot-headed leaders, and not of the body of Dissenters at large. We have lately reviewed a very different picture both of them and their ministers, about fifty years ago (see *Letters to and from Dr. Doddridge*, p. 644); and having since perused the *Life* of one of the most eminent and amiable of them (Orton's *Life of Dr. Doddridge*), during that period, and looked into his private notes and reflexions, and we are shocked to conceive how different would be those of the modern ministers, could they be laid before the public eye. We should find *Heresy* assuming the guise of *Truth*, *Treason of Liberty*, *Anarchy*, of *Patriotism*, and a busy intermeddling in the concerns of other nations substituted to the love of our country. The "life and progress of *Religion* in the soul" would now be changed into the rise and progress of political Faction, undisguised Republicanism, avowed Contempt of the funda-

mental principles of the English Constitution. Our youth are directed abroad to see the horrid scenes realized which they are taught to wish for at home; and are inspired by their pastors and teachers with the same intolerant spirit against the Church of England and the Church of Rome. If there are not the prominent features of the writings of the Dissenters of the present day, avowed and gloried in through every pamphlet they have written, not only we reviewers, but all who read them, must be blind and stupid. "If I be absolutely determined never more to correct my child, and wish he should *know* my resolution, I burn the rod. If I keep it, I certainly do it with the idea that, 'some time or other, it may be wanted,'" says Dr. Priestley, in the fifth of these familiar letters, p. 7. We trust our rulers, who have both the *rod* and the *staff* in their own hands, will keep them there, and make the same moderate use of both they have hitherto done. The Doctor, in the same page, states the three claims, which he calls ALL, that he makes for the Dissenters; but he takes care to add, they are "distinct from those improvements which he imagines might still be made in the laws relating to religion in this country," try, after every thing we can wish for "as Dissenters shall be granted;" and then charges Mr. Madan with stigmatizing the claims of the Dissenters as absolutely endless. He allows, pp. 9 and 13, the "whole body of them formerly, and a great proportion of them at present, and even Mr. Fox, who repeatedly defended them, approve of an establishment; and since it cannot be that of *their own* religion, they think the present may do as well as any other;" but *he* and *many* others are of a different opinion. "If men are not to interpose their authority in matters of religion, they ought to refrain not only from making articles of faith, and rules of *moral conduct*, to bind the consciences of men, which they allow to be within the province of God only, but they ought not to enforce any decrees of men respecting religion by civil penalties." It is no new discovery of Dr. Priestley, that Christ nor his Apostles did not make a civil establishment of Christianity; but it is as certain an axiom, that neither did they set up Christianity against the established policy of any state. But Dr. P., p. 16, denies the use of religion with respect

respect to society; when all his reading must have shewn him that every society in the world had religion for the foundation of its laws; and the great numbers of people without any religion at all are restrained by the fear of such laws. The argument he alleges, p. 21, for every parish being left to its own liberty, and every man to give his tithes to whatever Christian minister he pleases, to be chosen and dismissed according to his own judgement of his character and behaviour, is a melancholy proof how little the Doctor knows, or chooses to acknowledge, about the reciprocal conduct of congregations and their ministers. Many of the latter, of unexceptionable characters, would have through the caprice of the former, and meeting-houses would be multiplied in every parish. The wiser and wealthier would say, we want not to be taught, and would leave the teacher to the inability of the uninstructed poor, who would learn of their betters to despise the parsons. Let us see if the choice of ministers of religion in France will be better directed. It is well known, however the Doctor conceals it, that there are creeds and establishments among the Dissenters. The Doctor's arguments prove too much; and he might as well say, what he certainly means, that the present established system of civil polity is as productive of evil as the civil establishment of religion. Let him candidly answer, if the teachers of religion in his own way could be supported in the town of Birmingham by the *voluntary contributions* of 5,000 out of 70,000? Is it not more than probable that the 65,000, who, if left to their free votes, would undoubtedly bid the 5,000 pay for their own religion, if they chose to have any, would as readily bid them pay their own taxes and contributions to the support and defence of civil government, if they chose to have any? We do not hesitate a moment to believe both cases would happen. The Methodists, whose company the Doctor prefers in this and the next world to that of the dignified and benefited clergy, whom he is repeatedly sending to the devil, are not, we believe, of that party. If the Americans wisely avoid every thing like the ecclesiastical part of our constitution (p. 35) how came they by BISHOPS?

Letter VIII. contains a curious detail of the Doctor's *unpopularity* among the Dissenters for the *violence* of his writings. How many of them with he had

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never expressed his sentiments on political points. He tells us he is ready to arm his followers in defence, not of the *man*, but the *king*. But does not this imply that he will *choose the king*, though he wishes to be understood that he is so far from being a republican; that he will support a king. And this mode of reasoning he applies to a *minister*, condemning Mr. Pitt, and applauding Mr. Fox, though the one has honestly declared he will not give his support to the claims and designs of the Dissenters; and the other as honestly told them, at the London Tavern, that he owed them no thanks—but that his support was to the general cause. In all that Dr. P. says about obnoxious and dangerous acts continuing in force, he deals, as in every other topic of these Letters, in general declamation, and now and then a flash of what he calls *wit*, poor enough! He might as well say, while the witch-act was in force every old woman was liable to be swum, to the hazard of her life, forgetting how ready the Legislature was to take her part. Abstract propositions will not suit the manufacturers, however they may inflame the French mob with arms in their hands, and lantern-trons at command. Observe the importance assumed by Dr. P: "Bishop Horsley should not have written about the Dissenters till he had known them better than he does; and Mr. Madan should not have copied after him till he had read what *MYSELF* and others have replied to him," p. 20. "If the Bishop and the Rector are to measure the Dissenters by this their doughty champion, the most superficial perusal of his writings would have authorised them to draw the conclusions they have drawn. And what does his Dissertation on the Sects of Dissenters prove, but that the Dissenters are a body made up of a motley medley of sectaries; and who regards an *anonymous* correspondent of Dr. P. more than of any other person? Every man of consequence in his own eyes, or those of the publick, has his parasites. Dr. P. can distinguish, and should be ashamed of them. But Dr. P. aims to be the head of a party; and if that party are ashamed of him he will be his own parasite. Thus his controversial writings are, in his *OWN opinion*, calculated to assert and vindicate very important truths, p. 27. Even his 5th of November sermons, the only sermons in which he touches on politics, do

"not

"not tend to exasperate his hearers against their neighbours of the Establishment, but to make all due allowance for the prejudices of their education." What poor uneducated creatures are the members of the Church of England in the eyes of this condescending philosopher! But if he refrains from abusing them in the pulpit, is he not even with them in his "Familiar Letters?" *Defence* as the Doctor is, he is determined to have the last word. How he can make his "generous townsmen and neighbours" believe, p. 37, that Acts iv. 12, is to be understood of bodily health, and not of salvation, is to us unaccountable: the medical term *ισοθυς* is applied to the lame man's relief, but *σωθυς* to the name of Jesus. If this be the way that Dr. P. takes to subvert the Establishment, when he says (Additions to Part III. p. 32), "I shall not fail to do the little that may be in my power towards accomplishing this great and most desirable end," we doubt if he will establish much public virtue on its ruins. Montesquieu, among his four degrees of crimes, reckons first those which offend Religion. But Montesquieu is out of fashion, and Religion is not capable of offence.

179. *A Statement of Dr. White's Literary Obligations to the late Rev. Mr. Samuel Badcock, and the Rev. Samuel Parr, LL.D.* By Joseph White, D.D.

WE agree with all our brethren of the reviewing tribe, that the Professor has sufficiently vindicated his character in respect to the Bampron Lectures, and the share each of his friends took in them, the plan of the whole, and the execution of the greatest part, still appearing to be Dr. White's. We regret, however, that he did not come forward with this vindication earlier, and that the late learned and worthy Mr. Badcock's officious friends should discover such an unjustifiable inveteracy in their accusations against him.

180. *Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales, with Sixty-five Plates of non-descript Animals, Birds, Lizards, Serpents, curious Cones of Trees, and other natural Productions.* By John White, Esq. Surgeon-General to the Settlement. Royal 4to.

ACCOUNTS of recent discoveries, especially in the sciences of Geography and Natural History, carry with them an attraction which excites the public curiosity, and inspires an ardent desire in the mind of being immediately made acquainted with them. Publications of

this nature are undoubtedly the taste of the age; and we may venture to say, that we have not met with a work more calculated to gratify that curiosity and taste than Mr. White's Journal. Although, from the various productions of the same nature that have already made their appearance, the subject may have lost somewhat of its novelty, yet we must acknowledge that we have read the work before us with great pleasure, and perfectly free from that ennui which usually attends the perusal of a hackneyed subject. And we do not hesitate to pronounce, that we have no doubt of its not only affording ample amusement to the reader of Voyages and Travels, but much information to the man of science. The incidents of the voyage, and the account of the settlement, are given in a pleasing manner. Those who may in future pursue the same track will meet with considerable nautical instruction; while the descriptions of the natural productions (of which it is enough to say that they were written by Mr. John Hunter, and by Drs. Shaw and Smith) will render it a valuable addition to the library of the Naturalist.

The engravings from the drawings by Miss Stone, Mr. Catton, and Mr. Nodder, possess great merit; and those which are coloured are said to be copied from Nature with an exactness that does credit to the artists. The specimens, we find, are deposited in the Leverian Collection, where they must be considered as no mean acquisition.

181. *The Adventures of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.*

THIS, we understand, is a production of the author of "Earl Strongbow," (see p. 559). John of Gaunt and Edward the Black Prince, with their brothers, the Dukes of York and Gloucester, are supposed to set out in company from Windsor for the castle of the Earl of Warwick, of whose daughter, the Lady Ermenilda, the Black Prince is enamoured. On the road they meet Owen Glendower, who informs them that the Lady Ermenilda is at the castle of Carnarvon, whither he himself is travelling to be present at a pompous tournament. These tidings determine the Black Prince and his brothers to accompany the Welsh hero to Carnarvon. In their way they touch at Woodstock, and prevail on Geoffrey Chaucer, the poet, to make one in this expedition. The poet consents, and they all proceed together towards the castle

castle of Carnarvon, in their journey to which they meet with the adventures that are recorded in this romance. The Duke of Lancaster relates them, in a series of visits to Edmond Mortimer, Earl of Marche, who being wounded in a tournament, and confined to his bed, requests the royal hero to recount what had befallen him in his youthful days.

In this romance the character of the Black Prince is well delineated; and the adventure in the forest with the patriarch Raymond is entertaining. The variety of characters, the judicious remarks upon human life and manners, and the numerous strokes of salutary satire, which are introduced, are well intitled to notice and approbation.

. We thank S. J. S. for his strictures on the review of *ast.* 160; but most ask him, in return, where he supposes the succession to James II. lay, admitting the futility of the warming-pan story? To his candid reflection, that our reviewer, in the ardour of his zeal, labours to prove that "the English have always been slaves, and ought always to remain so," we reply, that our reviewer and ourselves are of opinion, that the English enjoy at present as much liberty as they know what to do with; and nothing but intoxication with its blessings can urge them to ask for more. They have been governed by kings from their first establishment as a nation; and they have made a trial of a republican form of government, from which they were glad to return to regal allegiance: and even when they hazarded Religion, Liberty, and Property under an hereditary successor to their throne, they, with the consent of reason, and without the price of blood, resumed the former system of limited monarchy, and enjoy its blessings under the House of Brunswick.—We are persuaded that our brethren, the Critical Reviewers, will pardon us if we circulate the following sentiment from their review last month of Dr. Priestley's "Familiar Letters;" of which see our opinion, p. 738:

"The present rage for republicanism, the rage at this moment (July 14) brought before our eyes in its most obnoxious form, is truly terrifying. To see 24 millions at once throwing off the yoke of despotism is a dazzling prospect, it for a moment enchants us; but to see 24 millions in a state of anarchy, the slightest suspicion followed by the severest punishment, subordination destroyed, commerce neglected, and religion treated with disrespect, makes the wise man shudder, and

hope in silence that the example will not be seductive."

—What our correspondent means by the blow given to the system of arbitrary power, its supporters and defenders, we confess ourselves unable to comprehend; nor do we find the least falling-off in our sale—or the public esteem.

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Schweighauser, the learned editor of Appian and Polybius, has just published at *Strasburg*, where he is professor of Greek and Oriental Literature, *Emendationes & Observationes in Suidam*; a small but valuable tract in duodecimo.

Mr. Sturz, at *Gera*, has printed the *Fragments* of Pherecydes, with emendations, illustrations, and memoirs of both writers of that name, the philosopher and historian; to which are subjoined the *Fragments* of *Aesylaus*, and indexes.

At *Nuremberg* have been published, in octavo, the Latin Correspondence of Leibnitz with Schmidt and others, from 1693 to 1708, in a series of 96 original letters, containing literary anecdotes of the project for the union of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches. The editor G. Veessenmeyer.

Nouvelle Histoire d'Henry IV. Par M. B. Paris, 12mo. A regular narrative of public events, with portraits of the principal actors in that memorable period. Such a King would have superseded a *National Assembly*.

M. de la Borde has published at *Paris*, a *Memoire* on a pretended discovery made by some Englishmen, 1788, of a continent, which is no other than the land of the *Arfacides*, discovered by M. Bougainville, 1768, and M. de Surville, 1769; with a scheme for a subscription to fit out a ship in quest of M. de Peyrou, who is supposed to be shipwrecked on some island in the South seas. This charge against Lieut. Shortland is probably founded on some imperfect French translation of Capt. Philip's Voyage; for the Lieutenant expressly conjectures that the land called by him New Georgia is probably the same seen by Bougainville, and called by Surville's name, though the longitude, as determined by his observation, does not quite agree with that of Mr. B. Lieut. S. coasted along, and described one whole side of the island, with the straits between it, and an adjacent one, the soundings of which he has taken, and thus rendered secure to navigators the shortest passage from Port Jackson, in New Holland, to China.

The Chevalier de Fleurieux has presented to the Academy of Sciences a memoir announcing a work with maps of the French discoveries; whence it appears, that, except New Caledonia, all the discoveries in that part of the Southern hemisphere may be ascribed to them. The Spaniards saw some lands, but did not define them. Forres discovered Endeavour Straits; but Cook was the first who, by passing between New Guinea and New Holland, recovered them again.

M. Heekens informed the publick, 1788, that he had received, from the library of some monastery, a MS. of the

*** The Review of Mr. Dornford on the Germanic Constitution, and of Mr. Burgess's Sermon, in our next.

tragedy of *Tereus*, written by the Roman poet Varius, from whence the fifteen other pieces of that writer had been torn. M. Grimm has just published, at *Annaberg*, in twelve pages quarto, the prologue to this piece, with explanatory notes, questioning its authenticity.

M. Henrich, at *Göttingen*, has examined the second chapter of *Genesis*, which, differing in style from the first, he supposes written later, about the time of Moses, with part of a philosophical poem on the origin of the world, by a learned Egyptian. This tract is intitled, *Commentatio de antiquo documento illo quod 2º capite Genesis existat.*

The Germanic Constitution, and of Mr. Burgess's Sermon, in our next.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A Correspondent, who was present, desires us to correct our account of the Westminster election, p. 659. It was not Captain Hood who returned thanks to the electors for his father, but Lord Hood himself, who was there in person. Mr. Horne Tooke attempted to speak, but the noise and confusion were so great, and the mob having begun to demolish the hustings, that he found it impossible. He did not utter a syllable.

INSPECTOR says, "Every literary traveller complains of the *ennui* in which he spends his evenings when an hundred miles from home. To remedy this, suppose your correspondents enroll their names with you; pay annually 10s. to whatever useful or charitable purpose the majority may direct (suppose for the suppression and punishment of the vendors of obscene productions); and receive a printed list of the subscribers names and places of abode. If this evil then continues, it must in fact be our own fault."

The question CONQUISTOR asks on the British Historians will be answered by any bookseller of reputation he may apply to.

We wish to remind "A particular Friend of the late Dr. Addington" of the promise he kindly made us on the 26th of March last.

G. wishes some one of our learned correspondents would account to a plain man for the absurdity of inscribing Spenser's fourth canto, "The Legend of Carabel and *Tilimond?*" The fairy knight is Triamond; and so the title should be uniformly written. The error seems to have pervaded all the editions of the old Bard; and it is hoped will be discontinued in future.

T. Y. wishes some correspondent, better qualified to judge of Painting than himself, will inform him whether or no he is mistaken in a notion that there is a material error in the perspective of one of the paintings on the ceiling of the Royal Academy's meeting room in Somerset-house. He thinks it was intended that the point of sight of each of the pairs over the hearths should be exactly between them; and every thing is

conformable to this but the globe in the compartment nearest the door, which seems adapted to a point several yards to the North-east of the true one.

LAICUS wishes to inform CURIOSUS, that there is an Analysis of Butler's Analogy, written with great perspicuity and elegance, by the late Bp. Hallifax, who has appended to it a short, though well-drawn-up, account of the life and writings of that very ingenious and worthy Prelate, its author; a man who, to the highest degree of sagacity that ever adorned any mind, united the utmost simplicity of manners, and the most extensive and ardent benevolence and liberality; and whose anxiety that his book (on a subject in which all mankind are interested) should be completely understood was so great, that he has perhaps rendered it occasionally obscure, by his endeavours to obviate every possible objection that might be made to each position in it, as he proceeds to lay it down.

CURIOSUS has heard that an infusion of *Tsikus bark* in a glass of red port, taken when a person has any gouty symptoms upon him, will drive off the gout, without any pernicious consequences; and wishes to know whether it is safe to take it.—He asks, also, whether the family of *Pounce*, formerly of Hants (who were either baronets or knights), have any descendants, and who they are?

We are glad to hear, from the best authority, that the second volume of Mr. Wakefield's "*Sylva Critica* (see p. 639)," has been sent for publication these nine months, and that the only reason of its not having already appeared is a delay at the University press.

We thank "A New Correspondent" for the ceremony observed at the funeral of Mr. Underwood, in 1733; but he will find it duly recorded in its place, in our vol. III. p. 269.

If L. M. will send "the coin found at Ditton," it shall be soon returned.

S. S.'s two articles are received.

R. L.'s specimen of an old MS. at Bath shall be very soon attended to.

Mr. HENN's "Terms" are an Advertisement.

HORACE,

HORACE, B. I. ODE IV. TRANSLATED.

"*Solvitur acris by me, &c.*"

SEE from yon plains the vernal gale
Loose tyrant Winter's icy chain!
Bid the bold sailor spread his sail,
And trust his vessel to the main!

The shivering rustic quits his fire,
To pour his fleeces o'er the mead:
Now Spring displays her gay attire,
Where Frost his hoary mantle spread.

Lo, Venus leads the sprightly dance!
With Sister-Nymphs the Graces meet!
And, thwart the Moon's pale lustre, glance
In cadence brisk their twinkling feet.

Jove's arms for Summer's sultry beams
The lab'ring race of Ætna tire:
Each blow the thunder's rage inflames,
And tips the lightning with fresh fire.

With myrtle-wreaths crown we our brows,
And eull each variegated flower,
That Zephyr scatters as he goes,
That Flora suckles in her bower.

For Faunus light the sacred fire,
Far-blazing thro' th' umbrageous wood;
Whether the God a lamb require,
Or choose a kid's devoted blood.

Pale Death will come alike to all;
He, by no vain distinctions led,
Invades the Monarch's pompous hall,
And lowly Peasant's straw-built shed.

Let no fond hopes, my friend, beguile
Thine eyes from life's contracted span;
Nor, sooth'd by Fortune's flattering smile,
Deem long the longest date of man.

Thy trembling soul must wing her flight
To Pluto's dull and dreary shore;
To shades of everlasting night;
And Love and Pleasure be no more.

No beams of dawning day will cheer
That bourn's impenetrable gloom;
No Spring relieve th' unvarying year,
Th' eternal Winter of the tomb.

Hackney, Aug. 1. G. W.

HORACE, B. I. ODE V. TRANSLATED.

"*Quis multa gracilis, &c.*"

WHAT youth, laid on the flowery
ground,

With grateful odours flowing round,
Now courts you to be kind?

For whom, insidious, charming fair!
Do you the tresses of your hair
In wanton ringlets bind?

Alas, how often shall he prove
You're false and faithless to his love,
And all your vows untrue!

* This third line of the first stanza is the same with the third line in Dr. Francis's translation of this Ode; but it was unknown to the present translator till after he had written it.

One moment he shall see you kind,
The next as fickle as the wind,
And curse his love and you.

While now the unsuspecting boy,
Dissolv'd in bliss does you enjoy,
And hopes you'll constant prove:
Ah, wretched youth! the varying skies
Will change, and dreary tempests rise,
And blast your fondlest love!

But know, too false, alluring fair!
Thy charms no more shall me ensnare,
To them I bid adieu!
In Neptune's sacred temple see
The trophies of my victory,
Obtain'd o'er Love and You!

R. LICKORISH, M.D.

Brandon, near Coventry, Aug. 1.

ON THE EXPEDITION OF THE BRITISH-
FLEET AGAINST THE SPANIARDS.

NOW glides the fleet, equip'd by
Heaven's decree,

To make Hispania bend her haughty knee,
And skim the pathless waves. Do Thou,
supreme, [stream]

Whom Heaven obeys, direct them thro' the
Do Thou the adverse winds imprison'd keep,
That Britain may deserved honours reap!

The cable struck the fleet a friendly gale
Inviting vanish'd both from bill and dale;
And, quitting Toibay's deep and tranquil bay,
Was gliding near the shore its way;
When, near the strand, in form majestic
walk'd

Alfred with gait superb, and, as he stalk'd,
Pond'ring his people's deeds and dantient name,
He spied the fleet, and Britain's future fame.
Just for Alcides, tamer of the grove;
Or to th' Acanthus as appears great Jove,
When from his thundering arm the light-
nings fly,

And they, with terror struck, behold it nigh.
His mind with their approaching fame he
feeds,

And thus anticipates triumphant deeds:

"See, what this cursed race, what deaths
await!

How much to suffer, Spain, is now thy fate!
How oft, oh Tajo! shalt thou bodies roll,
In foaming waves of blood, to Death's last
goal!

Whilst Britain, trampling on her prostrate foe,
Gives to thy throne and race their fatal blow.
Behold the day in ages past foretold!
I see the Georgian star enrob'd in gold,
With tail emitting fire a lengthening space,
Threat'ning immediate death t' Hispania's
race.

Behold ye not how Christ extends his hand,
And with a threat'ning voice affrights the
land?

Behold ye not his thund'ring sword on high,
The plague before, th' enraged earth and sky.
The comet reddens at th' overpowering flood
Of war, and seeds on gore and spots of blood.

Hence,

Hence, Spain, must cease thy haughty empire's date!
So wills Jehovah, and thy unmov'd fate."

With such auspicious words they ply their oars;
Whilst the fair gale convey'd them near the
Of Brest, and Biscay-bay oft fatal nam'd,
And Bourdeaux hills, for grapes and prof-
pect fam'd;
Where Liberty at length her voice uprears,
And in melodious notes the prisoner cheers.
Then Cape Saint Vincent, grasping at the
main,
They pass, and soon the wish'd-for port regain.

Nor were the Spaniards to their course
long blind;
Confusion rag'd, and tumult fill'd each mind,
When to the shore their ships first proudly
ride, [glide.
And all the shore seem'd now with fleets to
impell'd by fury and their sudden grief,
To arms they fly! in arms they seek relief!
Trembling for what's most dear, on every
sue [hide
They run, the sword thro' rust unwilling
To quit its peaceful state; the brazen shield,
Enervated with sloth, in vain they wield.
In vain you arm your faithless troops for war;
In vain, proud Spain, you call your fleets from
far.

A time shall be, nor distant, when the force
Of conquering Britain shall extend its course;
When Madrid's palaces shall kiss the ground;
Nor shall there aught, O Cadiz, then be
found

To save thy glory, or thy ancient fame,
Tho' numbers crowd to aid thy specious
name:

The British cannon shall its thunder pour,
And Cadiz towers be level'd with the shore.

Haply some shepherd, at the eve of day,
Shall lead his wearied sheep the desert way,
And, whilst the wandering lambs from moun-
tain's height [sight,

He views, the vale below shall catch his
And desert fields, and prostrate walls and
tower, [shower;

Dreading each Northern blast, or falling
And then, where Cadiz' lofty city rose,
At eve his sheep in fold secure inclose.
While Peace her olive branch spreads o'er our
land,

And foreign stores and riches fill our strand.
Herford, Aug 1. J. Moore.

ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF LORD HEATHFIELD.

SWEET-sighing Elegy, thou child of Woe!
Bid now the sympathetic tear to flow!
From these great Eliot claims the grateful
lay;

He's now to happier regions fled away!
Ceas'd are his toils; still that tremendous roar,
Which awful shook a neighbouring hostile
shore.

Ye British heroes, warm in Britain's eyes,
Awhile forsake your country's call, and
pause.

When Spain and Bourbon every art employ'd,
And wars and woes his yet-ran band annoy'd,
With steady eye he view'd their strong-
leagu'd powers, [showers:
Their fiercer bombs, that fell in clustering
Then fought to vindicate his country's right,
And gain'd the laurels of th' unequal fight.
Ye who have seen him, fearless, undismay'd,
When foes to crush inventive arts display'd,
Know best his sterling worth! you've seen
him brave,

Humanely striving wretched foes to save!
You've seen his generous breast benignly
glow,

To soothe your pains, or mitigate your woe!
Unite, with sorrowing hearts, around his bier;
His memory mourn, and drop the grateful
tear!

While Albion's Muse, on Truth's recording
page, [age
Transcribes his name, to live from age to

M O R N I N G.

AURORA smiling comes in view,
And far dispels each shade of night;
The orient sky, now ting'd with blue,
Displays to all a beautiful sight.

The huntsman now, with hounds and horns,
Invites the sportsmen to the plains;
Blythe Partlet loud proclaims the morn,
And calls from sleep the village swains.

Freshen'd by the morning's dew,
Flowers around their charms exhale;
The daisies meek, and violets blue,
Blooming sweet in every dale.

Lambkins eager crop the grass,
Cull the kingcups from their bed;
Pleased trips the rustic lass,
With her milk-pail on her head.

Hark! the linnet, lark, and thrush,
Tune their merry, jocund lay;
Warble sweet from every bush;
Uttering in the rising day.

TO MISS —, ON HER BIRTH-DAY.

WHILST venal Poets prostitute their
lays,

And give to Vice or Folly Virtue's praise;
My Muse, unpension'd, uncorrupted, sings,
And, warm'd by Love, a free-will offering
brings;

In artless strains proclaims my Mary's worth,
And hail's th' auspicious day that gave her
birth!

Accept, my Fair, the language Friendship
speaks! — [cheeks,

Though Youth's sweet roses blossom on thy
And Beauty's diamonds sparkle in thine eyes,
Soft as those gems which deck the midnight
skies,

Learn to praise that vain and transient bloom
Which soon may vanish, can't survive the tomb.
Those sterling graces, which unvarying shine;
Attract my love; and these, my friend, are
thine.

That solid sense, by genuine taste refin'd;
That candour meek, to others' failings blind;
That gentle bosom, which for sorrow feels,
And, touch'd with pity, tender sighs reveals;
That heart, whose best affections, fix'd on
Heaven, [given,
Centers in Him by whom its powers were
Yet breathes a wish to soothe each deep distress,

And make the sum of human misery less;
That sweet good-nature, ever prompt to please,
From affection free, and grac'd with ease;
Those mental beauties, which command
esteem,

Of my soul praise shall be the darling theme.

Whilst others strive in fading charms to
shine,

Let friendship, love, and piety, be thine!
Their gentle influence shall each grief assuage,
Compose gay youth, and glad declining age;
These shall remain to cheer thy latest breath,
Their lovely smiles shall smooth the frown of
Death;

These shall survive, when Death himself shall
die, [high.

And yield sweet raptures in the realms on

For mercies past, let daily praise arise;
Your present precious moments dearly prize;
The future view without an anxious fear;
And leave yourself to Heaven's paternal care;
Still kindly feel for every child of woe;
And let the tear of Pity freely flow.

May trouble's shaft fall blunted from thy heart!
And each returning year new joys impart!
May that kind Power, who o'er the good
presides, [guides,

Add thro' this earthly maze their footsteps
Still keep my Mary with a watchful eye,
And in each trying hour be ever nigh!
In danger's field may He his shield extend,
And thro' remaining life my fair friend!
Shower down his choicest blessings on her
head, [are shed!

And soothe her heart when beauty's charms
Lead her securely thro' each changing scene,
Her breast inspire with pleasures pure, serene!
Till, well prepar'd to taste His love on high,
She need not fear, but fondly wish—to die!

A. B. C.

WRITTEN ON KNIGHT'S PORTRAIT OF
THE VENERABLE HARRISON.

THE strong subsistence of my valued
friend,

Whose eloquence resistless wins the soul,
By energetic tones and sweet control,
At Virtue's shrine with sacred awe to bide!
With more than mortal pleasure have I heard
His soft, yet powerful, all-persuasive voice,

Which makes, as when dread Sinai's flames
appear'd,

The wicked tremble, and the good rejoice,
And while each palm of eloquence he wears,
His private virtues eminently shine:
A truly philanthropic heart he bears,
O'erflowing with each charity benign.

Oh as thy semblance, Harrison, I view,
Thy words may I remember, and thy life
pursue! J. B.

ADDRESS TO BEAUTY.

ENCHANTRESS mild! how grateful to
the breast, [trol,
From Passion free, from Anger's fierce con-
And Avarice' sordid cares, that cloud the soul,
Is the sweet scene on which thy power's im-
prest!

Oh let me wait thy steps, O Nymph divine!
Where the year blooms in all its vernal pride;
To muse with thee at morn or eve be mine.
Then let me rap! behold the vapours rise,
In gorgeous light array'd, while swells be-
tween

The concave bold; or wood-hung lanes along,
As backward rolls the torrent of the thriving,
Hear the retired rivulet's soothing song:
Or when pale Cynthia sheds her holy sheen,
Lift while the melancholy bird of night
Pours her sweet plaintings in its solemn ear.
But tho' o'er Nature's frame soft moves thy
light,

In woman's form diviner rays appear,
When with the lily and the rose of youth
Blend all that can the magic cest impart
Of heavenly grace, the tones that melt the
heart;

And eyes with pity radiate, meekness, truth.
L. M.

THE ADIEU,

FROM METASTASIO.

CRUEL hour that bids us part!
My Laura and my life, adieu!
How shall I live so far from you,
Thou first and dearest treasure of my heart!
Oh! I shall live in ceaseless pain,
Nor hope for happiness again:
And thou, while cleaves this soul to thee,
Who knows if ever thou wilt think on me!

After that peace, no longer mine,
Which thou bear'st with thee on thy way,
Suffer at least fond thought to stray,
And, where thou tread'st, to follow on the
line:

Where'er thou goest, sweet maid, must I,
In still-pursuing thought, be nigh:
And thou, while cleaves this soul to thee,
Who knows if ever thou wilt think on me!
My steps, on distant shores to rove;
I turn, all pensive and alone:
There wilt I make my plaintive moan,
And ask the rocks where dwells the maid I love.

Still

Still in the East white lights his flame
The sun, I'll call upon thy name
From hour to hour; but ah! for thee;
Who knows if ever thou wilt think on me!

Oh! shall I tread, with footsteps due,
Each pleasant field and furry ground,
Where I like such happiness I found;
For, loveliest Laura, there I stray'd with you!

A hundred ways this heart to sting
How many thoughts shall Memory bring!
But ah! while Memory dwells on thee,
Who knows if ever thou wilt think on me!

There shall I say, where lifts its wave
You fount, the kindled with disdain;
And there, to bid me live again,
In sign of peace her lily hand the gave!

On hope I fed one moment there,
The next I languish'd in despair;
Thus shall I say; but ah! for thee,
Who knows if ever thou wilt think on me!

Where now thou goest, fair nymph, to dwell,
How many an ardent, wily youth
Shall press around, to proffer love,
And tales of sweetest, tenderest truth to tell!

Oh Gods! who knows amidst such feints,
Such gentle homage, soft complaints,
Oh Gods! while cleaves this soul to thee,
Who knows if ever thou wilt think on me!

Think on the pleasing, painful dart
Thou leav'st, my life, within this breast!
Think, without prospect to be blest,
I lov'd thee, dearest virgin, from my heart!

Think on that cruel, hard adieu,
Which tears me from my bliss and you!
But ah! why say I "think" to thee!
Who knows if ever thou wilt think on me!

P. HOMER.

S P R I N G,

A SONNET, WRITTEN 1778.

SWEET are the hours that mark the ver-
nal scene; [that bring;
To groves their leaves, their shades to streams
That wake the garden-flowers, the cowslip'd
green,

And call the flocks to play, the birds to sing!
O! sweeter far than all the gifts of Spring,
Laura! for thee my youthful bowers are dreit;
Come, hand in hand, together let us tread
At eve or morn, together nightly rest;
Love shall attend our walk, and guard our bed.
From us tho' wealth and kille fame have fled,
That torn the threshold of a shepherd's cell,
Peace stoops to enter at our low-roof'd door,
With Faith unchang'd sees matchless Beauty
dwell,

And will not call us mean, my love! nor poor.

M. C. S.

S O N N E T, WRITTEN 1778.

TO A LADY AT A CONCERT.

LET not the notes that breathe of idle air,
Unreal bliss, too long thy ear detain!

Tho' still the sounds their wonted sweetness
bear,

The sounds of Art soothe not a lover's pain;
O Maid of Beauty! if the genuine strain
That speaks of love may whisper to thy heart
One kinder thought, one tender feeling move;
A while forgo th' unmeaning sounds of art;
And smile upon the strain that speaks of Love!
Yet if no smile should now the lay approve,
Perish the verse—tho' still to thee address!
Midst tears and wishes Love must linger long;
O bid him find sweet shelter in thy breast!
O bless the Poet, tho' You scorn his song!

M. C. S.

ON THE DEATH OF LADY MAWBEY,
AUG. 19, 1790. (See p. 769.)

WRITTEN BY SIR JOS. MAWBEY, BART.

WHY weep for me?" the blameless
woman said:

"We all must die, and I am not afraid.

"No good to me affords or sigh or tear;

"I've done no wrong, and therefore cannot
"fear.

"A lesson this will gild life's parting scene;

"'Tis Virtue only makes the mind serene."

Yes, we must part!—The conflict now is
o'er;

And husband, children, friends, in vain deplore;

But ah! blest Saint! to all around impart

Thy settled goodness, thy unerring heart;

Which bade thee shine in every state of life!

As daughter, maiden, parent, friend, and wife!

Bade thee be pious; feelingly to grieve

For others' wants, and silently relieve!

Bade thee, with fortitude supreme, sustain

The waste of sickness, and the rack of pain!

So shall we all secure Heaven's blest abode,

Nor dread the presence of a righteous God!

MR. URBAN,

London, June 27.

THE following lines were written by an
old Poet on WALES; which I should
be glad to see translated into English verse;
by some of your able correspondents.

A CONSTANT READER.

TERRA fecunda fructibus, & carnibus, &
piscibus, [bus,
Domesticis, silvestribus, bobus, equis, & ovi-
Lata cuncta semmibus, culmis, spicis, gram-
minibus, [bus,
Arvis, pratis, pecoribus, herbis gaudet & flori-
Fluminibus, & fontibus, convallibus, & mon-
tibus, [conferunt,
Convalles pastum proferunt, montes metallis
Carbo sub terra cortice, cretiscit viror in vertice,
Calcem per artis regulas, præbet ad tecta te-
gulas,

Epulum materia, mæl, lac, & lactinacia,

Mulsim, mædo, cervicia, abundat in hac patria,

Et quicquid vitæ congruit, ubertim terra tri-
buit. [vibus.

Sed ut de tantis dotibus, multa concludam: bro-

Stet hæc in orbis angulo, at si vœus à seculo

Hanc daret promptuarium cunctorum talita-
rium.

A. C. O. M.

A COMPLETE LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Counties, Boroughs, &c. are arranged in the order in which they are called over in the House.

Those marked thus (*) are new Members.

- BEDFORDSHIRE.** E. of Upper Offory, Hon. St. Andrew St. John.
Bedford. *S. Whitbread, jun. William Colhoun, esqrs.
- BREKSHIRE.** George Vanfittart, *W. H. Hartley, esqrs.
Reading. F. Annesley, R. A. Neville, esqrs.
Abingdon. Edward Loveden Loveden, esq.
New Windsor. P. P. Powney, esq. Earl of Mornington.
Wallingford. Sir Francis Sykes, N. W. Wrexall, esq.
- BUCKS.** Hon. W. W. Grenville, *Earl Verney.
Buckingham. Hon. James Grenville, Edm. Nugent, esq.
Chipping Wycombe. Earl of Wycombe, Sir John Jarvis, K.B.
Aylesbury. *Major Gen. Lake, Scroop Bernard, esq.
Great Marlow. *Thomas Williams, *W. Lee Antoine, esqrs.
Wendover. Hon. Captain Conway, *J. B. Church, esq.
Aylesbury. William Drake, sen. William Drake, jun. esqrs.
- CAMBRIDGESHIRE.** *Hon. C. Yorke, Maj. Gen. Adeane.
Cambridge Univ. Right Hon. W. Pitt, Earl of Euston.
Cambridge Town. Hon. E. Finch, Francis Dickens, esq.
- CHESHIRE.** Sir R. Salebury Cotton, J. Crewe, esq.
Chester. Visc. Belgrave, Hon. F. Grosvenor.
CORNWALL. Sir William Lemon, *Francis Gregor, esq.
Lancaster. *Hon. John Rodney, *Sir Henry Clinton.
Liskeard. Hon. E. J. Eliot, Hon. John Eliot.
Lewes. Visc. Valletort, R. P. Carew, esq.
Truro. W. A. S. Boscawen, James Gordon, jun. esq.
Bodmin. Sir J. Morhead, R. Wilbraham, esq.
Helston. Sir Gilb. Eliot, *S. Lushington, esq.
J. B. Burgess, *Chas. Abbot, esqrs.
Saltash. E. Bearcroft, esq. *Lord Vis. Garies.
East Loc. *Hon. W. W. Pole, R. Wood, esq.
West Loc. *Sir J. W. de la Pole, John Par- doe, esq.
- GLoucestershire.** *T. Wallace, J. Crutchley, esqrs.
Camelton. J. Macpherson, esq. Sir S. Hannay.
Pewsey. Sir F. Balfour, *Richard Glover, esq.
Tring. J. Stephenson, M. Montagu, esqrs.
Bosbury. Hon. James Stuart, Humph. Min- chin, esq.
- St. John.** William Praed, *Will. Mills, esqrs.
- GEN. MAG. August, 1790.
- Fowey.** *Lord Shuldham, *Sir R. Payne, K.B.
Lord Visc. Valletort, P. Raleigh, esq.
St. Germain's. *Marquis of Lorn, Hon. Edw. James Eliot.
Mitchell. Christ. Hawkins, D. Howell, esqrs.
Newport. Viscount Fielding, *Charles Rain- ford, esq.
St. Maroon. Sir W. Young, *J. G. Simcoe, esq.
Callington. John Call, Paul Orchard, esqrs.
- CUMBERLAND.** Sir H. Fletcher, H. Sea- house, esq.
Carlisle. J. G. Satterthwaite, *E. Kaubley, esqrs.
Cockermouth. Jo. B. Garforth, John An- derson, esqrs.
- DEVONSHIRE.** Lord G. Cavendish, E. M. Mundy, esq.
Derby. Lord G. A. H. Cavendish, E. Coke, esq.
DEVONSHIRE. J. Rolle, J. P. Balfour, esqrs.
Ashburton. R. Mackreth, Law. Palk, esqrs.
Truro. Sir J. Duntze, Hon. Dudley Ryder.
Dartmouth. Edm. Baskard, Hon. J. C. Villiers.
Okehampton. R. Ladbroke, *J. St. Leger, esqrs.
*J. W. Anderson, J. Townson, esqrs.
Hendon. Sir G. Yonge, *Geo. Temple, esq.
Phymouth. A. Gardner, esq. *Sir F. L. Rogers.
Bierston. J. Mitford, esq. *Sir G. Beaumont.
Phymouth. *Earl of Carhampton, P. Met- calfe, esq.
- Totnes.* *W. P. Pallett, *F. B. Yard, esqrs.
Barnstaple. J. Cleveland, W. Devaynes, esqrs.
Tewkesbury. Hon. R. Fitzpatrick, *Hon. C. Wyndham.
- Exeter.* *Ja. Buller, John Baring, esqrs.
- DORSETSHIRE.** F. J. Browne, W. M. Pitt, esqrs.
- Dorchester.* *Fr. Fane, esq. Hon. G. Damer.
Lyme-Regis. Hon. H. Fane, Hon. T. Fane.
Weymouth and Melcombe-Regis. *Sir J. Mur- ray, *Stewart, *P. Johnstone, *Jones, esqrs.
- Bridport.* C. Sturt, *James Watson, esqrs.
Shaftesbury. *C. Duncombe, *Will. Grant, esqrs.
- Wareham.* Lord R. Spencer, R. Smith, esq.
Cross-Castle. John Bond, Henry Banks, esqrs.
Poole. Col. Stuart, *Benj. Lister, esq.
- DURHAM.** *Row. Burdon, *R. Milbanke, esqrs.
- Durham City.* W. H. Lambton, John Tem- pest, esqrs.
- ESSEX or Yorkshires.** H. Duncombe, W. Wil- berforce, esqrs.
- Aldborough.* J. C. Knight, *R. M. Chiswell, esqrs.
- Boroughbridge.* Sir Richard Sutton, Maur- Robinson, esq.
- Beverly.*

- Beverley.** *John Wharton, esq. Sir James Pennyman.
- Heydon.** Lionel Dorell, *B. Thompson, esqrs.
- Knarborough.** Lord Viscount Duncannon, Jas. Hare, esq.
- Malton.** Edm. Burke, W. Weddell, esqrs.
- Northallerton.** H. Pierse, *E. Lascelles, esqrs.
- Pontefract.** J. Smyth, W. Sotherton, esqrs.
- Richmond.** Earl of Inchiquin, *L. Dundas, esq.
- Ripon.** W. Lawrence, esq. Sir Geo. A. Winn.
- Scarborough.** Earl of Tyrconnel, Hon. H. Phipps.
- Thirsk.** Sir G. P. Turner, Robert Vyner, esq.
- Tork.** R. S. Milnes, esq. *Sir W. M. Milner.
- Kingston.** S. Thornon, esq. *Earl of Burford.
- Essex.** T. B. Brampton, John Bullock, esqrs.
- Colchester.** R. Thornton, *G. Jackson, esqrs.
- Malden.** J. H. Sturt, *C. Western, esqrs.
- Harwich.** J. Robinson, T. Orde, esqrs.
- GLOUCESTERSHIRE.** Hon. Geo. Berkeley, Tho. Master, esq.
- Tewkesbury.** J. Martin, esq. Sir W. Codrington.
- Gloucester.** Lord Apsley, Rich. Matter, esq.
- Gloucester.** John Webb, John Pitt, esqrs.
- HEREFORDSHIRE.** Right Hon. T. Harley, Sir G. Cornewall.
- Horsford.** J. Scudamore, Jas. Walwyn, esqrs.
- Leominster.** John Hunter, *— Sawyer, esqrs.
- Woolby.** Sir John Scott, Lord Viscount Weymouth.
- HERTFORDSHIRE.** W. Plumer, *W. Baker, esqrs.
- Hertford.** *Baron N. Dimsdale, Jo. Calvert, esq.
- St. Alban's.** *Hon. R. Bingham, J. Calvert, jun. esq.
- HUNTINGDONSHIRE.** Lord Hinchinbroke, Earl of Ludlow.
- Huntingdon.** *Hon. J. G. Montagu, J. W. Payne, esq.
- KENT.** *Sir E. Knatchbull, Filmer Honeywood, esq.
- Rockester.** *G. Best, esq. *Sir R. Bickerton.
- Queensborough.** Richard Hopkins, *G. Crawford, esqrs.
- Maidstone.** M. Bloxham, Clem. Taylor, esqrs.
- Cantenbury.** G. Gipps, esq. Sir J. Honeywood.
- LANCASHIRE.** Tho. Stanley, J. Blackburne, esqrs.
- Lancaster.** Sir G. Watron, K.B. *J. Dent, esq.
- Preston.** Sir H. Houghton, Lieut. Gen. Burgoyne.
- Liverpool.** *Col. B. Tarleton, B. Gascoigne, jun. esq.
- Wigan.** J. Cotes, Orlando Bridgeman, esqrs.
- Culterton.** P. A. Curzon, esq. Sir John Aubrey.
- Newcastle.** Tho. Leigh, Tho. Brooke, esqrs.
- LEICESTERSHIRE.** William Pochin, esq. *Sir Thomas Cave.
- Litchfield.** *S. Smith, *T. B. Parkyns, esqrs.
- LINCOLNSHIRE.** C. A. Pelham, esq. Sir John Throld.
- Stamford.** Sir G. Howard, Earl of Carysford.
- Grantham.** F. Cock, Esq. G. Sutton, esqrs.
- Castle.** Sir F. Burrell, *Tho. Fyde, esq.
- Lincoln.** J. Harrison, Dudley Long, esqrs.
- Lincoln.** J. F. Cawthorne, esq. Hon. R. Hobart.
- MIDDLESEX.** W. Mainwaring, *George Byng, esqrs.
- Westminster.** Rt. Hon. C. J. Fox. *Lord Hood.
- LONDON.** *William Curtis, Brooke Watson, John Sawbridge, esqrs. Sir Watkin Lewes.
- MONMOUTHSHIRE.** John Morgan, James Rooke, esqrs.
- Monmouth.** Marquis of Worcester.
- NORFOLK.** Sir John Wodchouse, *W. Coke, esq.
- King's Lynn.** Hon. Hor. Walpole, *Sir M. Foulkes.
- Tarmouth.** Henry Beaufoy, esq. *Hon. C. Townshend.
- Thetford.** *R. J. Buxton, *Ran. Burch, esqrs.
- Castle-Rising.** C. Boone, H. Drummond, esqrs.
- Norwich.** Hon. H. Hobart, W. Wyndham, esq.
- NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.** Thomas Powys, *Francis Dickens, esqrs.
- Peterborough.** R. Beeson, esq. Hon. L. Damer.
- Northampton.** Lord Compton, Hon. E. Bouverie.
- Brackley.** J. W. Egerton, esq. Col. S. Hayes.
- Higham Ferrers.** Lord Viscount Duncannon.
- NORTHUMBERLAND.** Sir W. Middleton, Charles Grey, esq.
- Morpeth.** Sir James St. Clair Erskine, Fran. Gregg, esq.
- Newcastle upon Tyne.** Sir M. White Ridley, Charles Brandling, esq.
- Berwick upon Tweed.** Lieut. Gen. Vaughan, *Hon. C. Carpenter.
- NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.** Lord E. Cha. Bentinck, C. M. Pierrepont.
- East Retford.** Earl of Lincoln, *Sir J. Ingilby.
- Newark upon Trent.** *Col. Crosbie, Col. Sutton.
- Nottingham.** D. P. Coke, Rob. Smith, esqrs.
- Oxon.** *Marq. of Blandford, Viscount Wenman.
- Oxford University.** Sir W. Dolben, Francis Page, esq.
- Oxford City.** Hon. P. Bertie, F. Burton, esq.
- Woodstock.** Sir F. Dashwood, Lord H. Spencer.
- Banbury.** Lord North.
- RUTLANDSHIRE.** G. N. Edwards, *— Heathcote, esqrs.
- SURREYSHIRE.** Sir R. Hill, J. Kynaston, esq.
- Sbrensbury.** W. Pulteney, J. Hill, esqrs.
- Ludlow.** Lord Clive, R. P. Knight, esq.
- Bridgenorth.** Tho. Whitmore, I. H. Browne, esqrs.
- Wenlock.** Sir H. Bridgman, *C. Forrester, esq.
- Bishop's Castle.** W. Clive. H. Strachey, esqrs.
- SOMERSETSHIRE.** Sir John Trevelyan, Esq. Phelps, esq.
- Taunton.** Sir B. Hammett, A. Popham, esq.
- Ilchester.** *J. Harcourt, *S. Long, esqrs.
- Milborne Port.** Lord Muncafter, *W. C. Mordycott, esq.
- Wells.** Cl. Tudway, *H. B. Portman, esqrs.
- Brighthelm.** *Hon. Vere Poulett, J. Large, esq.
- Bath.** Viscount Bayham, Viscount Weymouth.
- Minchew.** J. F. Luttrell, esq. *Lord Viscount Park.
- Bristol.** Marq. of Worcester, *Lord St. John.

SOUTHAMPTONSHIRE. *Sir Will. Heathcote, *W. Chute, esq.
Witchester. H. Penton, R. Gamon, jun. esq.
Portsmouth. Sir H. Featherstonhaugh, Hon. T. Erskine.
Newport. Visc. Palmerston, Visc. Melbourne.
Tarrant. T. Clerk Jervoise, Edw. Rushworth, esqrs.
Newtown. J. Berrington, esq. *Sir R. Worsley.
Lyndington. *H. Burrard, *H. Burrard, esqrs.
Christchurch. Hans Sloane, Geo. Rose, esqrs.
Andover. B. Lethicullier, W. Fellows, esqrs.
Whitburcb. Visc. Middleton, W. Selwyn, esq.
Petersfield. W. Jolliffe, esq. Hon. G. A. North.
Stockbridge. *J. Carter, *J. Scott, esqrs.
Southampton. Jas. Amyatt, *H. Martin, esqrs.
STAFFORDSHIRE. Earl Gower, Sir Edw. Littleton.
Stafford. Hon. E. Monckton, R. B. Sheridan, esq.
Tamworth. J. Courtenay, *R. Perle, esqrs.
Newcastle under Linc. Sir A. Macdonald, Hon. J. L. Gower.
Lichfield. T. Gilbert, T. Anson, esqrs.
SUFFOLK. *Sir C. Bunbury, Sir John Rote.
Ipswich. *Sir John D'Oyley, C. A. Crickett, esq.
Dunwich. Barne Barne, *J. Vanneck, esqrs.
Orford. Viscount Beauchamp, Hon. W. S. Conway.
Aldborough. *Lord Gray, Hon. T. Grenville.
Sudbury. *J. C. Crespiigny, *J. C. Hippisley, esqrs.
Eye. R. B. Phillipson, esq. Hon. W. Cornwallie.
Bury St. Edmund's. Lord Cha. Fitzroy, Sir Charles Deyers.
SURREY. Lord W. Russell, *Hon. W. C. Fitch.
Grays. *W. Currie, John Nelbatt, esqrs.
Haslemere. W. G. Hamilton, Jas. Lowther, esqrs.
Blechnigly. Sir R. Clayton, P. Francis, esq.
Reigate. Hon. J. Somers, *J. S. Yorke, esq.
Guildford. Hon. T. Onslow, G. Sumner, esq.
Southwark. H. Thornton, Paul Le Mesurier, esqrs.
SUSSEX. Hon. T. Pelham, *Hon. C. Lenox.
Hoveham. Wilson Braddyl, *— Shelly, esqrs.
Bramber. Sir H. G. Calthorpe, *T. Coxhead, esq.
Storrham. *Sir H. Goring, J. Aldridge, esq.
Midhurst. *Hon. P. Wyndham, *Hon. C. Wyndham.
East Grinstead. *N. Dance, *W. Nesbit, esqrs.
Seynig. *J. M. Lloyd, *H. Howard, esqrs.
Arundel. *H. Heward, esq. *Sir G. Thomas.
Lewes. Hon. H. Pelham, Tho. Ken p, esq.
Chichester. T. Steele, G. W. Thomas, esqrs.
WARWICKSHIRE. Sir R. Lawley, Sir G. A. Shockburgh.
Warwick. Lord Arden, *Major Gage.
Covenry. Lord Eardley, John Wilmot, esq.
WESTMORLAND. Sir Mich. Le Fleming, James Lowther, esq.
Appleby. *Hon. R. B. Jenkinson, R. Ford, esq.
WORCESTERSHIRE. Hon. Edward Foley,

W. Lygon, esq.
Evesham. Sir John Rushout, *— Thompson, esq.
Droitwich. Hon. A. Foley, E. Winnington, esq.
Bewdly. Hon. H. W. Lyttelton.
Worcester. E. Wigley, *E. Lechmere, esqrs.
WILTSHIRE. Sir James T. Long, A. Goddard, esq.
New Sarum. Hon. E. Bouverie, William Haffie, esq.
Devizes. H. Adington, J. Smyth, esqrs.
Marlborough. Earl of Courtown, *Maj. Gen. Bosc.
Chippenham. G. Fludyer, J. Dawkins, esqrs.
Cricklade. J. W. Henegge, T. Eastcourt, esqrs.
Malmesbury. B. B. Hopkins, P. Benfield, esqrs.
Calne. Joseph Jekyll, *John Morris, esqrs.
Hindon. J. Adams, W. Beckford, esqrs.
Old Sarum. G. Hardinge, *J. Sullivan, esqrs.
Heytesbury. Lord Auckland, W. P. A. A Court, esq.
Wootton Bassett. S. Estwick, Evan Law, esqrs.
Wootton Bassett. Visc. Downe, *S. Stanley, esq.
Longleat. Geo. A. Selwyn, esq. *Hon. W. Harbord.
Wilton. Lord Herbert, *Visc. Fitzwilliam.
Devon. *Hon. B. Bouverie, *Sir W. Scott.
Great Bedwin. Marquis of Graham, *Lord Down.

BARONS OF THE CINQUE PORTS.

Hastings. Sir Rich. P. Arden, J. Stanley, esq.
Sandwich. P. Stephens, esq. *Sir Hor. Mann.
Dover. *Cha. S. Pybus, J. Trevanion, esq.
New Romney. *Sir Elijah Impey, R. Jos. Sullivan, esq.
Hythe. Sir C. F. Radcliffe, W. Evelyn, esq.
Rye. Cha. Long, esq. *Hon. R. B. Jenkinson.
Winchester. Lord Visc. Barnard, Rich. Barwell, esq.
Seaforth. *Jo. Sargeni, jun. *R. P. Jodrell, esqrs.

W A L E S.

ANGLESEA. *Hon. W. Paget.
Beaumaris. Sir Hugh Williams, bart.
BRECONSHIRE. Sir Charles Gould.
Brecon. Charles Gould, esq.
CARDIGANSHIRE. Earl of Lisburne.
Cardigan. John Campbell, esq.
CARMARTHENSHIRE. *Hon. George Talbot Rice.
Carmarthen. John George Phillips, esq.
CARNARVONSHIRE. *R. William, esq.
Carnarvon. *Lord Parer.
DENBIGHSHIRE. R. W. Wynne, esq.
Denbigh. R. Myndelton, esq.
FLINTSHIRE. Sir R. McRyn, bart.
Flint. W. kin Williams, esq.
GLAMORGANSHIRE. Tho. Wyndham, esq.
Cardiff. *Hon. John Stewart.
MERIONETHSHIRE. E. L. Vaughan, esq.
MONTGOMERYSHIRE. W. M. Owen, esq.
Montgomery. Whitbread Keor, esq.
PEMBROKESHIRE. Lord Milford.
Pembroke. H. Barlow, esq.

- Beverley.** *John Wharton, esq. Sir James Pennyman.
- Hyda.** Lionel Darnley, *B. Thompson, esqrs.
- Knarborough.** Lord Visc. Duncannon, Jas. Hare, esq.
- Malton.** Edm. Burke, W. Weddell, esqrs.
- Northallerton.** H. Pierle, *E. Lascelles, esqrs.
- Pontefract.** J. Smyth, W. Sotherton, esqrs.
- Richmond.** Earl of Inchiquin, *L. Dundas, esq.
- Ripon.** W. Lawrence, esq. Sir Geo. A. Winn.
- Scarborough.** Earl of Tyrconnel, Hon. H. Phipps.
- Thirsk.** Sir G. P. Turner, Robert Vyner, esq.
- York.** R. S. Milnes, esq. *Sir W. M. Milner.
- Kingston.** S. Thorn-ton, esq. *Earl of Burford.
- Essex.** T. B. Bramston, John Bullock, esqrs.
- Colchester.** R. Thornton, *G. Jackson, esqrs.
- Malden.** J. H. Sturt, *C. Weisern, esqrs.
- Harwich.** J. Robinson, T. Orde, esqrs.
- GLOUCESTERSHIRE.** Hon. Geo. Berkeley, Tho. Master, esq.
- Tewkesbury.** J. Martin, esq. Sir W. Codrington.
- Cirencester.** Lord Apsley, Rich. Master, esq.
- Gloucester.** John Webb, John Pitt, esqrs.
- HERFORDSHIRE.** Right Hon. T. Harley, Sir G. Cornewall.
- Hereford.** J. Scudamore, Ja. Walwyn, esqrs.
- Leominster.** John Hunter, *— Sawyer, esqrs.
- Woolly.** Sir John Scott, Lord Viscount Weymouth.
- HERTFORDSHIRE.** W. Plumer, *W. Baker, esqrs.
- Hertford.** *Baron N. Dimdale, Jo. Calvert, esq.
- St. Alban's.** *Hon. R. Bingham, J. Calvert, jun. esq.
- HUNTINGDONSHIRE.** Lord Hinchinbroke, Earl of Ludlow.
- Huntingdon.** *Hon. J. G. Montagu, J. W. Payne, esq.
- KENT.** *Sir E. Knatchbull, Filmer Honeywood, esq.
- Rochester.** *G. Best, esq. *Sir R. Bickerton.
- Queensborough.** Richard Hopkins, *G. Crawford, esqrs.
- Midstone.** M. Bloxham, Clem. Taylor, esqrs.
- Cantebury.** G. Gipps, esq. Sir J. Honeywood.
- LANCASHIRE.** Tho. Stanley, J. Blackburne, esqrs.
- Lancaster.** Sir G. Warren, K.B. *J. Dent, esq.
- Presby.** Sir H. Houghton, Lieut. Gen. Burgoyne.
- Liverpool.** *Col. B. Tarleton, B. Gascoigne, jun. esq.
- Wigan.** J. Cotes, Orlando Bridgeman, esqrs.
- Culteroe.** P. A. Curzon, esq. Sir John Aubrey.
- Newtown.** Tho. Leigh, Tho. Brooke, esqrs.
- LEICESTERSHIRE.** William Pochin, esq. *Sir Thomas Cave.
- Leicester.** *S. Smith, *T. B. Parkyns, esqrs.
- LINCOLNSHIRE.** C. A. Pelham, esq. Sir John Throld.
- Stamford.** Sir G. Howard, Earl of Carysford.
- Grantham.** F. Cock, Esq. G. Sutton, esqrs.
- Wells.** Sir P. Burrell, *Tho. Eyde, esq.
- Gloucester.** J. Harrison, Dudley Long, esqrs.
- London.** J. F. Cawthorne, esq. Hon. R. Robert.
- MIDDLESEX.** W. Mainwaring, *George Byng, esqrs.
- Westminster.** Rt. Hon. C. J. Fox. *Lord Hood.
- LONDON.** *William Curtis, Brooke Wat-son, John Sawbridge, esqrs. Sir Watkin Lewes.
- MONMOUTHSHIRE.** John Morgan, James Rooke, esqrs.
- Monmouth.** Marquis of Worcester.
- NORFOLK.** Sir John Wodehouse, *W. Coke, esq.
- King's Lynn.** Hon. Hor. Walpole, *Sir M. Foukes.
- Tarmouth.** Henry Beaufoy, esq. *Hon. C. Townshend.
- Thetford.** *R. J. Buxton, *Ran. Burch, esqrs.
- Castle-Rising.** C. Boone, H. Drummond, esqrs.
- Norwich.** Hon. H. Hobart, W. Wyndham, esq.
- NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.** Thomas Powys, *Francis Dickens, esqrs.
- Peterborough.** R. Beayon, esq. Hon. L. Damer.
- Northampton.** Lord Compton, Hon. E. Bouverie.
- Brackley.** J. W. Egerton, esq. Col. S. Hayes.
- Higbam Ferrers.** Lord Viscount Duncannon.
- NORTHUMBERLAND.** Sir W. Middleton, Charles Gray, esq.
- Morpeth.** Sir James St. Clair Erskine, Fran. Gregg, esq.
- Newcastle upon Tyne.** Sir M. White Ridley, Charles Brandling, esq.
- Berwick upon Tweed.** Lieut. Gen. Vaughan, *Hon. C. Carpenter.
- NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.** Lord E. Cha. Bentinck, C. M. Pierrepoint.
- East Retford.** Earl of Lincoln, *Sir J. Ingilby.
- Newark upon Trent.** *Col. Crosbie, Col. Sutton.
- Nottingham.** D. P. Coke, Rob. Smith, esqrs.
- Oxon.** *Marq. of Blandford, Visc. Wenman.
- Oxford University.** Sir W. Dolben, Francis Page, esq.
- Oxford City.** Hon. P. Bertie, F. Burton, esq.
- Woodstock.** Sir F. Dashwood, Lord H. Spencer.
- Banbury.** Lord North.
- RUTLANDSHIRE.** G. N. Edwards, *— Heathcote, esqrs.
- SHEREPSHIRE.** Sir R. Hill, J. Kynaston, esq.
- Shrewsbury.** W. Pulteney, J. Hill, esqrs.
- Ludlow.** Lord Clive, R. P. Knight, esq.
- Bridgenorib.** Tho. Whitmore, I. H. Browne, esqrs.
- Wenlock.** Sir H. Bridgman, *C. Forrester, esq.
- Bishop's Castle.** W. Clive, H. Strachey, esqrs.
- SOMERSETSHIRE.** Sir John Trevelyan, Ed. Phelps, esq.
- Taunton.** Sir E. Hammett, A. Popham, esq.
- Tuckley.** *J. Harcourt, *S. Long, esqrs.
- Milborne Port.** Lord Muncester, *W. C. Medleycott, esq.
- Wills.** Cl. Tudway, *H. B. Portman, esqrs.
- Bridgewater.** *Hon. Vere Poulett, J. Large, esq.
- Bath.** Visc. Bayham, Visc. Weymouth.
- Minchbad.** J. F. Luttrell, esq. *Lord Visc. Park.
- Bristol.** Marq. of Worcester, *Lord S. Effi. Id

SOUTHAMPTONSHIRE. *Sir Will. Heathcote, *W. Chute, esq.
Wincbster. H. Penton, R. Gamon, jun. esq.
Portsmouth. Sir H. Featherstonhaugh, Hon. T. Erskine.
Newport. Visc. Palmerston, Visc. Melbourne.
Tamworth. T. Clerk Jervoise, Edw. Ruthworth, esqrs.
Newtown. J. Berrington, esq. *Sir R. Worsley.
Livington. *H. Burrard, *H. Burrard, esqrs.
Chichester. Hans Sloane, Geo. Rose, esqrs.
Andover. B. Lethicullier, W. Fellows, esqrs.
Whitcomb. Visc. Middleton, W. Selwyn, esq.
Petersfield. W. Jolliffe, esq. Hon. G. A. North.
Stockbridge. *J. Carter, *J. Scott, esqrs.
Southampton. Jas. Amyatt, *H. Martin, esqrs.
STAFFORDSHIRE. Earl Gower, Sir Edw. Littleton.
Stafford. Hon. E. Monckton, R. B. Sheridan, esq.
Tamworth. J. Courtenay, *R. Peel, esqrs.
Newcastle under Line. Sir A. Macdonald, Hon. J. L. Gower.
Lichfield. T. Gilbert, T. Anson, esqrs.
SUFFOLK. *Sir C. Bonbury, Sir John Rous.
Ipswich. *Sir John D'Oyley, C. A. Crickett, esq.
Dunwich. Barne Barne, *J. Vanneck, esqrs.
Orford. Viscount Beauchamp, Hon. W. S. Conway.
Aldborough. *Lord Gray, Hon. T. Grenville.
Sudbury. *J. C. Crespiigny, *J. C. Hippisley, esqrs.
Eye. R. B. Phillipson, esq. Hon. W. Cornwallis.
Bury St. Edmund's. Lord Cha. Fitzroy, Sir Charles Davers.
SURREY. Lord W. Russell, *Hon. W. C. Fitch.
Caron. *W. Currie, John Nelbitt, esqrs.
Haslemere. W. G. Hamilton, Jas. Lowther, esqrs.
Bletchingly. Sir R. Clayton, P. Francis, esq.
Kingste. Hon. J. Somers, *J. S. Yorke, esq.
Guildford. Hon. T. Onslow, G. Sumner, esq.
Southwark. H. Thornton, Paul Le Melurier, esqrs.
SUSSEX. Hon. T. Pelham, *Hon. C. Lenox.
Hoveham. Willson Braddy, *— Shelly, esqrs.
Bramber. Sir H. G. Calthorpe, *T. Coxhead, esq.
Storrham. *Sir H. Goring, J. Aldridge, esq.
Midhurst. *Hon. P. Wyndham, *Hon. C. Wyndham.
East Grinstead. *N. Dance, *W. Nesbit, esqrs.
Steyning. *J. M. Lloyd, *H. Howard, esqrs.
Arundel. *H. Howard, esq. *Sir G. Thomas.
Lewes. Hon. H. Pelham, Tho. Kemp, esq.
Chichester. T. Steele, G. W. Thomas, esqrs.
WARWICKSHIRE. Sir R. Lawley, Sir G. A. Shuckburgh.
Warwick. Lord Arden, *Major Gage.
Covenry. Lord Eardley, John Wilmot, esq.
WESTMORLAND. Sir Mich. Le Fleming, James Lowther, esq.
Appleby. *Hon. R. B. Jenkinson, R. Ford, esq.
WORCESTERSHIRE. Hon. Edward Foley,

W. Lygon, esq.
Evesham. Sir John Rushout, *— Thompson, esq.
Droitwich. Hon. A. Foley, E. Winnington, esq.
Redditch. Hon. H. W. Lytton.
Worcester. E. Wigley, *E. Lechmere, esqrs.
WILTSHIRE. Sir James T. Long, A. Goddard, esq.
New Sarum. Hon. E. Bouverie, William Hasley, esq.
Devizes. H. Adington, J. Smyth, esqrs.
Marlborough. Earl of Courtown, *Maj. Gen. Bruce.
Chippenham. G. Fludyer, J. Dawkins, esqrs.
Cricklade. J. W. Heneage, T. Eastcourt, esqrs.
Malmesbury. B. B. Hopkins, P. Barchfield, esqrs.
Cole. Joseph Jekyll, *John Morris, esqrs.
Hindon. J. Adams, W. Beckford, esqrs.
Old Sarum. G. Harding, *J. Sullivan, esqrs.
Heytesbury. Lord Auckland, W. P. A. A'Court, esq.
Wootton Bassett. S. Estwick, Evan Law, esqrs.
Widmore. E. J. Visc. Downe, *S. Stanley, esq.
Devizes. Geo. A. Selwyn, esq. *Hon. W. Harbord.
Wilton. Lord Herbert, *Visc. Fitzwilliam.
Downton. *Hon. B. Bouverie, *Sir W. Scott.
Great Badminton. Marquis of Graham, *Lord Down.

BARONS OF THE CINQUE PORTS.

Hastings. Sir Rich. P. Arden, J. Stanley, esq.
Sandwich. P. Stephens, esq. *Sir Hor. Mann.
Dover. *Cha. S. Pybus, J. Trevanion, esq.
New Romney. *Sir Elijah Impey, R. Jos. Sullivan, esq.
Hythe. Sir C. F. Radcliffe, W. Evelyn, esq.
Rye. Cha. Long, esq. *Hon. R. B. Jenkinson.
Whitby. Lord Visc. Barnard, Rich. Barwell, esq.
Seaford. *Ja Sargent, jun. *R. P. Jodrell, esqrs.

W A L E S.

ANGLESEA. *Hon. W. Paget.
Beaumaris. Sir Hugh Williams, bart.
BRECONSHIRE. Sir Charles Gould.
Brecon. Charles Gould, esq.
CARDIGANSHIRE. Earl of Lisburne.
Cardigan. John Campbell, esq.
CARMARTHENSHIRE. *Hon. George Talbot Rice.
Carmarthen. John George Phillips, esq.
CARNARVONSHIRE. *R. Williams, esq.
Carnarvon. *Lord Paget.
DERBIGHSHIRE. R. W. Wynne, esq.
Deirigb. R. Muddleton, esq.
FLINTSHIRE. Sir R. Mafyn, bart.
Flint. W. Kin Williams, esq.
GLAMORGANSHIRE. Tho. Wyndham, esq.
Cardiff. *Hon. John Stewart.
MERIONETHSHIRE. E. L. Vaughan, esq.
MONTGOMERYSHIRE. W. M. Owen, esq.
Montgomery. Whitbread Keene, esq.
PEMBROKESHIRE. Lord Milford.
Pembroke. H. Barlow, esq.

Still in the East white lights his flame
The sun, I'll call upon thy name
From hour to hour; but ah! for thee;
Who knows if ever thou wilt think on me!
Oft shall I tread, with footsteps due,
Each pleasant field and fairy ground,
Where late such happiness I found;
For, loveliest Laura, there I stray'd with you!
A hundred ways this heart to sting
How many thoughts shall Memory bring!
But ah! while Memory dwells on thee,
Who knows if ever thou wilt think on me!
There shall I say, where lifts its wave
Yon fount, the kindled with disdain;
And thence, to bid me live again,
In sign of peace her hily hand the gave;
On hope I fed one moment there,
The next I languish'd in despair;
Thus shall I say; but ah! for thee,
Who knows if ever thou wilt think on me!
Where now thou goest, fair nymph, to dwell,
How many an ardent, wily youth
Shall press around, to proffer truth,
And tales of sweetest, tenderest love to tell!
Oh Gods! who knows amidst such feints,
Such gentle homage, soft complaints,
Oh Gods! while cleaves this fool to thee,
Who knows if ever thou wilt think on me!
Think on the pleasing, painful dart
Thou leav'st, my life, within this breast!
Think, without prospect to be blest,
I lov'd thee, dearest virgin, from my heart!
Think on that cruel, hard adieu,
Which tears me from my bliss, and you!
But ah! why say I "think" to thee!
Who knows if ever thou wilt think on me!

P. HOMER.

SPRING,

A SONNET, WRITTEN 1778.

SWEET are the hours that mark the vernal scene;
[that bring;
To groves their leaves, their shades to streams
That wake the garden-flowers, the cowslip'd green,
And call the flocks to play, the birds to sing!
O! sweeter far than all the gifts of Spring,
Laura! for thee my youthful bowers are dreit;
Come, hand in hand, together let us tread
At eve or morn, together nightly rest;
Love shall attend our walk, and guard our bed.
From us tho' wealth and idle fame have fled,
That from the threshold of a shepherd's cell,
Peace stoops to enter at our low-roof'd door,
With Faith unchang'd sees matchless Beauty dwell,
And will not call us mean, my love! nor poor.

M. C. S.

SONNET, WRITTEN 1778.

TO A LADY AT A CONCERT.

LET not the notes that breathe of idle air,
Unreal bliss, too long thy ear detain!

Tho' still the sounds their wonted sweetness bear,

The sounds of Art soothe not a lover's pain;
O Maid of Beauty! if the genuine strain
That speaks of love may whisper to thy heart
One kinder thought, one tender feeling move,
Awhile forego th' unmeaning sounds of art;
And smile upon the strain that speaks of Love!
Yet if no smile should now the lay approve,
Perish the verse—tho' still to thee address!
Midst tears and wishes Love must linger long;
O bid him find sweet shelter in thy breast!
O bless the Poet, tho' you scorn his song!

M. C. S.

ON THE DEATH OF LADY MAWBEY,
AUG. 19, 1790. (See p. 769)

WRITTEN BY SIR JOS. MAWBEY, BART.

"WHY weep for me?" the blameless woman said:

"We all must die, and I am not afraid.

"No good to me affords or sigh or tear;

"I've done no wrong, and therefore cannot
"fear.

"A lesson this will gild life's parting scene;

"Tis Virtue only makes the mind serene."

Yes, we must part!—The conflict now is o'er;

And husbands, children, friends, in vain deplore.

But ah! blest Saint! to all around impart

Thy settled goodness, thy unerring love;

Which bade thee shine in every state of life;

As daughter, maiden, parent, friend, and wife!

Bade thee be pious; feelingly to grieve

For others' wants, and silently relieve!

Bade thee, with fortitude supreme, sustain

The shocks of sickness, and the rack of pain!

So shall we all secure Heaven's blest abode,

Nor dread the presence of a righteous God!

MR. URBAN, London, June 27.

THE following lines were written by an old Poet on WALES; which I should be glad to see translated into English verse, by some of your able correspondents.

A CONSTANT READER.

TERRA foecunda fructibus, & carnibus, & piscibus, [bus,

Domesticis, silvestribus, bobus, equis, & ovi-

Læta cuncta feminibus, culmis, spicis, grami-

nibus, [bus,

Arvis, pratis, pecoribus, herbis gaudet & flori-

Fluminibus, & fontibus, convallibus, & mon-

tibus, [conserunt,

Convalles pastum proferunt, montes metalla

Carbo subter ræ cortice, crescit viror in vertice,

Calcem per artis regulas, probet ad testæ te-

gulas,

Epulum materia, mæl, lac, & lactinacia,

Multum, medo. cervicia, abundat in hæc patria,

Et quicquid vitæ congruit, ubertim terra tri-

buit. [vibus.

Sed ut de tantis dotibus, multa concludam bro-

Stet hæc in orbis angulo, at si vultus à seculo

Hanc daret promptuarium cunctorum talia tra-

riump.

A. C. O. M.

A COMPLETE LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Counties, Boroughs, &c. are arranged in the order in which they are called over in the House.

Those marked thus (*) are new Members.

BEDFORDSHIRE. E. of Upper Offory,
Hon. St. Andrew St. John.

Bedford. *S. Whitbread, jun. William Colbourn, esqrs.

Berkshire. George Vanfittart, *W. H. Hartley, esqrs.

Reading. F. Annesley, R. A. Neville, esqrs.

Abingdon. Edward Loveden Loveden, esq.

New Windsor. P. P. Powney, esq. Earl of Mornington.

Wallingford. Sir Francis Sykes, N. W. Wrexall, esq.

Bucks. Hon. W. W. Grenville, *Earl Verney.

Buckingham. Hon. James Grenville, Edm. Nugent, esq.

Chipping Wycomb. Earl of Wycombe, Sir John Jarvis, K.B.

Aylesbury. *Major Gen. Lake, Scroop Bernard, esq.

Great Marlow. *Thomas Williams, *W. Lee Antonie, esqrs.

Wendover. Hon. Captain Conway, *J. B. Church, esq.

Wycombeham. William Drake, sen. William Drake, jun. esqrs.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE. *Hon. C. Yorke, Maj. Gen. Adeane.

Cambridge Univ. Right Hon. W. Pitt, Earl of Euston.

Cambridge Towns. Hon. E. Finch, Francis Dickens, esq.

Chesham. Sir R. Salisbury Cotton, J. Crewe, esq.

Chester. Visc. Belgrave, Hon. T. Grosvenor.

Coarwall. Sir William Lemon, *Francis Gregor, esq.

Launceston. *Hon. John Rodney, *Sir Henry Clinton.

Lifcard. Hon. E. J. Eliot, Hon. John Eliot.

Lewisham. Visc. Valtort, R. P. Carew, esq.

Truro. W. A. S. Boscawen, James Gordon, jun. esq.

Bedwyn. Sir J. Morhead, R. Wilbraham, esq.

Helston. Sir Gilb. Eliot, *S. Lushington, esq.

J. B. Burgess, *Cha. Abbot, esqrs.

Salisbury. E. Beacroft, esq. *Lord Vis. G. riles.

East Loos. *Hon. W. W. Pole, R. Wood, esq.

West Loos. *Sir J. W. de la Pole, John Par- doe, esq.

Grampound. *T. Wallace, J. Crutchley, esqrs.

Camelford. J. Macpherson, esq. Sir S. Hannay.

Pewsey. Sir F. Bailett, *Richard Glover, esq.

Trayney. J. Stephenson, M. Montagu, esqrs.

Beginsay. Hon. James Stuart, Humph. Min- chin, esq.

St. Ives. William Praed, *Will. Mills, esqrs.

GEN. MAG. Augst, 1790.

Fowey. *Lord Sheldham, *Sir R. Payne, K.B.

Lord Visc. Valtort, P. R. Raleigh, esq.

St. Germain's. *Marquis of Lorn, Hon. Edw. James Eliot.

Mitchell. Christ. Hawkins, D. Howell, esqrs.

Newport. Viscount Fielding, *Charles Rain- ford, esq.

St. Mawes. Sir W. Young, *J. G. Simcoe, esq.

Callington. John Call, Paul Orchard, esqrs.

CUMBERLAND. Sir H. Fletcher, H. Sen- house, esq.

Carlisle. J. C. Satterthwaite, *E. Knabley, esqrs.

Cockermouth. Jo. B. Garforth, John Anfrut- ther, esqrs.

DERBYSHIRE. Lord G. Cavendish, E. M. Mundy, esq.

Derby. Lord G. A. H. Cavendish, E. Coke, esq.

DEVONSHIRE. J. Rolle, J. P. Baard, esqrs.

Ashburton. R. Mackreth, Law. Palk, esqrs.

Twerton. Sir J. Duntze, Hon. Dudley Ryder.

Dartmouth. Edm. Baskard, Hon. J. C. Villiers.

Okehampton. R. Ladbroke, *J. St. Leger, esqrs.

*J. W. Anderson, J. Townson, esqrs.

Hendon. Sir G. Yonge, *Geo. Temple, esq.

Phymouth. A. Gardner, esq. *Sir F. L. Rogers.

Bierston. J. Mitford, esq. *Sir G. Beaumont.

Plympton. *Earl of Carhampton, P. Met- calfe, esq.

Totnes. *W. P. Paulett, *F. B. Yard, esqrs.

Barnstaple. J. Cleveland, W. Devaynes, esqrs.

Tewfstock. Hon. R. Fitzpatrick, *Hon. C. Wyndham.

Exeter. *J. Buller, John Baring, esqrs.

DORSETSHIRE. F. J. Browne, W. M. Pitt, esqrs.

Dorchester. *Fr. Fane, esq. Hon. G. Damer.

Lyne-Regis. Hon. H. Fane, Hon. T. Fane.

Weymouth and Melcombe-Regis. *Sir J. Mur- ray, *Stewart, *P. Johnstone, *Jones, esqrs.

Bridport. C. Sturt, *James Watson, esqrs.

Shaftesbury. *C. Duncombe, *Will. Grant, esqrs.

Wareham. Lord R. Spencer, R. Smith, esq.

Croft-Castle. John Bond, Henry Banks, esqrs.

Poole. Col. Stuart, *Benj. Lister, esq.

DURHAM. *Row. Burdon, *R. Milbanke, esqrs.

Durham City. W. H. Lambton, John Tem- pest, esqrs.

ESSEX or Yorkhire. H. Duncombe, W. Wil- berforce, esqrs.

Aldborough. J. C. Knight, *R. M. Chiswell, esqrs.

Berougbridge. Sir Richard Sutton, Maur- Robinson, esq.

Beverly.

- Beverley.* *John Wharton, esq. Sir James Pennyman.
- Heydon.* Lionel Dareth, *B. Thompson, esqrs.
- Knarborough.* Lord Visc. Duncannon, Jas. Hare, esq.
- Malton.* Edm. Burke, W. Weddell, esqrs.
- Northallerton.* H. Pierse, *E. Lascelles, esqrs.
- Pontefract.* J. Smyth, W. Sotherton, esqrs.
- Richmond.* Earl of Inchiquin, *L. Dundas, esq.
- Ripon.* W. Lawence, esq. Sir Geo. A. Winn.
- Scarborough.* Earl of Tyrconnel, Hon. H. Phipps.
- Tisbury.* Sir G. P. Turner, Robert Vyner, esq.
- Tork.* R. S. Milnes, esq. *Sir W. M. Milner.
- Kingston.* S. Thorn'oon, esq. *Earl of Burford.
- Essex.* T. B. Bramston, John Bullock, esqrs.
- Colchester.* R. Thornton, *G. Jackson, esqrs.
- Malden.* J. H. Sturt, *C. Western, esqrs.
- Harwich.* J. Robinson, T. Orde, esqrs.
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- Tewkesbury.* J. Martin, esq. Sir W. Codrington.
- Cirencester.* Lord Aspley, Rich. Matter, esq.
- Gloucester.* John Webb, John Pitt, esqrs.
- HEREFORDSHIRE.** Right Hon. T. Harley, Sir G. Cornewall.
- Hereford.* J. Scudamore, J. Walwyn, esqrs.
- Leominster.* John Hunter, *— Sawyer, esqrs.
- Woolby.* Sir John Scott, Lord Viscount Weymouth.
- HERTSFORDSHIRE.** W. Plumer, *W. Baker, esqrs.
- Hertford.* *Baron N. Dimsdale, Jo. Calvert, esq.
- St. Alban's.* *Hon. R. Bingham, J. Calvert, jun. esq.
- HUNTINGDONSHIRE.** Lord Hinchinbroke, Earl of Ludlow.
- Huntingdon.* *Hon. J. G. Montagu, J. W. Payne, esq.
- KENT.** *Sir E. Knatchbull, Filmer Honeywood, esq.
- Rocheſter.* *G. Best, esq. *Sir R. Bickerton.
- Queensborough.* Richard Hopkins, *G. Crawford, esqrs.
- Middſton.* M. Bloxham, Clem. Taylor, esqrs.
- Canterbury.* G. Gipps, esq. Sir J. Honeywood.
- LANCASHIRE.** Tho. Stanley, J. Blackburne, esqrs.
- Leicester.* Sir G. Warren, K.B. *J. Dent, esq.
- Prinſton.* Sir H. Houghton, Lieut. Gen. Burgoyne.
- Liverpool.* *Col. B. Tarleton, B. Gascoigne, jun. esq.
- Wigan.* J. Cotes, Orlando Bridgeman, esqrs.
- Ulſter.* P. A. Curzon, esq. Sir John Aubrey.
- Newtown.* Tho. Leigh, Tho. Brooke, esqrs.
- LEICESTERSHIRE.** William Pochin, esq.
- *Sir Thomas Cave.
- Leicester.* *S. Smith, *T. B. Parkyns, esqrs.
- LINCOLNSHIRE.** C. A. Pelham, esq. Sir John Thorold.
- Stamford.* Sir G. Howard, Earl of Carysford.
- Grantham.* F. Cock, Esq. G. Sutton, esqrs.
- Epſham.* Sir P. Burtel, *Tho. Fydeſell, esq.
- Lincoln.* J. Harrison, Dudley Long, esqrs.
- Lincoln.* J. F. Cawthorne, esq. Hon. R. Hobart.
- MIDDLESEX.** W. Mainwaring, *George Byng, esqrs.
- Westminster.* Rt. Hon. C. J. Fox, *Lord Hood.
- LONDON.** *William Curtis, Brooke Watson, John Sawbridge, esqrs. Sir Watkin Lewes.
- MONMOUTHSHIRE.** John Morgan, James Rooke, esqrs.
- Monmouth.* Marquis of Worcester.
- NORFOLK.** Sir John Wodehouse, *W. Coke, esq.
- King's Lynn.* Hon. Hor. Walpole, *Sir M. Foulkes.
- Tarmonſ.* Henry Beaufoy, esq. *Hon. C. Townshend.
- Tbeſford.* *R. J. Buxton, *Ran. Burch, esqrs.
- Caſtle-Riſing.* C. Boone, H. Drummond, esqrs.
- Norwich.* Hon. H. Hobart, W. Wyndham, esq.
- NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.** Thomas Powys, *Francis Dickens, esqrs.
- Peterborough.* R. Beayon, esq. Hon. L. Damer.
- Northampton.* Lord Compton, Hon. E. Bouverie.
- Brackley.* J. W. Egerton, esq. Col. S. Hayes.
- Higham Ferrars.* Lord Viscount Duncannon.
- NORTHUMBERLAND.** Sir W. Middleton, Charles Grey, esq.
- Morpeth.* Sir James St. Clair Erskine, Fran. Gregg, esq.
- Newcaſtle upon Tyne.* Sir M. White Ridley, Charles Brandling, esq.
- Berwick upon Tweed.* Lieut. Genl. Vaughan, *Hon. C. Carpenter.
- NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.** Lord E. Cha. Bentinck, C. M. Pierrepont.
- E.ſt Reſford.* Earl of Lincoln, *Sir J. Ingilby.
- Newark upon Trent.* *Col. Croſbie, Col. Sutton.
- Nottingham.* D. P. Coke, Rob. Smith, esqrs.
- Oxon.* *Marq. of Blandford, Viſc. Wenman.
- Oxford Univerſity.* Sir W. Dolben, Francis Page, esq.
- Oxford City.* Hon. P. Bertie, F. Burton, esq.
- Woodſtick.* Sir F. Dathwood, Lord H. Spencer.
- Banbury.* Lord North.
- RUTLANDSHIRE.** G. N. Edwards, *— Heathcote, esqrs.
- SHROPSHIRE.** Sir R. Hill, J. Kynaston, esq.
- Shrewsbury.* W. Pulteney, J. Hill, esqrs.
- Ludlow.* Lord Clive, R. P. Knight, esq.
- Bridgnorth.* Tho. Whitmore, I. H. Browne, esqrs.
- Wenlock.* Sir H. Bridgman, *C. Forreſter, esq.
- Bishop's Caſtle.* W. Clive, H. Stuchey, esqrs.
- SOMERSETSHIRE.** Sir John Trevelyan, Ed. Phelps, esq.
- Taunton.* Sir B. Hammett, A. Popham, esq.
- Twelkſp.* *J. Harcourt, *S. Long, esqrs.
- Milborne Port.* Lord Muncaſter, *W. C. Medlycott, esq.
- Wilton.* Ch. Tudway, *H. B. Portman, esqrs.
- Bridgewater.* *Hon. Vere Poulett, J. Langdon, esq.
- Bath.* Viſc. Bayham, Viſc. Weymouth.
- Minchſea.* J. F. Luttrell, esq. *Lord Viſc. Park.
- Bristol.* Marq. of Worcester, *Lord St. John.

SOUTHAMPTONSHIRE. *Sir Will. Heathcote, *W. Chute, esq.
Winchester. H. Penton, R. Gamon, jun. esq.
Portsmouth. Sir H. Featherstonhaugh, Hon. T. Erskine.
Newport. Visc. Palmerston, Visc. Melbourne.
Yarmouth. T. Clerk Jervaise, Edw. Rushworth, esqrs.
Newtown. J. Berrington, esq. *Sir R. Worsley.
Lymington. *H. Burrell, *H. Burrell, esqrs.
Christchurch. Hans Sloane, Geo. Rose, esqrs.
Andover. B. Lethieullier, W. Fellows, esqrs.
Witchchurch. Visc. Middleton, W. Selwyn, esq.
Peasefield. W. Jolliffe, esq. Hon. G. A. North.
Stockbridge. *J. Cator, *J. Scott, esqrs.
Southampton. Jas. Amyatt, *H. Martin, esqrs.
STAFFORDSHIRE. Earl Gower, Sir Edw. Littleton.
Stafford. Hon. E. Monckton, R. B. Sheridan, esq.
Tamworth. J. Courtenay, *R. Peck, esqrs.
Newcastle under Lyme. Sir A. Macdonald, Hon. J. L. Gower.
Lichfield. T. Gilbert, T. Anson, esqrs.
SUFFOLK. *Sir C. Bunbury, Sir John Rous.
Ipswich. *Sir John D'Oyley, C. A. Crickett, esq.
Dunwich. Barne Barne, *J. Vanneck, esqrs.
Orford. Viscount Beauchamp, Hon. W. S. Conway.
Aldborough. *Lord Gray, Hon. T. Grenville.
Sudbury. *J. C. Crespigny, *J. C. Hippisley, esqrs.
Eye. R. B. Phillippson, esq. Hon. W. Cornwallis.
Bury St. Edmund's. Lord Cha. Fitzroy, Sir Charles Davers.
SURREY. Lord W. Russell, *Hon. W. C. Finch.
Gatton. *W. Currie, John Nesbitt, esqrs.
Haslemere. W. G. Hamilton, Jas. Lowther, esqrs.
Blekingly. Sir R. Clayton, P. Francis, esq.
Rigate. Hon. J. Somers, *J. S. Yorke, esq.
Guildford. Hon. T. Onslow, G. Sumner, esq.
Southwark. H. Thornton, Paul Le Mesurier, esqrs.
SUSSEX. Hon. T. Pelham, *Hon. C. Lennox.
Horsham. Wilson Braddy, *— Shelly, esqrs.
Bramber. Sir H. G. Calthorpe, *T. Coxhead, esq.
Stoveham. *Sir H. Goring, J. Aldridge, esq.
Midhurst. *Hon. P. Wyndham, *Hon. C. Wyndham.
East Grinstead. *N. Dance, *W. Nesbit, esqrs.
Steyning. *J. M. Lloyd, *H. Howard, esqrs.
Arundel. *H. Howard, esq. *Sir G. Thomas.
Lewes. Hon. H. Pelham, Tho. Kemp, esq.
Chichester. T. Steele, G. W. Thomas, esqrs.
WARWICKSHIRE. Sir R. Lawley, Sir G. A. Shuckburgh.
Warwick. Lord Arden, *Major Gage.
Covenry. Lord Eardley, John Wilmot, esq.
WESTMORELAND. Sir Mich. Le Fleming, James Lowther, esq.
Appleby. *Hon. R. B. Jenkinson, R. Ford, esq.
WORCESTERSHIRE. Hon. Edward Foley,

W. Lygon, esq.
Evesham. Sir John Rushout, *— Thompson, esq.
Droitwich. Hon. A. Foley, E. Winnington, esq.
Bewdley. Hon. H. W. Lyttelton.
Worcester. E. Wigley, *E. Lechmere, esqrs.
WILTSHIRE. Sir James T. Long, A. Gurdard, esq.
New Sarum. Hon. E. Bouverie, William Haffey, esq.
Devizes. H. Addington, J. Smyth, esqrs.
Marlborough. Earl of Courtown, *Maj. Gen. Bruce.
Chippenham. G. Fludger, J. Dawkins, esqrs.
Cricklade. J. W. Henneage, T. Eastcourt, esqrs.
Malmesbury. B. B. Hopkins, P. Benfield, esqrs.
Culme. Joseph Jekyll, *John Morris, esqrs.
Hindon. J. Adam, W. Beckford, esqrs.
Old Sarum. G. Harding, *J. Sullivan, esqrs.
Heytesbury. Lord Auckland, W. P. A. A. Court, esq.
Westbury. S. Edwick, Evan Law, esqrs.
Wootton Bassett. Visc. Downe, *S. Stanley, esq.
Didgford. Geo. A. Selwyn, esq. *Hon. W. Harbord.
Wilton. Lord Herbert, *Visc. Fitzwilliam.
Drayton. *Hon. B. Bouverie, *Sir W. Scott.
Great Badwin. Marquis of Graham, *Lord Downe.

BARONS OF THE CINQUE PORTS.
Hastings. Sir Rich. P. Arden, J. Stanley, esq.
Sandwich. P. Stephens, esq. *Sir Hor. Mann.
Dover. *Cha. S. Pybus, J. Trevanion, esq.
New Romney. *Sir Elijah Impey, R. Jos. Sullivan, esq.
Hythe. Sir C. F. Radcliffe, W. Evelyn, esq.
Rye. Cha. Long, esq. *Hon. R. B. Jenkinson.
Winchester. Lord Visc. Barnard, Rich. Barwell, esq.
Seaford. *Ja. Sargent, jun. *R. P. Jodrell, esqrs.

W A L E S.

ANGLESEA. *Hon. W. Paget.
Beaumaris. Sir Hugh Williams, bart.
BRECONSHIRE. Sir Charles Gould.
Brecon. Charles Goule, esq.
CARDIGANSHIRE. Earl of Lisburne.
Cardigan. John Campbell, esq.
CARMARTHENSHIRE. *Hon. George Talbot Rice.
Carmarthen. John George Phillips, esq.
CARNARVONSHIRE. *R. Williams, esq.
Carnarvon. *Lord Palmer.
DENBIGHSHIRE. R. W. Wynne, esq.
Denbigh. R. Myddleton, esq.
FLINTSHIRE. Sir R. Maflyn, bart.
Flint. W. kin Williams, esq.
GLAMORGANSHIRE. Tho. Wyndham, esq.
Cardiff. *Hon. John Stewart.
MERIONETHSHIRE. E. L. Vaughan, esq.
MONTGOMERYSHIRE. W. M. Owen, esq.
Montgomery. Whitbread Keen, esq.
PEMBROKESHIRE. Lord Milford.
Pembroke. H. Barlow, esq.

- Turkish vessels being on their voyage to Sy-
nope, gave orders for a detachment of his
squadron to attack them; which was done
with such success, that more than half of
them were taken, burnt, or sunk.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Aug. 17.

On the 27th of July, Declarations and
Counter-Declarations were signed and ex-
changed at Reichenbach in Silesia, and have
since been ratified, between Count Hertz-
berg (on the part of his Prussian Majesty),
the Prince de Reuss and Baron Spielman
(Plenipotentiaries of his Hungarian Majesty),
Joseph Ewart, esq. (his Britannic Majesty's
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipo-
tentiary), and the Baron de Reede (Envoy
Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
from the States General of the United Pro-
vinces); by which his Hungarian Majesty
agrees to open a negotiation for a peace with
the Ottoman Porte, on the basis of the *status
quo*, such as existed before the war, under
the mediation of the three allied Courts, and
to consent to an immediate armistice with
that power; declaring his resolution of
standing neuter, and abstaining from taking
any part, directly or indirectly, in the war,
should the Empress of Russia refuse to accede
to this negotiation. His Hungarian Majesty
is to keep Choczim *en dépôt*, that fortress
having been conquered by the united arms of
Austria and Russia, but agrees to restore it
to Turkey on a peace, under the guaranty
of the King of Prussia; who accepts the
propositions of the King of Hungary, under
this restriction, that if, in the arrangement
of limits between Austria and the Porte, the
former should obtain any acquisition on the
side of the Aluta, Prussia shall have an equi-
valent on the side of Upper Silesia.

The King of Prussia declares, that no hos-
tile engagement subsists between him and
the Belgic Provinces, and that he will co-
operate with the Maritime Powers to appease
the troubles in those countries, and to restore
them to the Austrian dominion, on condition
of the re-establishment of their ancient privi-
leges and constitution: and the English and
Dutch Ministers engage, in behalf of their
Courts (*jussu ratum*), to guarantee these con-
ditions.

The above news no sooner reached the
Sovereign Congress of the Revolted States in
the Netherlands, than all Brussels was in
commotion. We see the most humiliating de-
pendency amongst those who, in the inso-
lence of power, were guilty of the most
flagitious acts of tyranny. In short, we see
the whole country involved in confusion;
some preparing to fly, some to submit; and a
few desperadoes ready to sacrifice their lives,
not for the rights of man, but to maintain
their own usurpation.

The following are the Articles of the
Convention signed at Reichenbach:

- I. Austria renounces its alliance with
Russia.

II. Austria concludes a separate peace
with the Turks, and renounces all its con-
quests made during the war. It shall, how-
ever, retain its ancient provinces of Galicia
and Lodomeria.

III. Should Austria be enabled, by means
of a friendly negotiation with the Turks, to
procure any exchange of territory, Prussia
shall obtain from the Court of Vienna, in
order to preserve the balance of power, as
*many square miles of land belonging to the
Austrian possessions in Upper Silesia, as Austria
shall obtain from the Turks on the side of the
Aluta.* See the map, vol. XXX.

IV. The King of Prussia engages to give
King Leopold his vote at the approaching
election for the Imperial throne, but under
this express condition, *sine qua non*, that the
Emperor of the Romans shall never enter
into alliance with Russia, in order that he
may be enabled, as the Chief of the Germanic
Empire, to resist any attack which Russia
might, at a future period, be induced to un-
dertake against it.

V. Austria shall have full liberty to en-
force obedience from its revolted subjects in
the Netherlands, under condition that the
King of Hungary restore to them all the privi-
leges they enjoyed under the government
of Maria Theresa.—[This article is guaran-
teed by all the mediating Powers.]

VI. The King of Prussia does not expect
any compensation for the expence of his
warlike preparations; nor does he enforce
his claim to the territories of Thorn and
Danzick.

VII. Should Russia persist in carrying
on the war against the Porte and Sweden,
and the latter powers demand assistance of
Prussia, according to the subsisting treaties,
his Prussian Majesty shall have free liberty
to accede to those demands; and the Court
of Vienna shall not interfere in the dispute.

*A SKETCH of the Grand National Confed-
eration held at Paris on the 14th of July,
1790, being the Anniversary of the Down-
fall of Despotism by the Demolition of its
dreadful Engine the BASTILE on the 14th
of July, 1789.*

THE annals of the world do not record
the celebration of a festival that bears, in
point of grandeur and solemnity, the least re-
semblance of that we are now about to lay
before our readers. Whether we consider it
as a redemption from slavery, or as a resto-
ration of the rights of man, it is in itself a
wonderful work of Providence, far beyond
human comprehension, which has gradually
taken place step by step, and in which the
leaders have been led to the final completion
without being sensible of the influence by
which they were directed.

Imagination stands amazed at the immen-
sity of the fabricks that have been raised on
this occasion by the labour and ingenuity of
men in so short a space of time as 20 days:

but how much greater the astonishment, when we reflect on the revolution that has raised to new life, as it may be called; so many millions who were dead to the feelings of freedom, and are now raised to be partakers of the blessings of liberty and independence!

In proportion as the day for the celebration of this glorious event drew near, the numbers increased that flocked to Paris; strangers from the remotest nations, and natives from the most distant provinces of the realm, besides the deputies that came in bodies to perform their vows, finding it difficult to procure accommodations in the city, encamped in the neighbourhood. In a word, the general enthusiasm and eager desire of all ranks of people to be present at the ceremony almost exceeds belief. Every site that overlooked the Champ de Mars was hired at an extravagant price; small apartments on the opposite side of the Seine let from 20 to 25 louis each, which was the more extraordinary, as the amphitheatre and other erections on the spot, besides that which was set apart for the King and his suite, the National Assembly, foreign ministers, &c. were computed to contain 300,000 persons, into which all ranks, without distinction, were admitted. Indeed the idea of equality prevailed so much, that the police, remembering the accidents occasioned by the carriages at the marriage of the present King, absolutely forbid the use of them on the present occasion, and not a vehicle of any kind was to be seen in the streets of Paris on the day of the solemnity.

On the 13th, the King received the homage of the deputies from the 83 departments of the nation, reviewed the national guards, and graciously condescended to speak to them as friend to friend; on which occasion the populace filled the air with shouts of *Vive le Roi!* Not less than 500 Bretons came in a body, encamping on the road the whole way till they came to Paris, where

* "I receive," said his Majesty, "with much sensibility, the testimonies of love and attachment which you give me in the name of your constituents united in all parts of France. May the solemn day, on which you are to renew in common your oaths to the nation, pass over without dissension! and may it serve to strengthen the calm, and establish the reign of the laws and of liberty throughout the realm!"

"Report to your fellow-citizens, that I could wish to speak to them as I speak to you here. Tell them that their King is their father, their brother, and their friend; that he cannot be happy but in their welfare, great but in their glory, powerful but in their liberty, rich but in their property; and that he can only suffer if he suffers in their affections."

their chief waited on the King, and laid his sword at his Majesty's feet.

We have already inferred the French King's proclamation concerning the order of the procession (see p. 662). Accordingly, on Wednesday the 14th, at six in the morning, all the persons appointed to assist at the ceremony, assembled on the Boulevards, between the gate of St. Martin and the gate of St. Antoine, and the procession was arranged in the following order:

A troop of horse, with a standard, and six trumpets.

One division of the musick, consisting of several hundred instruments.

A company of grenadiers.

The electors of the city of Paris.

A company of volunteers.

The Assembly of the Representatives of the Commons.

The military committee.

A company of chasseurs.

A band of drums.

The presidents of the sixty districts.

The deputies of the Commons appointed to take for them the federal oath.

The sixty administrators of the municipality, with the city guards.

Second division of musick.

A battalion of children carrying a standard, with the words, "The hopes of the nation."

A detachment of the colours of the national guard of Paris.

A battalion of veterans.

The deputies of the thirty-two first departments of the nation in alphabetical order.

The oriflamme, or grand standard of the King, borne by a cornette-blanche of France in the first rank of the deputies of the troops of the line,

composed of marshals of France.

General officers.

Officers of the staff.

Subaltern officers.

Commissioners of war.

Invalids.

Lieutenants of the marshals of France.

Deputies of infantry.

Deputies of cavalry.

Deputies of hussars, dragoons, and chasseurs.

General officers and deputies of the marine, according to rank.

The deputies of the forty-one last departments in alphabetical order.

A company of volunteer chasseurs.

A company of cavalry, with a standard and two trumpets, to close the procession.

The procession, being formed in this manner, made a most noble appearance, for the varieties of emblematic ornaments were endless. Every order was marked by distinguishing indications of the district from which they came, or the body which they represented; and in doing this much useful fancy

had been displayed to make the marks serve for ornament as well as distinction.

The military deputies had only their side-arms.

In each division a banner, indicative of the department, was borne by the oldest person in the first rank, and the ranks were formed eight abreast.

The procession passed along the streets of St. Denis, of the Ferronnerie, St. Honoré, Royale, to the place of Louis XV. where they halted, and the detachment of the colours of the national guard of Paris, opening to the right and left, received into the center

The Members of the National Assembly,

who were thus surrounded and escorted by the body who had before protected them, whilst they cast their eyes with indignation on the statue of the late king, who became the scourge of the people that had formerly honoured him with the title of *well-beloved*.

The procession then moved on slowly through the Cours-la-Reine, along the Quay de Chailot, to the bridge of boats, over which they passed, and from thence they entered the Champ de Mars.

In entering the Champ de Mars the cavalry marched off to the right, and ranged themselves in the exterior line on the opposite side to the entrance. The company of grenadiers formed under the steps of the amphitheatre, as well as all the companies that were employed as escorts.

The civil bodies took the places allotted to them in the amphitheatre. The battalion of children formed about a hundred paces from the grand altar, crossing the Champ de Mars, but facing the altar.

While the National Assembly passed through the triumphal arch, the escort of

* On this arch were the following inscriptions:

"Under our present Defender the poor shall no longer tremble for the safety of their inheritance. The strength of the great—the power of the wealthy—shall not tear it from them."

"Sacred to the great work of the constitution, we now lay the finishing stone. Each circumstance is propitious to our happiness; every thing flatters our wishes. May the gentle breath of peace dissipate the storm of adversity! and may the mind glow with the ineffable delight of acknowledged freedom!"

"Our country now, and its law, are the sole authority that can call us to arms; and we will die in its defence; for we only live to preserve it."

"Our country, our law, alone can arm us; let us die to defend it, and let us live to love it."

"Devoted to the grand work of the constitution, we shall perfect it."

"The poor, under our present Defender, shall no longer fear that the oppressor seize on their possessions."

colours passed through the two lateral gates, and the members took their seats on the right and left of the chair of state, and the chair of their own president.

The battalion of veterans was placed a hundred paces behind the altar, across the Champ de Mars, but facing the altar.

The detachments of national guards, appointed to take the oath, ranged themselves each under the banner indicative of his place in the amphitheatre.

The music, now all collected into one immense band, occupied the side of the platform under the altar, next to the invalids; the band of drums the opposite side.

The detachment of cavalry, that closed the procession, formed the exterior line on the side

"Every thing presents happy presages—every thing flatters our desires—smiling Peace dispels all our troubles, and crowns all our joys."

"We will no longer dread you, petty tyrants! You, who oppressed us under a hundred different names."

"The rights of man were despised for ages: they have been re-established for all men; the King of a free people is alone powerful."

"You cherish that liberty—you possess it—shew yourselves worthy of preserving it!"

† The grand Altar of Liberty was erected in the middle of the field. The approach to it was up a lofty flight of steps composed of four different staircases. The steps were formed from the stones of the Bastille, and supported by large pillars.

The records of the constitution, the royal sceptre, the hand of Justice, with a spear bearing the cap of Liberty, were placed on the altar.

About the altar were painted several allegorical designs of the subject of the day. Four grand paintings were hung, one on each front of it: the first represented the Genius of France pointing to the word Constitution, with a picture of Plenty holding two cornucopias.

The second painting described some of the glorious descendants of France, blowing the trumpet of Fame, and bearing this inscription:

"Hold in your remembrance these three sacred words, which are the guarantee of your decrees—the Nation, the Law, and the King. The Nation is yourselves; the Law is your own, for it is your will; and the King is the guardian of the Law."

The third painting represented the National Deputies taking the civic oath; and the fourth described the arts and sciences, with the following underneath:

"Men are equal: it is their virtue, and not their birth, which distinguishes them."

"The Law ought to form the basis of every state; in its presence all men are equal."

side where they entered, opposite to the first detachment.

While the Deputies were taking their seats, the entrances to the tier of elevated benches, that surrounded this immense amphitheatre, were opened; and the people of all ranks and of both sexes, the ladies all dressed in white, took their places. These benches, rising thirty in number above one another, and extending an immense way, were capable of containing, as it is said, 300,000 persons.

Their Majesties entered the Champ de Mars through the Military School, and took their places in a gallery: that was erected in its front for their reception, which was ornamented in a very superb style, the pillars being crowned with a new order, *à la confédération*.

The King was dressed in blue and gold, with his royal mantle, a hat and feathers, and a most brilliant diamond.

The Foreign Ministers, principal Officers of State, Members of the National Assembly, &c. took the places prepared for them near their Majesties.

As soon as they were seated, after a solemn invocation to God, the ORIFLAMME (the Grand Standard or Palladium of France), the banners given by the several departments, bearing a wreath of oak, with the word CONSTITUTION, on a white field, were carried to the altar in the middle of the circus, and received benediction from the hands of the Cardinal Leval Montmorency, Grand Almoner of France.

High Mass was then celebrated, and the Bishop of Autun was honoured with that important duty. After which, the nation, thus assembled, proceeded to the grand object of the day.

The Sieur de la Fayette, Major General, first took the oaths, for himself and the eighty-three Deputies of the National Guards, who, all standing, pronounced after him, "I swear to be ever true to the Nation, the Law, and the King; to support the Constitution, as established by the National Assembly, and assented to by the King; to defend the persons and properties of his Majesty's subjects according to law; to preserve the free circulation of corn and provisions throughout the interior parts of the realm; and faithfully to account for the public taxes, under whatever form they may be collected; and finally to remain firmly attached to the French nation by the indissoluble ties of brotherly love." All the Deputies of the National Guards, and of the other troops of the realm, exclaimed, *Je le jure*.

The President of the Assembly then approached the altar, and, with a lifted-up arm, said,

"I swear to be true to the Nation, the Law, and the King; and to preserve, with all my power, the Constitution established

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by the National Assembly, and sanctioned by his Majesty."

Every Member of the National Assembly swore the same.

And when it came to the King to swear, he lifted up his arm towards the altar, and with an audible voice said,

"I, the King of the French, do swear to the Nation, that I will employ the whole power, delegated to me by the Constitutional Law of the State, to preserve the Constitution, and to enforce the execution of the Law."

Fifteen hundred thousand voices exclaimed, "I swear to circulate that oath to the uttermost bounds of France."

By way of introduction to the *Te Deum*, a *Hierodram*, composed of verses from the Psalms and books of Prophets, applicable to the purpose of the ceremony, was performed. An overture by M. des Augiers, composed for the occasion, communicated the most lively impressions, and produced the grandest effects. The memorable evening that preceded July 14, 1789, was described with all the truth of expression; a song of victory announced the fall of the baleful castle where Despotism held his seat; a citizen called on the victorious people to give thanks to the Supreme Disposer of events; *Populi laudate Deum*, and a grand chorus, which began the *Te Deum*, answered the call of the citizen.

Many pieces of ordnance were planted towards the river. When M. de la Fayette took the oath for the whole of the Military Orders of the realm, the Federative Deputies drew their swords, held them up in the air, and all repeated at the same instant, each for himself, *Je le jure*. A signal-gun announced this to the park of artillery, and a general volley proclaimed it to the world.

In like manner, when the President of the National Assembly, in the name of all the Civil Orders of the realm, took the same oath, there was a second discharge; and a third accompanied the oath of the King. It was in one of these that an accident happened by the bursting of a gun. It is differently mentioned; one letter informs us that four men were killed; another, that one man only lost his hand.

The solemn act of swearing to the Nation being over, *Te Deum* was then sung; and never was there an occasion where a solemn thanksgiving to God was more proper, or when it was given with more fervor of devotion, or a purer gratitude of heart. Never did France see such an orchestra; and never surely did the world behold such an audience! Their numbers baffled the eye to reckon. Their shouts rent the skies, when, in the enthusiasm of joy, they mingled the acclamations of rapture with the effusions of piety; and yet, in their attention to the solemn parts of the National pacton, silence the most profound testified the interest that the

they felt; and decorum, order, peace, and concord, reigned through the immense multitude.

The ceremony being ended, the procession moved off in the order in which it entered; and then the detachments filed off to the tents in the adjacent grounds, where a collation was provided, of which, strange as it may sound, several hundred thousands partook. Every part of the adjacent country was covered with tents; and, in various appointed places, dinner and wine were delivered to the poor gratis.

Grand illuminations crowned the triumphs of the day; and the only breach of the peace that took place through the whole, was provoked through the stubborn obstinacy of some inveterate Aristocrats, who did not light-up their houses, or who had fled, with their domestics, and left their windows dark emblems of their own minds. They fell a prey to the indignation of the populace.

The Duke of Orleans, notwithstanding the apprehensions of his friends, attended, and took the oath with the rest of the National Assembly.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

Advice has been received at Calcutta, that Tipoo Sultan had written to the Government of Madras, denying all intentions of commencing hostilities against the Rajah of Ravencore, charging that Prince as the first aggressor in the affair of the 29th of December last; and expressing his friendship towards the English.

WEST INDIES.

The Governor of Martinique (M. de Damas), and the Commandant of the Forces there, with a powerful body of Mulattoes, have so completely invested St. Pierre, as to cut off all communication by sea and land, and have committed such excesses as were scarcely ever heard of. The citizens they dragged from their beds; women and children were indiscriminately massacred; and the most horrible despotism succeeded. The town of St. Pierre is ruined, and cannot recover itself in many years. Even the peasants in the country have been guilty of the most enormous outrages and robberies, and, in common with the soldiers, have made free with property, where ever it was to be found.

IRELAND.

In a peat-bog at Dounadea, near the seat of Sir Fitzgerald Ashmead, bart. was lately discovered the sepulchre of some Irish chieftain, at the depth of seventeen feet below the surface of the ground.—In it they found a coffin, 15 feet 4 inches in length, containing a skeleton 8 feet 2½ in length, with a spear 7 feet long by the side of it; but the handle mouldered away, when exposed to the air,

and touched. There were besides in the coffin two small urns of brass, on which were engraven the figures of the sun and moon, of exquisite workmanship, though very antique. This sepulchre is supposed to have been built, and the coffin deposited in it, before the introduction of Christianity into Ireland.

Two duels have lately been fought near Dublin; one between two Lieutenants of the 56th regiment of foot; and the other between a Gentleman of Rathfarnham and his Attorney. No life was lost in either; but one of the parties in each rencontre was severely wounded.

In a letter from Limerick there is an account of a most infamous act of villainy as ever was contrived. The Guardian of Miss C—, a child of thirteen years of age, heiress to an estate of three hundred pounds a year, invited her from school, and put her to bed with one of his daughters, who, in the dead of night, resigned her place to her brother; and Miss C—, notwithstanding her resistance and piercing cries, fell a victim to the grossest violation. The enormity of this transaction has filled Ireland with detestation. The hoary pandar is now in Limerick gaol; but the ravisher has made his escape.

SCOTLAND.

An uncommonly dreadful and destructive storm has fallen, on the 30th of July, at Monymuck, the seat of Sir Archibald Grant, and its neighbourhood. About ten o'clock in the morning the sky was overcast, and a thick, dark cloud settled to the Eastward. Some flashes of lightning soon appeared, which were followed by a dreadful clap of thunder, that seemed to burst just over-head, and then to roll along for some minutes in a direction from North to South. This affrighting clap was succeeded by several others, before the clouds rent, and let fall such showers of ice and hail, as no man in that part of the country was ever witness to before. The hail was of the size of a musket-ball, with an angular point generally, and cut, or rather crushed, every thing they fell upon. The potatoes, turneps, and greens of every kind growing in the gardens, were laid flat and covered with its weight, which in some places lay three feet deep. On that day Sir Archibald Grant filled his ice-house; though, what is remarkable, during the whole course of the winter, he was unable to collect a quantity of snow sufficient for the purpose. It is not easy to conceive the general consternation of the country people on this occasion. Some feared for their sheep and cattle; some for themselves and children, lest they should all be smothered together in the ruins of their houses; while others trembled, thinking the great day come, when all things were to be at an end, and the world destroyed by fire.

COUNTRY NEWS.

A maid-servant in the town of *Hereford*, in looking steadfastly a few days ago at a boy leading a man apparently blind, and begging charity, thought she recognized the features of her nephew, a child about six years of age, who had been missing some months from his disconsolate parents. She immediately applied to a magistrate, who ordered the man into custody, and upon examination he confessed that he had decoyed the child to follow him. He had not used the boy ill; but had taught him to beg, and upon certain occasions to lead him, though he was not so blind but that he could see his way, without a guide. He was committed for farther examination, and the boy restored to his parents.

Powdermill Castle, July 10. Being the birth-day of Lord Viscount Courtenay, who then entered the 23d year of his age, the same was observed with equal munificence and grandeur. In the morning, an ox roasted whole, and twenty hogheads of ale and ten of cyder, were given to make joyful the hearts of the neighbouring populace. In the evening a masquerade-ball and illuminations the most brilliant drew the first families in Devonshire together; and temporary rooms were erected, and decorated in high style, for their reception. No dominoes were admitted. Lord Courtenay appeared in an old English dress, ornamented with a profusion of lace and purple.—The refreshments were served in massy plate; and at supper the display of curious dishes and rich wines exhibited a scene which hospitality could not surpass.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Advices have arrived from Constantinople, of several shocks of an earthquake being felt in that city; and of the plague having manifested itself in the neighbouring villages, and that it had broken out with some violence at Galeto.

Authentic intelligence from Copenhagen informs us, that a Swedish man of war of sixty-four guns, to add to former misfortunes, had overset in her passage to Carlscroon with cannon, and sunk so suddenly, that 87 of her crew that were below-deck perished instantly. The rest were saved by the activity of some English merchant-ships.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

July 21.

The common-council at Paris paid to the illustrious Franklin a tribute of homage, singular in its nature, but due from a free and enlightened city to the memory of a man who gave liberty to the New World, and opened the way of the extension of that blessing to the Old. The Rotunda in the New Market was chosen for the ceremony. It was hung with black, and illuminated with a row of lamps round the corners, and with chandeliers suspended at the rollers. A

pulpit was erected with suitable ornaments, and in full view rose a sarcophagus in antique form, with the following inscription:

"Erii uit cœlo fulmen sceptrumque tyrannis."

"The bolt of Heaven he grasps with strong command, [hand.]

And wrests the sceptre from the tyrant's

On the sarcophagus was placed the bust of the immortal patriot, with cypresses carelessly scattered round it.

The Abbé Touchet, an orator equally eminent for talents and public spirit, pronounced the eulogium on this great man. The exordium promised much, and, to the speakers honour we must add, the expectations of his auditory were not disappointed. See p.761.

July 23.

The important event of opening the Forth and Clyde navigation from sea to sea took place, by the sailing of a track-barge from the basin of the canal near Glasgow to the river Clyde at Bowling bay, descending thereby 150 feet. In the course of her voyage she passed along that stupendous aqueduct over the Kelvin, a new object to passengers below, exhibiting a vessel navigating 70 feet over their heads.

Tuesday, AUGUST 3.

William Lowins, of whom a short history was given in our last (see p. 663), was apprehended at Exeter. Unfortunately for him, Mr. Roper, the gentleman with whom he had negotiated a bill of 69l. happened to be on his annual journey at Exeter, and instantly recognized his person; on which he was fully committed.

Francis Fenton, one of the clerks in the Three per Cent. Bank Annuity Office, was brought before William Addington, esq. at the Public Office in Bow-street, charged with falsely transferring the sum of 550l. and receiving, or endeavouring to receive, the same, with intent to defraud the Governor and Company of the Bank of England. The fact being clearly proved, he was fully committed. He had been a clerk in the Office near twenty years.

Wednesday 4.

Mary Doran was brought before the magistrates at the Public Office in Bow-street, on suspicion of having let her house on fire, in Little Russell-street, Covent-garden. The proofs were strong against her; but, as there is a doubt whether the offence can be made capital, as she rented the house though she did not actually live in it, the opinion of counsel is to be taken on that point previous to her commitment.

Thursday 5.

An atrocious murder was committed this day on Moses Davis, a harmless travelling Jew, in passing Walton Bridge, where a halfpenny toll is taken. The Jew had paid the toll, and was passing on, when Yantley, the gate-keeper, came running after him, charged him with not paying the toll, and

struck

struck him so violent a blow with the key of the gate under the eye, as to lay it open, at the same time knocking the man down, and repeating his blow with the key, sunk it in his head, and then endeavoured to make his escape; but, being perceived by the people on the bridge, was apprehended, and committed to prison. In a day or two the man died; and the jury who sat on the body brought in their verdict, *infamy*, a surgeon who had formerly dressed his leg having sworn that he believed him to be out of his mind.

This day one of his Majesty's messengers arrived from Madrid, with dispatches from the Right Hon. Alleyne Fitzherbert, containing the following Declaration and Counter Declaration, signed and exchanged on the 24th of July last.

DECLARATION.

His Britannic Majesty having complained of the capture of certain vessels belonging to his subjects in the Port of Nootka, situated on the North-west coast of America, by an officer in the service of the King; the undersigned Counsellor and Principal Secretary of State to his Majesty, being thereto duly authorized, declares, in the name and by the order of his said Majesty, that he is willing to give satisfaction to his Britannic Majesty for the injury of which he has complained; fully persuaded that his said Britannic Majesty would act in the same manner towards the King, under similar circumstances; and his Majesty further engages to make full restitution of all the British vessels which were captured at Nootka, and to indemnify the parties interested in those vessels for the losses which they shall have sustained, as soon as the amount thereof shall have been ascertained:

It being understood, that this Declaration is not to preclude or prejudice the ulterior discussion of any right which his Majesty may claim to form an establishment at the Port of Nootka.

In witness whereof, I have signed this Declaration, and sealed it with the seal of my arms, at Madrid, the 24th of July, 1790.

(L. S.) Signed LE COMTE DE FLORIDA BLANCA.

COUNTER-DECLARATION.

His Catholic Majesty having declared that he was willing to give satisfaction for the injury done to the King, by the capture of certain vessels belonging to his subjects in the Bay of Nootka, and the Comte de Florida Blanca having signed, in the name and by the order of his Catholic Majesty, a Declaration to this effect; and by which his said Majesty likewise engages to make full restitution of the vessels so captured, and to indemnify the parties interested in those vessels for the losses they shall have sustained; the undersigned Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of his Majesty to the Catholic Majesty, being thereto duly and expressly

authorized, accepts the said Declaration in the name of the King; and declares, that his Majesty will consider this Declaration, together with the performance of the engagements contained therein, as a full and entire satisfaction for the injury of which his Majesty has complained.

The under-signed declares, at the same time, that it is to be understood, that neither the said Declaration signed by Comte Florida Blanca, nor the acceptance thereof by the under-signed, in the name of the King, is to preclude or prejudice, in any respect, the right which his Majesty may claim to any establishment which his subjects may have formed, or should be desirous of forming, at the said Bay of Nootka.

In witness whereof, I have signed this Counter-Declaration, and sealed it with the seal of my arms, at Madrid, the 24th of July, 1790.

(L. S.) Signed, ALLEYNE FITZHERBERT.
Saturday 7.

Advice was received of the arrival of the Pitt Indianman from China off the Isle of Wight. She left Canton on the 27th of February, arrived at St. Helena the 10th of June, and sailed from thence the 19th. — She has proved very unhealthy, having lost no less than 29 of her hands, amongst whom were the Chief and Second Mates.

Tuesday 10.

The House of Peers met, when the Lord Chancellor, accompanied by the Duke of Leeds and the Marquis of Stafford (the House of Commons being represented by Mr. Hatfield, the Chief Clerk; several Members attending), took his seat on the wool-sack, and, by virtue of a writ under the Great Seal, prorogued the Parliament until Tuesday the 12th of October.

Thursday 12.

Being the birth-day of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who then entered into the 29th year of his age, the same was observed with the usual festivity. At night the illuminations were more general and brilliant than on any former anniversary of his Royal Highness.

Wednesday 17.

This morning Lord Howe's flag-ship threw out the signal for sailing from Torbay, when the exultant shouts of the sailors bespoke their ready concurrence. Thousands of spectators were assembled to be witnesses of the departure of the fleet, which consisted of thirty-one ships of the line, nine frigates, two brigs, two cutters, two ships, and an hospital-ship. Wind fresh at W.N.W.

Monday 30.

Advices have been received, that the Russian Admirals were so certain of making prisoners of the King of Sweden and his brother the Duke of Sudermania, that the Empress had ordered apartments to be prepared for their reception at Vibourg.

P. 583. DR. FRANKLIN'S WILL, &c.—

"B-βm, May 19. The Select-men having received from the executors of Dr. Franklin's will extracts therefrom, communicated the same to the town, at the town-meeting yesterday. The extracts are long, and contain many of those judicious maxims and observations for which the Doctor was so justly celebrated. They contain legacies to the town, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and his relations. To the town he has bequeathed 1000l. sterling, 100l. of which is to the grammar-schools, the interest of which is to be laid out in medals, to be given to such scholars as shall excel in certain acquirements. The other 1000l. sterling the Select-men of the town of Boston are to hold in trust, to be lent out in sums not exceeding 60l. nor less than 15l. sterling, to young married artisans, under the age of 25 years, who can procure sufficient recommendation for sobriety, and of having performed the duties required by their indentures, from at least two reputable citizens, who are willing to be sureties for them, at an interest of five per cent. per annum; the interest and a tenth part of the principal to be paid annually. This sum being thus made an accumulating fund, the Doctor has provided for the appropriation of its product in one hundred years, when it will amount to 131,000l. sterling; 100,000l. for public works, and the remaining 31,000l. to begin a second fund, on the principles of the legacy now left, until another century expires, when it will accretuate to 4,000,000l.; one million of which the town is to dispose of, and the other three millions the state, the donor not wishing to extend his views any further."—The Doctor's library and philosophical apparatus are purchased by Congress for the use of the publick.—On the 14th day of July, funeral honours were ordered by the National Assembly of France to the manes of Dr. F. As the religious ceremony could not be performed in a Catholic church, on account of his having been a Protestant, the Halle au Bled (the Corn-market, not unlike the Pantheon at Rome) was chosen for erecting the cenotaph. The whole building was hung with black; and on the empty tomb was written the beautiful hexameter that so happily proclaims the benefits arising to mankind from his discoveries and perseverance: *Expositus fulmen, sepe unguis tyrannis*. The funeral oration was eloquent and well delivered. A society of printers at Paris lately assembled in the hall of the Cordeliers to celebrate a funeral fête to his memory. On a column in the middle of the hall was placed his bust, bearing a civic crown; underneath appeared a printing-press, and other implements of the art he so much honoured and cultivated. While an apprentice was pronouncing his eulogy, the compositors and others were occupied in printing and distributing copies of it to a numerous body of citizens, who hon-

noured this interesting ceremony with their presence. See p. 759.

P. 587. John Rogers, esq. M.P. for Helstone, is still living; he only vacated his seat in parliament.

P. 667, l. 16, r. "The Lady of Dr. Trevor Jones."

P. 670, col. 2. The late Wm. Fuller, esq. was formerly a proctor in Doctors Commons, and died at Bath.

P. 671. The late Lord Heathfield died a widower, having survived his lady many years (who was the sister of the present Sir Francis-Henry Drake, bart.); and has left his estates, real and personal, to his only son, Col. Elliott (now Lord Heathfield); 20,000l. to his daughter, Mrs. Fuller, married to John Trayton Fuller, esq. of Bailey-park, Sussex (both by the said lady); to a Lieut. Kockler, of the artillery, 6000l.; to Mr. Mackey, his secretary, 4000l.; and a few small legacies to some useful persons, who were dependant on his Lordship at Gibraltar. To the above disposition of his Lordship's property the trustees are, the Earl of Macclesfield, Lord Viscount Parker, and Stephen and Rose Fuller, Esqrs. There is no bequest, nor any mention made in the will of the young lady alluded to in p. 671, he having given her, by deed, an annuity of 200l.—His remains were brought to Dover from Ostend, in the Racehorse packet; whence they were conveyed to Heathfield, in Sussex, and there deposited in a vault built for that purpose, over which a handsome monument is preparing to be erected.

P. 673, col. 1. Dr. Adam Smith was born in 1723, and educated at Glasgow College; whence he was sent, in 1741-5, an exhibitor to Balliol College, Oxford. Being in his youth a hard student, and of a cachectic habit, his appearance was ungracious, and his address awkward. His frequent absence of mind gave him an air of vacancy, and even of stupidity; and the first day he dined at Balliol College, a servitor, seeing him neglect his dinner, desired him to "fall to, for he had never seen such a piece of beef in Scotland." The Doctor, who, in his latter days, lived hospitably at Edinburgh, used always to smile when he saw a similar piece of beef smoke upon his table; and when asked to interpret his smile, always related the abovementioned circumstance.—The liberality with which he thought himself treated at Balliol College drove him to retirement, and retirement fortified his love of study. When the time of his residence at Oxford expired, the question arose, what line he was afterwards to pursue? He was destitute of patrimony, and had not any turn for business. The church seemed an improper profession, because he had early become a disciple of Voltaire's in matters of religion. His friends wished to send him abroad as a travelling tutor; but though well qualified in point of learning and morals, his want of knowledge of the world, and something very particular in his appearance and address,

address, long prevented him from meeting with an offer of any employment of that kind. The *res angusta domi* not brooking longer delay, he determined to turn his talents to some account; and therefore, about the year 1750, opened a class for teaching rhetoric at Edinburgh; from which place he was soon called to be professor, first of logic, and then of moral philosophy, in the University of Glasgow. In this employment Dr. Smith's English education gave him great advantages. His pronunciation and his style were much superior to what could, at that time, be acquired in Scotland only. His stock of classical learning, though inferior to that of his predecessor, the excellent Dr. Hutcheson, yet much exceeded the usual standard of Scotch universities. He had, besides, read, meditated, and digested, the works of those afterwards styled the French Encyclopedists, and admired David Hume "as by far the greatest philosopher that the world had ever produced;" at the same time that he spoke of Dr. Johnson, in his rhetorical lectures, nearly in the following words: "of all writers, ancient or modern, he that keeps off the greatest distance from common sense is Dr. Samuel Johnson."—Such opinions, or rather prejudices, which then prevailed very generally in Scotland, being embraced by a man from whose English education they could not naturally have been expected, conspired with Dr. Smith's merit in rendering him a very fashionable professor. The College was torn by parties, and Dr. S. embraced that side which was most popular among the people of condition; that is, the rich merchants of the town, among whom he was well received, and from whose conversation, particularly that of Mr. Glasford, he learned many facts necessary for improving his lectures; for, living in a great commercial town, he had converted the chair of moral philosophy into a professorship of trade and finance. Before effecting this revolution, he had published his ingenious but fanciful theory of moral sentiments, which he continued to read to his pupils during a few weeks at the beginning of the term; the rest of the session, as it is called in Scotland, which lasts for eight months, being destined to the subjects above-mentioned. A man who is continually going over the same ground will naturally smooth it. Dr. S's lectures gradually acquired greater improvement and higher celebrity; and the Right Hon. Charles Townshend, who had married the Lady Dalkeith, was, in his journey to Scotland, attracted to Glasgow by the reputation of Dr. Smith, whom he engaged, by very liberal terms, to resign his professorship, and to undertake the office of travelling tutor to the young Duke of Buccleugh. While Mr. Townshend was at Glasgow, the Doctor conducted him to see the different manufactures of the place, and particularly a very flourishing tan-work. They were standing on a plank, which had been laid across the

tanning-pit; the Doctor, who was talking warmly on his favourite topic, the division of labour, forgetting the precarious ground on which he stood, plunged headlong into the nauseous pool. He was dragged out, stripped, and covered with blankets, and conveyed home in a sedan chair, where, having recovered the shock of this unexpected cold bath, he complained bitterly that he must leave life, with all his affairs, in the greatest disorder; which was considered as affectation, because his transactions had been few, and his fortune was nothing.—A circumstance which did him more credit was, that, before going to travel with the Duke of Buccleugh, he requested all his students to attend on a particular day; ordered the censor of the week to call over their names; and as each name occurred, returned the several sums which he had received as fees; saying, that, as he had not completely fulfilled his engagement, he was resolved that his class should be taught that year gratis, and that the remainder of his lectures should be read by one of the upper students. This accordingly took place, though the Doctor was in general extremely jealous of the property of his lectures; and, fearful lest they should be transcribed and published, used often to repeat, when he saw any one taking notes, that "he hated scribblers." He travelled with the Duke two years, and soon after his return, published the substance of his lectures in his justly celebrated work on the nature and causes of national wealth.—Being appointed, by the interest of his Grace and Lord Loughborough, one of the commissioners of the customs in Scotland, he generously offered to resign the annuity of 300*l.* per annum, which had been granted him for directing the Duke's education and travels; but which resignation, as he might easily have conjectured, his Grace as generously refused. His book was not at first so popular as it afterwards became. One of the first things that set it afloat was an observation of Mr. Fox's in the House of Commons: "As my learned friend Dr. Adam Smith says, the way for a nation, as well as for an individual, to be rich, is for both to live within their income." The remark, surely, is not profound, but the recommendation of Mr. Fox raised the sale of the book; and the circumstances of the country, our wars, debts, taxes, &c. arrested attention to a work where such subjects are treated, subjects that unfortunately have become too popular in most countries of Europe.—Dr. Smith's system of political economy is not essentially different from those of Count Verri, Dean Tucker, and Mr. Hume; his illustrations are chiefly borrowed from the valuable French collection *sur les arts & metiers*; but his arrangement is his own: and as he has carried his doctrines to a greater length, and fortified them with stronger proofs, than any of his predecessors, he deserves the chief praise, or the chief blame,

of propagating a system which tends to confound national wealth with national prosperity.

Ibid. Mr. Sellon was both the preacher and proprietor of Portman Chapel.

Ibid. col. 2. The late Sir Banks Jenkinson (whose remains were interred at Hawkebury, co. Gloucester, the burial-place of his ancestors,) has bequeathed to the Oxford and Gloucester Infirmaries 100*l.* each.

BIRTHS.

June **T**HE Princess, wife of Prince Eugene, of Wirtemberg, a son; who was baptised by the names of Frederick-Charles-George-Ferdinand.

July 30. The Lady of William Cunliffe Shaw, esq. a daughter.

Lately, at Edinburgh, Lady M. Sinclair, second daugh. of the Duke of Gordon, a son.

At Barogill-castle, in Scotland, the Countess of Caithness, a son.

Mrs. Stephens, of Ryder's-court, Leicester-fields, three children, two daughters and a son; who, with the mother, are in a fair way of doing well.

Aug. 3. At his Lordship's house, St. James's, the Countess of Harrington, a son.

4. At Lees-court, Kent, the Lady of the Hon. Lewis Watson, a daughter.

5. At Crockham, near Newbury, Berks, the Lady of Lieut.-col. Nesbitt, a son.

14. Lady of Le Gendre Pierce Starkie, esq. of Great Brington, co. Northampton, a son.

15. In Privy-gardens, Lady Charlotte Lennox, a daughter.

16. At Clifton, near Bristol, the Lady of J. Cox Hippisley, esq. M.P. for Sudbury, a son and heir.

18. The Lady of William Frazer, esq. of Queen-square, a daughter.

20. In Burlington-street, the Lady of Colonel (now Lord) North, a son.

23. The Lady of Cosmas Nevile, esq. of Holt, co. Leicester, a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

July **W**M. Girdler, esq. of Harehatch, Sunning, Berks, to Mrs. Cleave-land, widow of Mr. C. coal-merchant, Dorset-street, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street.

24. At Manchester, Mr. Edw. Cotterel, of Antrobus, co. Lancaster, aged 32, to Miss Hannah Pickering (his third wife), aged 30.

26. At Bath, Mr. John Sartain James, to Miss Pinckney, of Amesbury.

Mr. Chatteris, of Leicester, druggist and grocer, to Miss Roope, of Oundle.

27. Rev. Henry Robinson, vicar of Kendal, to Miss Darby, of Dis, co. Norfolk.

28. At Bath, Mr. Rich. Aldridge, jun. of Bristol, to Miss Frances Williams.

Rob. Hyde, esq. grandson to the late Earl of Anglesey, to Miss Graham, of Southwark.

29. At Southampton, Wm. Bryan, esq. to Miss Williams, daugh. of Tho. W. esq.

Geo. Blackhaw, esq. of Great George-str.

Westminster, to Miss Luffington, eldest dau. of Wm. L. esq. of Portland-place.

John Ford, esq. of Bath, to Miss Shepherd, of Turnham-green.

At Heckfield, Hants, Hon. and Rev. Tho. Monson, of Burton, near Lincoln, to Miss Anne Shipley Green, of Stratford.

At Sidmouth, co. Devon, John Coulthurst, esq. to Miss M. Read, one of the daughters and coheiresses of Wm. R. esq. late of Hull, well, co. Durham.

Rev. J. Lempriere, of Pembroke College, Oxford, to Miss Willince, of Twickenham.

Rev. Lynch Salusbury, of Offley, Herts, to Miss Offley, of Ormond-street, eldest daugh. of the late Wm. O. esq.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Dugald Stewart, professor of moral philosophy in the University there, to Miss Helen d'Arcy Cranston, dau. of the late Hon. Gen. C.

At Stamford, Mr. James Webb, merchant, of Manchester, to Miss Forster, daughter of Augustine F. esq. of Barnhill.

30. At Windlesham, Surrey, Cha. Dumbleton, esq. to Miss Leycester, daughter of Ralph L. esq. of Hallgrove.

At Gretna-green, Mr. Rankin, hatter, of Leadenhall-str. to Miss Reay, of Norfolk-str.

31. Rev. Tho. Sandford, of Sandford-hall, co. Salop, to Miss Kennedy, eldest daughter of Dr. K. of Rathbone-place.

Lately, Rev. Wm. Thompson, rector of Kilmore, co. Roscommon, in Ireland, to Miss Lloyd, daughter of the late Owen L. esq.

At Kensington, Mr. Crabb, of Shelley-hall, Essex, to Miss Bridges, of Kensington.

At Whapload, co. Lincoln, Mr. J. W. Hoe, mercer, grocer, and draper, in Holbeach, to Miss Simpson, of Whapload.

At Edinburgh, Capt. David Philby, of Byre-hill, to Miss Armit, daughter of Rob. A. esq.

At Sidmouth, Devon, Mr. Tho. Stocker, to Mrs. Searle, widow of Mr. Tho. S. of Gatcomb.

At Cheltenham, John Fuller, esq. of Park-street, Grosvenor-square, to Mrs. Read, relict of Dr. R. rector of Rotherfield Peppard, co. Oxf.

Tho. Ramage, esq. of Dublin, to Miss Willetta Hopkins, daugh. of the late Fran. H. esq.

Rev. James Hewetson, rector of Kilmac-thomas, to Miss Lynn, daughter of the late Jn. L. esq. of Peathard, co. Wexford, in Ireland.

Philip Dundas, esq. nephew of the Right Hon. Henry D. and brother to the Lord Advocate of Scotland, to Mrs. Lindsay.

Mr. D. Arnot, of Churton, Wilts, to Miss Hannah Hames, of Shorton, co. Dorset.

At Ilington, Wm. Saunders, esq. Marshal-fee attorney, to Mrs. Rolls, late of Kingston.

At Egginton, co. Derby, Ashton Nicholas Mosley, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Lady Every, relict of Sir Edw. E. bart. of Egginton.

Hen. Reay, esq. of Blackwell, co. Durham, to Miss Eliz. Harrison, niece to Gen. Colpitts, esq. of Collingworth, co. Northumberland.

Mr. Joseph Winkett, of Louthbury, to Miss Mary Russell, of Oxford-street.

Aug. 1. At Hackney, Mr. Hundlebee, of Crown-street,

Crown-street, Moorfields, to Mrs. Jones;—also, Mr. Jones, to Miss Hundlebee, son and daughter of the first-mentioned parties.

Mr. Cha. Lucas, of Hemingford-Abbotts, co. Huntingdon, to Miss Ogilvie, niece to Sir Geo. Robinson, bart. of Cranford, co. Nottingham.

2. Rev. Edw. Robson, curate and lecturer of St. Mary, Whitechapel, to Miss A. Blifson. Mr. Scott, carpenter, to Miss Joyce, of Hley, Berks.

At Croydon, Surrey, Rev. J. Smith, aged 70, to Mrs. Bigstock, widow of Tho. B. esq. formerly one of the deputy registers of the county of Middlesex.

Mr. Alex. Crum, merchant, to Miss Jeanie Ewing, daughter of Mr. Walter E. merchant of Glasgow.

At Glasgow, Major Hector M'Niel, to Miss Esther Campbell, of Sunderland.

3. At Foulmire, co. Cambridge, Mr. Nathaniel Child, of Bishopgate-street, to Miss Mary Madgwick, of Foulmire.

At Path, Sam. Rose, esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, to Miss Farr, eldest daughter of Dr. F.

At Eccles, Suffolk, Rev. Levold Thomas Howell, perpetual curate of Aldeby, to Miss Lewis, of Yarmouth.

At Ipswich, Hon. Capt. Townshend, of the Queen's Bays, to Miss Gladwin, of Ipswich. At Chelmsford, Mr. Richards, of the Temple, to Miss Diana Guy, daughter of Mr. Jn. G. cornfactor, of Chelmsford.

At Esham, co. Lincoln, Cha. Cartwright, esq. of Marnham, co. Nottingham, to Miss Kearney, of Somerset-street, Portman-square.

4. Mr. Robert Francis, of Ludgate-hill, to Miss Talbot.

At Dachet, Bucks, John Neat, esq. one of his Majesty's gentlemen pensioners, to Miss Anne Wright, of St. George, Hanover-sq.

5. At Prestbury, in Cheshire, Mr. Thomas Farrow, of Chelsea, to Miss Tallock, of Wandsworth, Surrey.

Jos. Jarcine, esq. of Stoke, Suff. to Miss Alt, dau. of Rev. Mr. A. rector of Mixbury, Oxf.

At Southampton, by special licence, Joseph Laurence Darvall, esq. to Miss Wilkinfon.

Mr. Millington, of Bishopgate-str. to Miss Bredg n. dau. of Mr. Dep. B. of Alderigate.

At Bath, Mr. Taylor, attorney, to Miss Edwards, of New King-street, daughter of late Tho. E. esq. of Pont-y-pool, Monmouth.

6. Mr. John Davis, to Miss Baitout, both of Bermondsey.

At Carhampton, Hants, by special licence, Wm. Trenchard, esq. of a very ancient and respectable family at Wolveston, and Lytchet Matravers, co Dorset, to Lady Hester Amelange Burgh, daughter of the late Earl, and sister to the present Marquis, of Clanricarde.

7. Mr. John Robins, astronomer, of the Great Piazza, Covent-garden, to Miss Jane Cresson, of Stephen-street, north-horse place.

At Kingston-hamlet, near Dorchester, Jas. Cholmondeley, esq. chairman of the board of Excise, to Miss Pitt, niece of William Pitt, esq. M.P. for the county of Dorset.

At Winchester, Sir Griffith Boynton, bart. to Miss Parkhurst.

9. At Camberwell, Mr. John Barnes, of Newbury, to Miss Lane, of Downton, Wilts.

At Dursley, co. Gloucester, Mr. Atkinson, coachmaker, of London, to Miss Moore.

10. At Botesford, Mr. J. Handley, aged 74, to Mrs. Suf. Savage, his fifth wife, aged 50. Mr. Williams, of Arlington-street, Piccadilly, to Miss Hutchins, of Market-street.

Geo. Woodroffe, esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, to Mrs. Mackay, eldest daughter of Sir Samuel Hanay, bart. of Portland-place.

At Great Marlow, Rev. Mr. Cleobury, vicar of Great St. Helen's, in Abingdon, and rector of Medmenham, Bucks, to Miss Peggy Pecker, dau. of Th. B. esq. of Littleton, Wilts.

At East Grinstead, Sussex, Hon. Spencer Perceval, to Miss Jane Wilton, daughter of Sir Thomas Spencer W. of Charlton.

11. Mr. Lion Gempertz, son of Joseph G. esq. of Crutched-friars, to Miss Saloman, only daughter of Solomon S. esq. of Bury-street.

12. Mr. Rogers, stationer, in the Minories, to Miss Glynne, of Mile-end.

Mr. John Bleadon, of the London Tavern, to Mrs. Phillips, relict of Dr. P.

14. By special licence, Benj. Jennings, esq. of Percy-street, Bedford-square, to the Viscountess Dudley and Ward.

Mr. John Manning, of Nicholas-lane, to Miss Dent, of Long-acre.

15. At Rugby, co. Warwick, the Rev. W. Birch, to Miss Backnill, both of that place.

16. John Long, esq. of Melksham, Wilts, to Mrs. Kneir, of Henley, co. Oxford.

Christopher Coates Porter, esq. of Cannon-street, to Miss Halkins, of Bristol.

17. Mr. Pinckney, of Marlborough street, to Miss Sarah Simmonds, of Wantage, Berks.

At Bath, Wm. Turner, esq. collector of excise, to Miss Everett, daughter of Wm. E. esq. of Heytesbury, Wilts.

At Oxford, Mr. Loder Prickett, attorney, to Miss Martha Langford.

18. At Edinburgh, Capt. Cha. Irvine, of the 57th regiment, to Miss Diana Gordon, 2d dau. of the late Sir Alex. G. bart. of Leffmoir.

19. Rev. Mr. Ellis, of Leadenhall-street, to Miss C. Mannings, of Portman-square.

At Greenwich, Erasmus Madox, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Blackwood, dau. of Shovel B. esq. of Blackheath.

Francis Fuller, esq. of Salisbury, to Miss Charlotte-Maria Senior, daughter of the late Ascanius Wm. S. esq. of Cannon hill, Berks.

At Oxford, Rev. Morgan Davis, of Worcester College, to Miss Mary Munday, youngest dau. of Mr. Tho. M. upholster, of that city.

20. Mr. L. Burner, to Miss Arlott, of Bond-st.

21. John Robinson, esq. to Mrs. Johnson, of Cullum-three.

24. At Shrewsbury, Rob. Slaney, esq. of Hatton-hall, to Miss Madon, daughter of Tho. M. esq. of Shrewsbury.

25. At Walthamstow, Mr. Parent Gompertz, to Miss Keyser, of Layton.

DEATHS.

July 3. **A**T Tenterden, in Kent, in his 26th year, Mr. Cha. Walker, surgeon.

9. In Russia, aged 31, James Trevenen, esq. a lieutenant in the British navy, and a post-captain in the Russian service. In the action with the Swedish fleet off Wyburg, on the 4th, he carried a commodore's pendant, and, after having gallantly distinguished himself, was mortally wounded by the last shot fired by the enemy. He was a native of Cornwall, and of a very respectable family in that country. He received his education at the Royal Academy of Portsmouth; and in the year 1776 embarked as a midshipman with Capt. Cook, on his last voyage to the South Seas. In taking astronomical observations, and surveying the various coasts, he proved an able assistant to that great navigator, who justly considered him as a young gentleman of ample promise to do honour to the service and to his country. On his return from that expedition, in 1780, he was promoted by the Earl of Sandwich to the rank of lieutenant; in which capacity he sailed, till the conclusion of the war, with Capt. King, who had the highest esteem and friendship for him. He accompanied that worthy man to Italy in his illness, and was with him at Nice when he died. He afterwards visited Rome, and travelled over the greatest part of Italy and France. Returning to his own country, and being impatient of an inactive life, in the year 1787 he solicited employment of Lord Howe; then at the head of the Admiralty; but, unfortunately for the naval service of this country, his application proved ineffectual. This refusal, added to a hint he received from a brother officer, who knew his great talents and ardent spirit of enterprise, induced him to draw up a plan of discovery, and a proposal for opening an intercourse by sea between Kamtschatka and Japan, and the Northern parts of China; which was laid before the Empress of Russia, and so well approved of by her, that she immediately sent an officer express to invite him over to carry it into execution. He arrived at Petersburg the latter end of 1787; but the war with the Turks breaking out, put a stop to the intended expedition, and he was prevailed upon to accept the command of a ship of the line. In the various engagements that have taken place in the Baltic, since the commencement of hostilities between Russia and Sweden, he has borne a very active part, and has been honoured with repeated marks of the Empress's favour; and doubtless, had he lived, would soon have arrived at the first rank in her service. He was a man of strong natural abilities, greatly improved by cultivation; and possessed a high sense of honour, and a liberal, enlightened mind. To the manly courage and the open generosity of a British sailor he united, in an eminent degree, the education and the manners of a

gentleman. To those who had the pleasure of knowing him, his death is deeply distressing; and to his country the loss of so accomplished an officer will not easily be repaired.

At Dover, aged 56, Mr. Joseph Mælkos, surgeon.

12. At Canterbury, Mrs. Freind, relict of Mr. Alderman F. of that city.

14. At his head-quarters in Moravia, of a fever, in consequence of an operation he underwent for an obstruction in the urethra, Field-marshal Laudohn, commander in chief of the Austrian forces. His impatience under the medical applications, the impetuous ardour of his character, and the knowledge, above all, of his importance in the war, contributed to irritate his mind, and promote the violence of the fever. He resisted the application of cataplasms, before and after the incisions were made, with a fatal obstinacy, which raised the inflammation to such an height, that he expired under the accession of the fever.—He was born in 1716; was a native of Livonia; and descended from a Scottish family. He made his first campaigns under Marshal Munich, in the war of 1738, between the Russians and Turks; and was at the taking of Oczakow, Choczim, and Stawutzchane, where the Turks were entirely defeated. Frederick the Great refused, in 1741, to take young Laudohn into his service, saying, he did not like his countenance; though this Monarch, who was considered as the greatest General of his age, afterwards said, that he often admired the positions of other Generals, but that he had ever dreaded the battles of Laudohn. In 1756, when but just entered into the service of the House of Austria, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, he made such a rapid progress, that within less than a year he was a general of artillery, and, within three years, commander in chief of the whole army. He rescued Olmutz, when besieged by the Prussians; beat the King himself at Frankfort on the Oder; and, at Zorndorf, took Gen. Fouquet prisoner; carried Glatz and Schweidnitz by assault, and stopped the progress of Frederick in a war which might have proved fatal to the House of Austria. In 1778, when elevated to the rank of Marshal, at the head of 60,000 men, he hindered Henry, brother to the King of Prussia, from joining his army to that of the King. So high was his reputation, that Frederick used to say, he feared nobody so much as Laudohn; and at Dubicza, Novi, Gradiska, and Belgrade, he had but to present himself before the place, and say with Cæsar, *Veni, vidi, vici*. For the loss of this great commander, the grief of the Emperor and the Royal Family is excessive. Every breast at Vienna echoes responsive regrets. His corpse was brought there on the 16th, to receive the honours due to his rank, and afterwards carried to his estate at Habersdorff, in order to be deposited

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posited in the tomb he had caused to be erected near his garden.

21. At Bristol Hotwells, of a consumption, aged 19, Mr. Wm. Gee, only son of the Rev. Mr. G. of North Cave, co. York.

22. At Witley, near Godalming, Surrey, John Chandler, esq. attorney at law.

23. Leibeus Humphrey, esq. of Kibworth-Harcourt, co. Leicester. He served the office of high sheriff for that county in 1771.

At Harringworth, co. Northampton, in his 76th year, Mr. Wm. Stanger, a very eminent apothecary, who followed his profession in that place for half a century with uncommon success. His extensive knowledge and utility occasioned his being resorted to by crowds of people from various parts of the kingdom. He was a man of the strictest integrity, of a lively disposition, humane and charitable, and possessed a heart replete with sensibility and discernment. His intense application was such as, in all probability, hastened his dissolution; but as his character is extensively known, all panegyrics are superfluous. His death will be greatly regretted by the publick in general, but particularly by his friends and numerous acquaintance in the neighbourhood.

At Langham, co. Rutland, aged 70, Mr. Kilby, grazier. He went to bed in as good health as usual the preceding evening.

24. At Heckington, suddenly, aged near 90, Mr. John Gray, sen. farmer. He was scarcely ever known to have a day's illness, and was mowing grass but a few minutes before he died; and, till his wife died, about a year ago, he had not had a death happen in his house for more than fifty years.

25. At Cefn-Rug, in Merionethshire, Roger Jones, esq. upwards of 25 years in the commission of the peace for that county.

At Leicester, Mr. Barker, surgeon.

26. At Walworth, Surrey, Mr. Edward Henshaw, late of the Borough.

27. At Edinburgh, Miss Dorothea Primrose, eldest daughter of the late Sir Archibald P. of Dunipace.

At the Forth, near Newcastle, aged 56, Lady Anne Paterforn, relict of Sir John P. bart. of Eccles, near Kelfo, and daughter of the Earl of Marchmont.

28. At Pax-hill, Wm. Board, esq. in the commission of the peace for the co. of Suffolk. At Brightelmstone, after a very long illness, Mrs. De Passow, sister of Geo. Children, esq. of Tunbridge, in Kent.

At Crammond, near Edinb. Lady Inglis.

29. At Hadleigh, Suffolk, Mrs. Clinch, wife of Mr. C. of Rotherhithe.

Mr. White, a respectable farmer of Tollebury, in Essex. He was found hanging in his bed-room. The loss of a favourite son, who was killed by a fall from a horse a short time since, threw him into a state of despondency, and is supposed to have occasioned this fatal act.

30. At Louth, co. Lincoln, Mrs. L'Osse, wife of Frederick L'O. esq.

At Camberwell, Surrey, Hen. Bushby, esq.

one of the deputies of the collector of the customs inwards in the port of London; the profits and emoluments of which place are said to be worth 1200l. per annum. On account of the necessary official experience, it has been customary to maintain a rotation from the junior clerk upwards; which, if adhered to in this instance, leaves a vacancy only of the junior clerk.

31. At his house in Lewes, Sussex, James Craufton, esq. captain in the royal navy.

At Epim, Mrs. Henschell.

Rev. Rich. Brome, perpetual curate of St. Lawrence, Ipswich, rector of Knattisford, in Suffolk, and of Newton, in Norfolk.

Lately, at Stockholm, M. Bergius, the celebrated botanist. He has left all he possessed, with his books and instruments, to the Academy of Sciences there.

In Jamaica, Lieut.-col. G. James.—Andrew Ienn, esq.—C. March, esq.—Thomas Sloater, esq.—In his 80th year, Capt. Alex. Maxwell.—Mr. Henry Brown, sen. The ancestors of the last-mentioned gentleman went to Jamaica in the army under Penn and Venables; and his maternal grandmother was the second English subject born there after its conquest.

At Fort Augusta, in Jamaica, Mrs. Pemberton, wife of Capt. P. of the first battalion of the Royals.

Suddenly, at Tuam, in Ireland, advanced in years, Peter Kilkenny, esq. attorney, and clerk of the peace for the county of Galway.

At Underharrow, near Kendal, in a very advanced age, Mr. Edw. Wilson, of his Majesty's life-guards. He was found about noon in a field, under an oak, with a book and his spectacles lying by him.

Mr. Rich. Foster, merchant, of Cambridge.

At Margate, where he went for the recovery of his health, aged 60, Sir Thomas George Skipwith, bart. of Newhold, co. Warwick, which county he represented in parliament many years. He married the daughter of the Hon. Mr. Shirley; but leaving no issue, the title is supposed to descend to a relation, a baronet in Virginia.

At Sidford, near Sidmouth, co. Devon, Wm. Newton, esq. architect of the newly-erected part of Greenwich-hospital.

At Edinburgh, Lady Reay, the dowager of Lord R. and sister to Sir Wm. Gordon, bart.

Mr. White, of Horenford, Hants, a farmer of considerable property. He was reading the news-paper, when he suddenly exclaimed, "Lord, have mercy upon me!" and fell dead on the floor in a moment.

At Spondon, near Derby, of a mortification, which began in one of his hands, and said to be caught by attending a poor man labouring under a similar complaint, Mr. W. Ashwell, surgeon.

At Theddingworth, co. Lincoln, Rev. Mr. Frost, rector of that parish, and many years vicar of All Saints in Northampton.

At the Hotwells, Bristol, Capt. Phipps.

At

At the Close, Salisbury, the Rev. Samuel Rogers, M.A. rector of Husbands Bosworth, co. Leicester, and of Brampton, co. Northampt.

At Leominster, co. Hereford, Mr. Philip Morris, taylor. His death is said to have been caused by the vexation and grief occasioned by being served with a summons for a debt of about six pounds, at the suit of a near relation. After complaining bitterly of this treatment, he went to bed (apparently well) the evening before his death, and expired in the night, after several heavy sighs, having his child clasped in his arms.—A difference of opinion respecting the late election having drawn down the resentment of his relations, his body was attended to the grave by upwards of an hundred and twenty burghers, whose political principles corresponded with his own. His character was extremely good; and he has left a young widow, with two small children.

Dropped down dead in a field at Laugh-ton-le-Murthen, as he was mowing, John Hobson. His father and grandfather also experienced premature deaths; the former fell lifeless as he was attending business in a field, the latter while bargaining for a stack of corn.

At Kettering, co. Northampton, Rev. Zachariah Rose, brother of the Rev. Mr. R. of Horsted, co. Suffolk.

In Dublin, Peter Lawrence, esq. son of Walter L. esq. of Bellene, co. Galway; a young man just returned from his travels.

At Dunster, Mr. Samuel Seagar, surgeon, formerly of Newton-Bushe, Devon.

In her 76th year, Mrs. Hannah England, of Bath.

At Exeter, Mr. Benj. Gilberd, grocer, of that city. While taking a morning-walk, he was seized with a sudden illness, and expired in about an hour and an half.

At Wirksworth, co. Derby, Mr. Toplis, formerly a linen-draper there, who acquired a large property by fair dealing, and dispensed a share of it, with due considerate liberality, among his indigent neighbours.

In Bolton-street, Dublin, Miss Onge, only dau. of Abel O. esq. of Hays-town, co. Dublin.

At Cork, aged 103, Mrs. Margaret M'Carthy, alias Cogan.

At Camira, in Queen's county, aged 78, Rev. Jeremy Marsh.

In Dublin, Sir Richard de Bourghie, bart. of Park, co. Limerick.

At Cookham, Berks, Mrs. Worster, wife of Mr. W. butcher. She had undergone the operation of tapping 80 times, the last of which proved fatal, for an obstruction in the urinary passage.

At Tobinsson, co. Roscommon, in Ireland, Michael Tobin, esq. sen.

At Weatherfield, Essex, Jos. Clarke, esq. upwards of 50 years in the commission of the peace for that county.

At Oswestry, in her 88th year, Mrs. Jones, widow of the Rev. Mr. Jn. J. formerly vicar of Hope, co. Flint.

At the house of Jn. Hale, esq. at Hertford, aged 70, Sir Peter Heyman, bart. of Somersfield, Kent. He was formerly in the navy; and at the age of 17 married Miss Kempe, daughter and sole heiress of — K. esq. of Plymouth, by whom he had three children, who, as well as his lady, are long since dead; and he leaving no issue, the title devolves to the Rev. Henry Pixe Heyman, M.A. of Canterbury, fellow of Emanuel College, Camb. grandson of his father's second brother.

At the Belle-Savage, Ludgate-hill, the Rev. Thomas Denton.

Miss Wyatt, only dau. of Mr. W. architect.

At North Chapel, co. Suffex, aged 99, Mrs. Coward.

At school, to the great grief of his Lordship and relations, the eldest son of Lord Foley.

Near Mausefield, co. Nottingham, in the prime of life, Mr. James Stephens, whose scientific knowledge as a veterinarian was believed to be the first in the kingdom.

In Dublin, Cha. Meares, esq. formerly an attorney of great eminence, and for several years pursuivant of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer in that kingdom. He was father of John M. esq. who planned that lucrative branch of commerce between Canton in China and Nootka Sound, the occasion of the present dispute between England and Spain.

After a long illness, Mrs. Laughton, wife of Dr. L. of Northamptonshire.

Aug. 1. In the marine barracks at Chatham, Brevet-major Wood, many years belonging to the Chatham division of marines. He was a good officer, and much esteemed by the corps.

At Dalkeith, Mr. John Knox, formerly a bookfeller in London.

At Barbers-hall, Monkwell-str. aged 76, Jas. Marye, esq. late clerk to that company.

2. At Northampton, Mrs. Sutton, wife of Mr. Alderman S.

At Barnston, co. York, after a short illness, the Rev. William Dade, F. A. S. rector of that parish, and of St. Mary's, Castlegate, York, and curate of the perpetual curacy of St. Olave's, Moregate, without Bootham-bar. In 1783 he published *Proposals for the "History and Antiquities of Holderness,"* in one volume folio, with a number of copper-plates, at a subscription of two guineas, to go to press as soon as he had obtained 250 subscribers. Ill health, and a variety of other perplexing engagements, delayed the progress of the work, which we believe, however, to be in the press at York.

Mr. James Maskell, a wealthy farmer and grazier, at Bradwell near the sea, Essex.

3. At Greenwich, aged 70, Mrs. Hannah Bonnin, a maiden lady.

At Leicester, Tho. Keutish, esq. of St. Albans.

At Wilton, where he was on a visit, soon after he had retired to his bed-chamber, Mr. Gabriel Goldney, attorney, at Chippenham.

4. At his house in Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, in his 87th year, Francis North, Earl of Guildford, Lord North and Grey, treasurer to the Queen's household, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Somerset, recorder of Gloucester and Taunton, one of the elder brethren of the Trinity-house, president of the Foundling Hospital and Asylum, governor of the Turkey Company and the Charter-house, high steward of Banbury, and one of the vice-presidents of St. George's Hospital. He was born April 13, 1704, and succeeded his father in 1729, as Lord Guildford. Oct. 3, 1734, he succeeded to the title of Lord North, by the death of Lord North and Grey; and on March 8, 1752, was created Earl of Guildford. He married, June 16, 1721, Lucy, daughter of George Earl of Halifax, who died May 7, 1734, by whom he had issue, Frederick Lord North (now Earl of Guildford), who was born April 13, 1732. By his second lady, Elizabeth, relict of George Lord Vis. Lewisham, and only daughter of Sir Arthur Kaye, of Woodfome, co. York-bart. he had 2 daughters, whom he survived, and a son, Brownlow, born in July, 1741, the present Bp. of Winchester. His second lady died April 21, 1745; and in June, 1751, his lordship married Anne, relict of Lewis Watson, Earl of Rockingham, who died without issue in December 1776.

At Vauxhall, Mrs. Howard, wife of Mr. H. attorney, of Jewry-str. Aldgate.

In his 70th year, Mr. Joseph Docwra, of Feering-hall, one of the people called Quakers.

Mrs. Power, relict of Manley P. esq.

5. At Sedbrook, in his 69th year, much regretted, the Rev. Thomas Twells, M. A. rector of the two Parishes of Sedbrook, with the chapel of East Allington annexed, both in the county of Lincoln, and formerly many years fellow of St. John's, Cambridge.

Aged 80, Mr. Powers Fitzer, many years a coal-factor at Shadwell.

Near Bristol, Mr. Jelly, widow of Mr. J. an eminent builder at Bath.

Mrs. Berrow, relict of John B. esq. of Great George-str. Westm.

At Culmstock, after a very short illness, Miss Charlotte Nott.

6. Mr. Jasper, position to his late Majesty. He fell from a hay-loft in the King's-mews, and was killed on the spot.

In Norfolk-str. Strand, after a long and severe illness, Mrs. Howard, relict of Sam. H. Mus. D.

At Bath, Mrs. Croft, wife of Rich. C. esq. of all-mall.

7. In his 66th year, Dr. William Vaughan, of Union-court, Old Broad-str. His death was occasioned by a violent cold, which he caught at a public entertainment about 12 days ago. He was to wonderfully diligent in the practice of his profession, and paid but little regard to his health, that he visited

patients till within a few days of his death. He was at last prevailed on to send for Dr. Smith, who immediately acquainted his friends that his case was hopeless. He was remarkable for being a small eater; his subsistence was chiefly, for twenty years past, London porter, a beverage which he highly extolled, and which he universally recommended to others. He was of an affable, cheerful disposition; his principal passions were music and poetry; as a classical scholar he had few superiors; Virgil and Homer were his perpetual companions. After serving seven years to an eminent apothecary in town, he went to the University at Edinburgh, where he resided seven years longer, and where he laid in that stock of medical knowledge for which he was by the faculty, as well as by the publick, so eminently distinguished. His fortune, which is very considerable, he has left (a few trifling legacies excepted) to an only brother.

Mrs. Tough, of Three King's-court, in Lombard-street.

8. In Dorset-street, Salisbury-sq. Fleet-street, Cuthbert Johnson, esq. an eminent malt-distiller at Vauxhall.

Miss Caroline Wilson, 2d daughter of the late George W. esq. serjeant at law.

Mrs. Wells, wife of Mr. W. haberdasher in Fleet-street.

After a lingering illness, Mrs. Catherine Taylor, of Stondon-place, near Ongar, Essex.

Rev. Thomas Avelyn, rector of Milbrooke, vicar of Henlow and Richmount, and curate of Flitwick, Bedfordshire. On the day preceding his death, as he was giving orders to his man in the garden, he was taken suddenly speechless, and continued so until half past four in the afternoon of the next day, when he expired.

9. At Homerton, near Hackney, Rev. William Medcalf.

Aged 85, Godfrey Lee Farrant, esq. principal registrar of the High Court of Admiralty of England, and of the High Court of Delegates and Court of Appeals for Prizes, principal clerk of the seals for granting dispensations, and senior proctor in the Commons. He has left 150,000 in cash, besides an estate of near 300 l. per annum to his sister, who is upwards of 86 years of age; to a nephew, 5000 l.; to his gardener, 1000 l. and his live stock; to the gardener's son, 500 l. to bind him apprentice, and 1000 l. when his apprenticeship should expire, to a clerk, who had faithfully served him about nine years, he has generously left 50 l.; and to his own and only daughter, who married against his consent, he left nothing! At the time of his death there was 16,000 l. interest of his money due at the bank. His place of principal registrar to the High Court of Admiralty of England brought him in about 12,000 l. per annum in time of war. Three names were always joined in the patent for this place to succeed each other:

Aged

Aged 93, Thomas Whitworth, esq. of Earl's Burton, co. Northampton. He retained his faculties entire till within three days of his death.

10. At his apartments in Greenwich Hospital, sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, Capt. John Gore, one of the captains of Greenwich Hospital, a most-experienced seaman and an honour to his profession. He had sailed four times round the world; 1st, with Comm. Byron; 2dly, with Capt. Wallace; and the two last times with Capt. James Cook.

At Perth, Patrick Duncan, esq. Sheriff-substitute of Perthshire.

At Peterham, after a long and painful illness, Katherine, Countess Dowager of Plymouth, relict of Other Lewis, 4th earl, to whom she was married in 1750. She was eldest daughter of Thomas Lord Archer, by whom she had 12 children.

11. At Christ Church, Oxf. of a slow fever, John Francis Meyrick, esq. of Busby, co. Pembroke.

12. At Edinburgh, Mr. John Lothian, merchant, and late one of the magistrates of that city.

Mr. Tho. Pitt, senior beadle of the Court of Requests for the City of London.

In her 86th year, Mrs. Saunders, who had been upwards of 50 years one of the housekeepers of the General Post-office.

After a very long and painful illness, Mr. James Idols, of Grickthorne-farm in Gloucestershire.

At Barnwell, near Cambridge, Mrs. Cheatham, relict of John C. esq.

13. At Kirkloes, the seat of Sir George Armitage, bart. his lady, eldest daughter of Lord Suffield.

In Bridge-st. Westm. Barnaby Reilly, esq. of Jamaica.

Suddenly, whilst attending a parish meeting in the church, John Kent, esq. of Hooton Roberts, near Duncaster.

Suddenly, in his chair, after eating a hearty breakfast, Mr. Russell, of the Fox and Hounds inn at Otley.

Mr. Dearle, barber, in Jesus-lane, Cambridge. When a boy, he rode an ass 100 miles in 24 hours, on Newmarket-leath.

In her 86th year, Mrs. Bevan, of Loxden, Essex, relict of Henry H. esq.

14. At the Mansion-house in Cork, Henry Harding, esq. mayor of that city.

At Cranford, co. Northampton, John Robinson, esq. 2d son of Sir George R. bart.

In Bagno-court, Newgate-st. aged 70, Mr. John Newman, an affectionate husband, a tender parent, and a friend to the poor.

15. At Hertford, in an advanced age, Mrs. Eliz. Caesar, last surviving sister of the late Gen. C. of the Coldstream reg. of guards.

At Foot's Cray, Kent, aged 72, Christopher Hull, sen. esq.

16. In South-st. Enfield-highway (at the house of his son-in-law Mr. Conson, who

married his only daughter) Mr. John Woodham, distiller at Shadwell, aged 68.

In Carlisle-st. Agostino Carlini, esq. R. A. and keeper of the Royal Academy. He was a native of Genoa; came early in life to England; and was an artist of great celebrity for the skill and grace with which he executed drapery.

Suddenly, after eating her supper in apparent good health, Mrs. Prings, wife of Mr. Serjeant P. fen. of Birmingham.

18. At Hampstead, Mr. Francis Diggan, apothecary, of St. Alban's-st.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Salisbury, chemist, of London. His death was occasioned by a fall he had had a few days before, on the road near Albrighton.

Mrs. Whitlock, of Crutched-friars.

19. Mrs. Nash, of Southampton-court, Bloomsbury.

At Botleys, co. Surrey, in her 46th year, after sustaining a long and painful illness with the greatest resignation and fortitude, Lady Mawbey, wife of Sir Joseph M. bart. She was the daughter, and (on the death of her brother, Joseph Pratt, esq. in 1766, then a fellow-commoner of Trinity College, Cambridge,) heiress of Rich. Pratt, esq. of Vauxhall, co. Surrey. She had been the mother of nine children, of which only four are now living, a son and three daughters. She was universally esteemed for her many virtues, and will be greatly regretted. Her body was deposited in the family vault in the chancel of Chertsey church on the 26th, in which rest also the bodies of five of her children.—In our Magazine for July, p. 649, we inserted a poetical composition of Sir Joseph Mawbey's on the subject of this lady, *before marriage*, our readers will see, among the poetry of this month, p. 748, a poem written on the subject of *her death*, by her husband, which strongly demonstrates his conjugal affection and veneration for her memory.

20. At Ewell, Surrey, in an apoplectic fit, Rich. Shakethaft, esq. of Stoke Newington.

At his seat at Frilsham, Berks, the Hon. Capt. Peregrine Bertie, M. P. for the city of Oxford, and only brother to the Earl of Abingdon.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Wm. Smith, merchant.

At Liverpool, Isaac Blackwood, esq.

Mrs. Oakley, wife of the Rev. Mr. O. of Shrewsbury.

Scarlet Lloyd, esq. of Fitz, near Shrewsbury.

Tho. Markby, esq. of Cambridge.

Mr. William Headley, of Stapleford, near Cambridge.

21. Near Dublin, James Tandy, esq. formerly an eminent tradesman, and father to the celebrated Napper T. esq.

Mrs. Gaunt, wife of John G. esq. of Mount Denham, near Uxbridge.

At Spalding, of an inflammation in his bladder, Mr. Jones, a respectable comedian.

22. Mrs. Henry, wife of Rev. Ellis H. of Derby.

Aged 90, Mr. Jos. Lee, of Bampton, Norf.

In an apoplectic fit, Mr. Jacob Hemet, dentist to her Majesty, New Bond-street.

At Gloucester, John Hope, esq. one of the members of that corporation.

At Stonor, near Henley, co. Oxford, Rev. Dr. Strickland.

At Stoke Newington, of which he had been upwards of forty years one of the most respectable inhabitants, and in his 84th year, Edw. Woodcock, esq. in the commission of the peace and of the land-tax for the county of Middlesex, a governor of St. Bartholomew's, Bridewell and Bethlehem, St. Thomas's, the Foundling, and the Middlesex Hospitals. His father was a respectable citizen of London; his mother was sister and heiress to that famous naturalist Mr. James Petiver, the intimate friend of Sir Hans Sloane. He received his education at the Charter-house, and afterwards became a solicitor in chancery in Lincoln's Inn, which profession he followed with the most diligent attention, with uncommon success, and with an unblemished character, for about five-and-forty years; within which time he had been a commissioner of bankrupts, one of the corporation of Carriers, and, while the Earl of Northington held the seals, secretary of the presentations under him; and, had it not been for the unfortunate death of Mr. Yorke, would probably have been raised to the highest situation to which a Chancellor could have promoted a person of the first character in his profession. At length he retired from business, possessing the esteem and respect of all his numerous acquaintance, and continued to reside at Newington till he received his dismissal from a world of which his increasing years and infirmities had made him long weary.

At his lodgings in Kentish-town, Mr. M'Donald, author of the tragedy of "Vimondia," represented last season at the Haymarket Theatre, and of many lively, satirical, and humorous compositions, which have appeared under the signature of Matthew Bramble. He possessed a very excellent heart, with a brilliant and fertile imagination, an original turn of humour, and a mind abundantly stored with scientific and classical knowledge. He was deeply conversant with the best authors of antiquity, and very well acquainted with the writings of the English poets, particularly Shakspeare, of whose works he never spoke without the enthusiasm of admiration. In his temper he was remarkably placid and unoffending, though capable of every manly emotion. For want of connexions in this kingdom, and proper opportunity to force his talents into notice, he struggled with great distress, and in the 33d year of his life fell a victim to a lingering infirmity, which may, perhaps, be more imputable to the hardships of his condition than to any constitutional defect. He has left a wife and infant daughter in a state of extreme indigence.

23. The Rev. Giles Templeman, M. A. rector of the consolidated churches of Win-

borne St. Giles and Winborne All Saints, and of Chesilborne both in the county of Dorset. He was the son of an eminent attorney of Dorchester. His eldest brother Dr. Peter T. was one of the librarians to the British Museum, and afterwards secretary to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. in the Adelphi. His other brother, Nathaniel, was a solicitor of Lincoln's Inn, and a commissioner of the hackney-coach office. His school education was at Tiverton and Crewkerne, in the West of England. He was afterwards admitted of Trinity College, Cambridge; in which learned society, having been much distinguished for his public exercises, he obtained a fellowship. This was vacated on his presentation to the rectory of Pentridge, in Dorsetshire, in the year 1739. Not long after which he was presented to the rectory of Gussage St. Michael, in the same county. He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of the Rev. Christopher Twynihoe, of Turnworth, in Dorsetshire. At the death of this gentleman the antient name of Twynihoe became extinct. By this lady he had seven children. His widow and four sons survive him. He was a man of considerable learning, and fond of retirement. That time which others spend in visiting, in trifling reading, or in the amusements of the field, he employed in an attentive perusal of the classical writings of the antients, or of the authors more immediately connected with his profession. His character for probity, piety, charity, and for a strict attention to the duties of his office, is well established in the minds of all who knew him. In the course of near forty years, during which time he constantly resided in his parish of St. Giles, it is not known that he had the least difference with his noble patron (whose seat is in the same parish), or with any of his parishioners; a singular proof of his moderation in what related to the profits of his benefice, and of his steady adherence to the true line of conduct of a parochial minister. He sought not the praise or notice of men while living; and now he is dead, the writer of this will not injure his memory in the opinions of those who knew him best, by any farther inadequate account of his virtues. He is gone where his merits will be justly appreciated; and where, if he is found deserving of it, he is certain of his reward.

Mr. Fawcett, tub-maker, West Smithfield.

At Nettle den, Bucks, Jn. Thompson, esq.

Aged 19, Mrs. Michelson, of King's Cliffe, co. Northampton. The day of her death was the anniversary of her birth and marriage; having been a wife only one year, and a mother only a few weeks. Her infant was buried with her.

24. At Hertford, Mr. Wm. Hepworth, late of the Red lion livery-stables in Gray's-inn-lane.

In Gower-street, Dr. Worgan, a celebrated performer on the organ.

In his 86th year, Rev. Wm. Rawstone, M.A. rector of Badsworth, near Doncaster, and master of Wignot's Hospital in Leicester.
 25. At Hoobor-hall, near Rotherham, aged 97, Mr. John Tyas.
 27. Mrs. Eliz. Hogg, wife of Andrew H. Esq. of Chapel-row, Little Chelsea.
 At Idington, Mrs. Van Heythuysen, widow.

Rev. Miles Popple, M.A. Brading V. in the Isle of Wight.
 Rev. John Carter, Myton upon Swale V. co. York, *vice* Ward, dec.
 Rev. Mr. Davis, of Parham, Westwell V. co. Kent, *vice* Waterhouse, dec.
 Rev. John Rose, vicar of Shepberdswell, Milton with Sittingbourn V. *vice* Beauvoir, dec.
 Rev. Jn.-Hen. Clapham, M.A. Shepberdswell V. with Coldred annexed, *vice* Rose.
 Rev. Tho. Clarke, M.A. Stoke Prior V. co. Worcester.

ECCLESIASTICAL PERFECTIONS.
REV. A. Watson, M.A. Little Usborne V. co. York, *vice* Herd, dec.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from August 16, to August 21, 1790.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	6	7	3	4	2	10	2	5	3	1
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	6	11	0	0	2	10	2	11	3	2
Surrey	6	10	3	1	0	0	2	10	3	11
Hertford	6	10	0	0	0	0	2	8	4	1
Bedford	6	7	3	9	0	0	2	8	4	0
Cambridge	6	6	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	0
Huntingdon	6	10	0	0	0	2	4	3	4	
Northampton	6	11	4	0	3	1	2	6	3	7
Rutland	7	0	0	3	5	2	7	4	7	
Leicester	7	2	4	9	3	8	2	1	4	8
Nottingham	7	1	4	5	3	7	3	0	3	7
Derby	7	7	0	0	0	3	2	5	0	0
Stafford	7	11	6	1	0	3	3	4	11	
Salop	7	9	5	4	1	10	3	2	5	2
Hereford	7	7	0	3	3	10	3	6	0	0
Worcester	7	7	4	6	0	3	3	4	3	
Warwick	7	6	0	3	6	3	3	4	2	
Gloucester	7	6	0	0	0	2	10	3	10	
Wilts	6	10	0	3	1	2	8	4	5	
Berks	6	11	0	2	10	2	7	3	5	
Oxford	7	0	0	0	2	10	2	8	3	11
Bucks	6	11	0	0	3	2	9	3	9	

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex	6	5	0	0	2	10	2	7	3	2
Suffolk	6	2	3	6	2	9	2	5	2	8
Norfolk	6	7	3	3	2	6	2	5	0	
Lincoln	6	4	3	10	3	0	2	0	3	6
York	6	9	4	3	3	2	2	7	3	10
Durham	6	11	0	0	3	6	2	10	0	0
Northumberland	6	1	3	11	3	1	2	6	3	10
Cumberland	6	8	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	0
Westmorland	8	1	5	2	4	1	3	1	0	0
Launceston	7	7	0	0	3	1	2	7	4	1
Chester	7	5	0	0	3	8	2	7	0	0
Monmouth	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somerset	7	9	0	0	3	4	2	5	3	11
Devon	7	2	0	0	3	8	2	2	0	0
Cornwall	6	10	0	0	3	8	2	2	0	0
Dorset	7	7	0	0	3	6	2	7	0	0
Hampshire	7	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0
Sussex	6	9	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	0
Kent	6	8	0	0	2	10	2	7	3	1

W A L E S.

North Wales,	7	8	5	5	4	6	2	10	4	10
South Wales,	7	6	5	9	4	2	2	9	0	0

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

August HAY-MARKET.

1. Battle of Hexham—Mifs in her Teens.
3. New Spain—The Author.
4. A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—Inkle and Yarico—Thimble's Flight from the Shop-board—Serious, Comic, and Rhetorical Imitations.
5. The Farm-house—The Citizen—Minor.
6. Opposition—Ways and Means—Daphne and Amintor—The Village Lawyer.
7. Half an Hour after Supper—The Liar—Mifs in her Teens.
9. New Spain—The Liar.
10. The Suicide—The Deuce is in Him.
11. The Child of Nature—*Modern Breakfast*—The Follies of a Day.
12. New Spain—Catherine and Petruchio.
13. The Spanish Barber—*Taste and Feeling*—The Liar.

14. New Spain—Mifs in her Teens.
16. I'll tell you What—The Citizen.
17. Gretna Green—Village Lawyer—Minor.
18. Seeing is Believing—The Liar—The Virgin Unmask'd.
19. Inkle and Yarico—Try Again.
20. Summer Amusement—Catherine and Petruchio.
21. The Spanish Barber—Village Lawyer.
23. Inkle and Yarico—The Deuce is in Him.
24. Summer Amusement—The Liar.
25. Inkle and Yarico—Who's the Dupe?
26. Seeing is Believing—Minor—Catherine and Petruchio—The Virgin Unmask'd.
27. The Suicide—The Village Lawyer—*Modern Breakfast*.
28. The Spanish Barber—The Citizen.
30. The Liar—Tit for Tat—Gretna Green.
31. Battle of Hexham—The Son-in-Law.

BILL of MORTALITY, from August 3, to August 24, 1790.

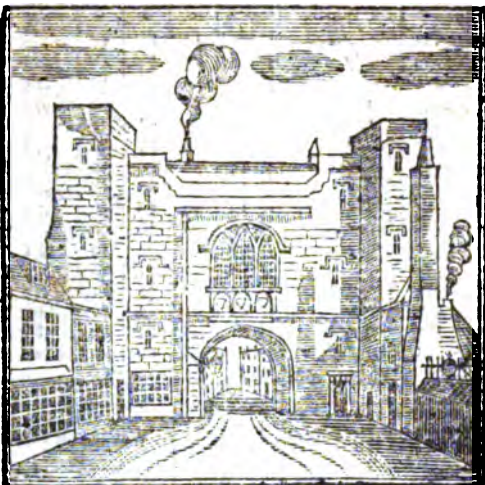
Christened.		Buried.	
Males 689	} 1353	Males 576	} 1204
Females 664		Females 628	
Whereof have died under two years old			425
Peck Leaf 22. 7d.			

Between	2 and 5	107	50 and 60	117
	5 and 10	42	60 and 70	65
	10 and 20	45	70 and 80	59
	20 and 30	93	80 and 90	33
	30 and 40	99	90 and 100	2
	40 and 50	116		

The Gentleman's Magazine;

LOND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EVEN.
St. James's Chron.
Whitehall Even.
London Chron.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening
L. Packet—Star
English Chron.
Evening Mail
Middlesex Journ.
Courier de Lond.
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Gazetteer, Ledger
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Woodfall's Dary
World, Oracle,
Times—M. Post,
G. Adv.—Argus
13 Weekly Papers
Bath 2, Bristol 4
Birmingham 2
Bury St. Edmund's
CAMBRIDGE
Canterbury 2
Chelmsford

ST. JOHN'S Gate.



Coventry
Cumberland
Derby, Exeter
Gloucester
Hereford, Hull
Ipswich
IRELAND
Leeds 2
LEICESTER
Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidstone
Manchester 2
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
OXFORD
Reading
Salisbury
SCOTLAND
Sheffield 2
Sherborne 2
Shrewsbury
Stamford
Winchester
Worcester
York 3

For SEPTEMBER, 1790.
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Embellished with a beautiful Descriptive View of the present Remains of BERMONDSEY ABBEY; with Original Portraits of Sir PHILIP WARWICK, OLIVER CROMWELL, and Prince MAURICE; and with a Variety of Curious ANTIQUES.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON: Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, near of SAINT JOHN'S GATE.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for September, 1790.

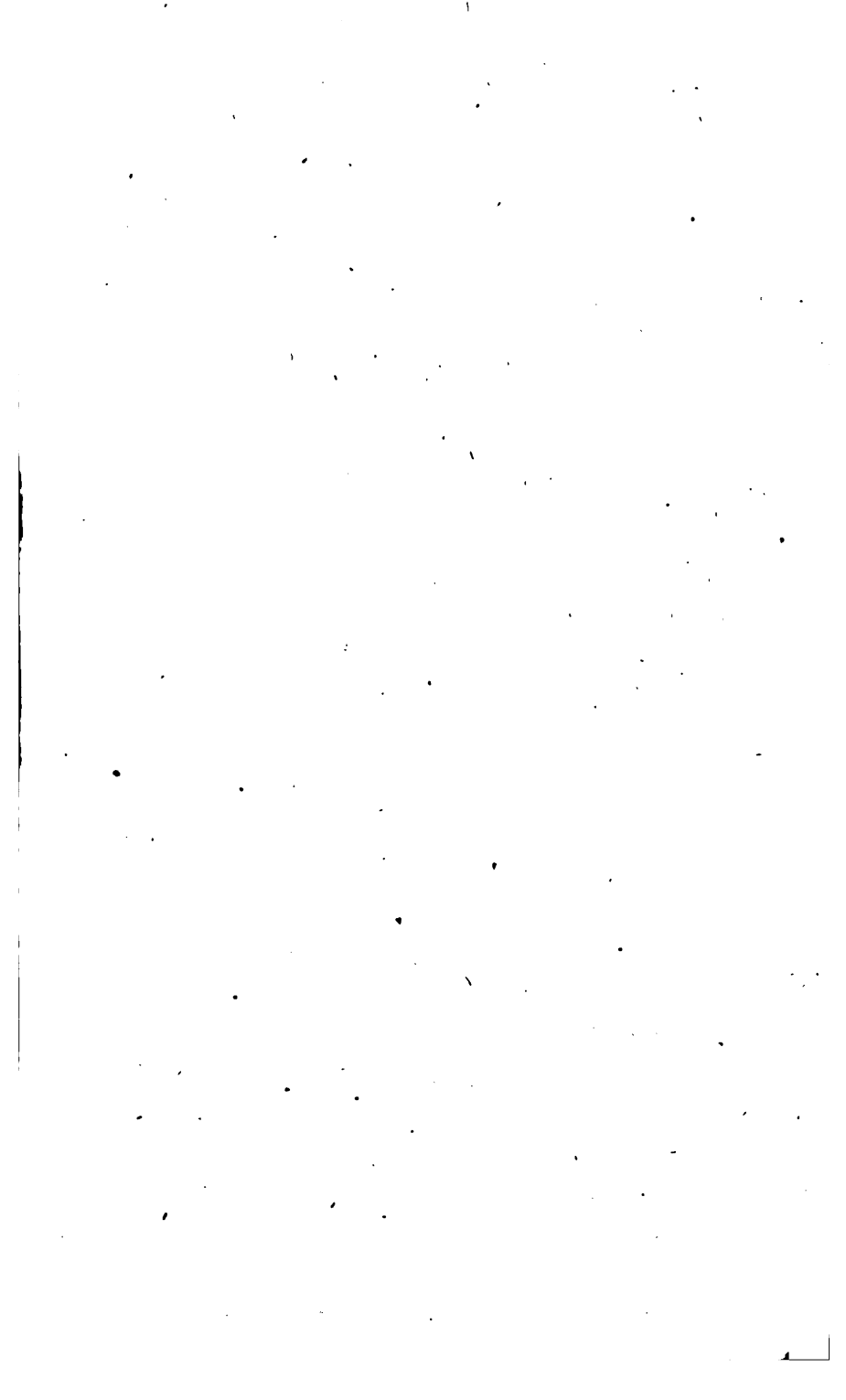
Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Sept. 1790.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Sept. 1790.
Aug.	0	0	0			Sept.	0	0	0		
21	60	66	62	30.04	fair	7	45	60	47	30.1	showery
22	59	64	60	29.94	cloudy	8	47	63	43	30.3	fair
23	62	69	55	30.01	fair	9	50	62	55	29.24	fair
24	56	57	60	29.93	rain	10	56	68	54	29.97	fair
25	57	64	55	30.64	rain	11	55	67	52		fair
26	56	63	51	30.83	cloudy	12	58	68	58	30.98	fair
27	53	63	54	30.95	cloudy	13	57	69	52	30.1	fair
28	54	65	52	30.02	cloudy	14	58	69	58	29.78	cloudy
29	54	66	51	30.15	cloudy	15	59	70	56	30.79	fair
30	60	69	64	30.08	cloudy	16	58	66	52	30.1	fair
S. 1	61	68	55	29.91	cloudy	17	47	68	53	30.21	fair
2	57	69	50	30.82	fair	18	46	71	60	29.09	fair
3	55	60	49	30.41	showery	19	53	72	61	29.73	fair
4	47	65	48	30.61	showery	20	51	66	46	30.64	showery
5	50	65	47	30.82	showery	21	48	65	45	30.86	fair
6	49	59	46	30.91	showery	22	44	66	60	30.2	cloudy

W. CARY, Mathematical Instrument-Maker, opposite Arundel-street, Strand.

Septem. Days.	Barometer. Inch. 10ths.	Thermom.	Wind.	Rain 100thain.	Weather in September, 1789.
1	29	6	60	S	rain all day
2	29	4	65	SE	205 bright morn, heavy showers
3	29	4	65	SW	Fine day, brisk showers
4	29	4	62	SW	33 overcast, brisk showers
5	29	6	66	SW	bright, brisk wind
6	29	12	67	SW	thick mist in the morn, bright day
7	29	14	69	SW	Dark misty morn, fine day
8	29	16	64	SW	cloudy, brisk wind ¹
9	29	16	74	SW	bright morn, warm day
10	29	12	77	W	bright day, very hot ²
11	29	12	68	N	47 heavy rain in the night, bright morn
12	29	16	73	SW	thick mist, bright day
13	30	16	68	S	misty morn, bright day
14	29	12	62	SW	29 cloudy, rain
15	29	10	60	NW	white frost, bright day
16	29	8	56	N	white frost, bright day
17	29	12	55	NW	white frost, fine bright day
18	29	8	65	N	overcast, heavy storm
19	29	0	58	NW	fine bright day, some showers
20	29	59	59	NW	overcast, misty showers
21	29	6	61	NW	bright sunshine, slight shower ³
22	29	14	56	W	33 cloudy morn, a shower
23	29	16	62	NNW	bright morn, much warmer ⁴
24	29	16	63	NE	bright morn and day
25	29	16	69	NW	bright day, cloudy even ⁵
26	29	16	75	W	fine summer day ⁶
27	29	14	63	SW	thick fog in the morn, bright day ⁷
28	29	12	61	SW	bright day, brisk wind
29	29	8	62	SW	stormy morn, rough wind ⁸
30	29	6	64	W	bright morn, high wind

OBSERVATIONS.

¹ Green wheat very vigorous.—² Quail (*tetrao coturnix*) killed by a dog, sitting on a brood of young just hatched.—³ Walnut leaves fall very fast.—⁴ Large flock of linnets in the clover tops.—⁵ Nasturtiums bear very plentifully.—⁶ Brook continues to sink.—⁷ Strong aurora borealis. But few swallows about the house; many over the stream.—⁸ Walnuts began taking in, but not ripe yet.





Remains of Bermondsey Abbey

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

For SEPTEMBER, 1790.

BEING THE THIRD NUMBER OF VOL. LX. PART II.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 22.

HERE resides at Lutterworth, in Leicestershire, a dyer, whose name is Thomas Franklin, first cousin to the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin. His father was a dyer, and lived at Lutterworth. He and Dr. F's father were brothers, and lived originally in the neighbourhood of Banbury, Oxfordshire. When Dr. Franklin heard of his having so near a relation at Lutterworth, he sent for him to London, where he spent some time at the Doctor's house in the Strand. Soon after his return home, Dr. F. sent for a daughter of the dyer's, and gave her a good education. After leaving school, she returned to Dr. F. and was married to a Mr. Pearce of Richmond, who went to America with Dr. F's son in 1783 (his wife having died a year before). He left his son, who was then about four years old, with his father-in-law at Lutterworth. He has had only one letter from his son-in-law since his departure, dated Annapolis, in Maryland, July, 1784. Thomas Franklin, of Lutterworth, is now old and infirm, and in indigent circumstances. The grandson has no relation or protector in this part of the world; and, should his grandfather die, he would be in a very pitiable situation.—If a proper representation of Thomas Franklin's case were laid before the American Congress, or the National Assembly of France, is it not likely that they would shew their veneration for the memory of this great benefactor, by bestowing a pension on the Lutterworth dyer? Yours, &c. C. K.

BERMONDSEY ABBEY.

[See Plate I.]

ON the South side of St. Mary Magdalen's church, Southwark, now called St. John's Court, stand the re-

mains of Bermondsey, or St. Saviour's abbey or priory, founded for Clunian monks from the priory of La Charité sur Loire in France by Alwin Child, a citizen of London, A.D. 1082; which foundation was afterwards confirmed by the charter of William Rufus; who also conferred on the prior and monks the manor of Bermondsey, and erected a handsome conventual church for their accommodation. This priory being an alien, and a cell to that in France, was, among others, sequestered by Edward III. A.D. 1371, who appointed Richard Denton prior; in consideration of which, and the sum of 200 marks, Richard II. denisoned the same, A.D. 1380; and in the year 1399, the priory being converted into an abbey, Pope Boniface appointed John Attelborough the first abbot.

The Mill of St. Saviour (which was converted into a water-machine to supply the inhabitants with water), on the 31st of June, A.D. 1536, was by the abbot and monks demised to John Curlew, at the annual rent of six pounds (the value of eighteen quarters of good wheat), and to grind all the corn for the use of the convent, which Curlew was both to fetch and carry home; the annual charge of the whole was computed at $\text{xl. } 3\text{s. } 8\text{d.}$, which made the annual rent of the said mill amount to $\text{xl. } 3\text{s. } 8\text{d.}$

At the dissolution of monasteries this house was surrendered to Henry VIII, A.D. 1539, by Robert Wharton, alias Parfew, last abbot, who held it in commendam with the see of St. Asaph, and was afterwards translated to Hereford, when the revenues were found to amount to the sum of 474*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* *per annum*. It was converted into a private house by Sir Thomas Pope.

The spot near the zigzag moulding, in the wall of the house adjoining to the gateway, is said, by Mr. Grose, to have been an object of much veneration to Catholics. He adds, the gateway was taken down since 1756, when he drew it,

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 23.

AS your Magazine has deservedly a very extensive circulation, I beg you will insert this vindication of a respected nobleman, and of as gallant a corps as any in the service. In "Elegant Anecdotes, &c. selected by the Rev. John Adams, M.A." I find the anecdote which is here transcribed:

"When the Duke of Northumberland, then Earl Percy, commanded the fifth regiment at Limerick; after many rubs and hints in the news-papers, he was induced to give the officers a dinner, which he ordered at eighteen-pence a head. This coming to the ears of the officers, they desired the landlord to provide the most elegant dinner he could procure, assuring him, that they would make up the difference in price among themselves, in order to shew, in this manner, their contempt of his Lordship's meanness. The dinner was accordingly elegant. His Lordship was surprized, and retired early. The officers kept it up till morning, quilling more wine than they drank, and doing what mischief they could, in order to swell the bill; which, on being presented to his Lordship, after much reluctance he with a sigh discharged."

My gorge rises at the recital of this most scurrilous reflexion on his Grace and the regiment he commanded.

I had the honour of serving in the fifth regiment when commanded by the Duke of Northumberland, and for some years after his Grace left it; and I declare, upon my honour, that I never heard his name mentioned among the officers but in the most respectful and even affectionate manner; and I appeal to every officer who has served in the regiment, whether or not his Grace's conduct as Colonel was not such as to procure for him the love and esteem of every officer and private under his command. I well remember the day when a letter from his Grace was read by the commanding officer on parade, announcing his appointment to the command of a troop of horse-guards, and thanking the regiment for their uniform good behaviour in quarters and in the field, during sixteen years that he had the honour of commanding it. I cannot describe the effect produced by this letter; but it will be long remembered by every officer who was present. The dejected countenances of the men shewed how sensibly they felt the loss of their Colonel, and the esteem in which they held him. They were proud of having a man of rank and consequence at their head, who, disregarding the ease and

the enjoyments which his fortune entitled him to at home, had shared with many of them in the hardships attending on actual service. Yet, as his Grace was advanced to a rank which, perhaps, is considered as more honourable than that of Colonel of a marching regiment, this mark of his Majesty's favour to their old Commander diffused a satisfaction as sincere as it was general.

As I hope Mr. Adams will be more happy to record an anecdote to the honour than to the discredit of any person, permit me to offer him one for his next edition; for the truth of which I pledge my honour, and which he ought to publish as an atonement for that which at present disgraces his work.

The George and Dragon being the badge of the fifth regiment, it has long been customary to celebrate St. George's-day with mirth and good wine. About the 10th of April, 1786, when officers belonging to regiments on the Irish establishment join their respective corps, Lieut. Col. Harris received a letter from the Duke of Northumberland, desiring him to order an entertainment for the regiment, then quartered in Belfast, on the 23d of April following, being St. George's-day, at the expence of his Grace.

At the time appointed, the day being very fine, tables were laid from one end of the barrack-yard to the other, to which the men, with their wives and children, highly dressed, sat down. The dinner was both neat and substantial; and some recruiting parties, and a detachment of artillery which happened to be in town, were invited to partake of it. The soldiers were attended by their officers, who supplied them with ale and porter, of which they had a very ample allowance. The old non-commissioned officers were so placed, that the honours of the table were performed with great propriety. Here was a sight which warmed the heart of every man who beheld it. A regiment of men in high order and full-dress, with their wives, children, and acquaintances, sitting down to a sumptuous entertainment, provided for them as a mark of regard from their late Colonel; for it is to be observed, that the Duke left the regiment in November, 1784, and this mark of his liberality was shewn in May, 1786; when his Grace had no farther connexion with the regiment than the regard which its uniform good conduct had impressed on his mind, and

which,

which, I am convinced, it will never *forfeit*. The whole was conducted with the greatest propriety; and the presence of the officers, instead of checking, added to the general mirth; and such was the good-will that prevailed among us, that, had the regiment been immediately ordered on actual service, there was not a soldier in it who would not have suffered death rather than have deserted his companion or his officer. After dinner, several toasts were given by the officers assembled at the colours, which were placed in the centre, the fifes and drums at each beating a point of war. The men then returned to their barrack-rooms, each man with his lads, where they had fiddles, and a sufficient allowance of porter and punch to make them merry; and merrily they danced till a late hour, when they parted in the utmost harmony and good order. A shilling was then given, by his Grace's desire, to every woman and every child in the regiment; and next morning, at an inspection of arms and necessaries, there was not a man missing; and, notwithstanding the jollity of the preceding night, not one with his arms and accoutrements in bad order.

The officers' dinner took place some days thereafter, to which every gentleman in the neighbourhood, who was or had been in the army, was invited. No expence was spared to render it worthy of the Duke of Northumberland. We had a profusion of the best wines; but we never were in the habit of *spilling wine to swell the bill*.

I hope Mr. Adams, in his next edition, will preserve this anecdote, selected out of many others which I could mention to his Grace's honour during his command of the fifth regiment: and, if he doubts the truth of my story, you are at liberty to give him my name, which I do not chuse to obtrude on the publick.

Yours, &c. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Solihull, Sept. 25.*

AS my fair Opponent, like the *Cæcina*, claims a Victory, and sings *Te Deum*, for the supposed Destruction of my SAIL OF THE LINE, it remains for me to retaliate on her FLEET OF GALLIES; but, though certain of Success, I shall not shout *Io Triumphe*, I assure you, Mr. Urban.—I am abundantly too sensible of the Risk which I run, of losing that Friendship which I prize above all Things—save Honour and Conscience—to indulge even the

smallest Degree of Exultation on the Occasion.—And yet my Apprehensions may, perhaps, have so solid Foundation; I think that I know Miss Seward sufficiently to hope that, when she sees the List of imperfect Selections, inaccurate Assertions, and erroneous Quotations, which Self-defence, and Regard for Truth, oblige me to produce—however she may be pained at the Sight of so many Inadvertencies of which she had no Suspicion, she will, with that Nobleness of Mind which so eminently distinguishes her, FORGIVE the Step which I am compelled to take.

She will probably be the more inclined to pardon when she recollects that some of those Mistakes which I now bring forward, with Sensations to which no Mode of Expression can do Justice, I could have brought forward long ago, had not Tenderness to her Sex, and Veneration for her own Talents and Virtues, induced me to waive those little Advantages which superior Attention to the Subject had given me over her, and made me desirous rather of a *drawn Battle* than of a Conquest.

Her Forgiveness, I would fain flatter myself, may be complete—when she shall be convinced that, through the Unguardedness of some Expressions in her two last Letters, the Person whom she has honoured with her Praise, and blest with her Friendship, is in Danger of being considered by Posterity as a *tasteless, prejudiced, lying, envious Being*. “aspersing Virtue, and endeavouring to shroud the Light of Genius.”—This undesirable Character would inevitably be my Lot, were I silently to pass over those unfortunate Letters.—The Propriety of the first Brace of Epithets I might indeed *contest*, but not be able to *disprove*; nor would it be very material, perhaps, to do so: but it is easy, and of infinite Importance to me, to demonstrate the Injustice of the latter Pair.

My gentle Antagonist may aver, that she is not conscious of having *attributed* to me either Envy or Falshood; nevertheless my Enemies might very excusably *infer* that she has—from the *united Force* of the following Paragraphs, in her Letter, p. 120:

“Pope's Severity to the Dunces, who had maligned him, was *just* Chastisement. They gave the Provocation; they distilled their Venom upon his immortal Laurels, though it had no Power to canker them. He formed a mock-heroic Poem in Consequence of their Malice, and made his Enemies ridiculous to all

all Ages. Such ever be the Doom of Envy aspersing Virtue, and endeavouring to shroud the Light of Genius!

"Mr. Weston still procrastinates his *proofs*, that Pope was an execrable Villain, the insidious Underminer of his Fame, whom he professed to honour. My Antagonist has closed the Correspondence with me, without producing them. He owed it to his own Character, and to the Demand I made upon him for those *Proofs*, to have produced them in the first Page of his Reply. To assert Dryden's Style *advantaged* by its frequent Vapidness and Vulgarly is *but* Want of Taste for pure and elegant Composition. From *unsupported* Accusation, brought against the *moral character* of a fine Writer, every one will turn indignant, who can feel his Beauties, and be grateful to the Delights they have afforded.

"Ere I make any Comments upon Mr. Weston's Letter in the last Magazine, where every Position is open to Confutation, I shall wait the promissory Ides of March for those *Proofs* which my Friendship for Mr. Weston almost induces me to wish he may be *able* to produce. It behoves him to take especial Care that they be *unquestionable*."

NO APROPOS, 'tis true, *appears* to link the End of the first Paragraph to the Beginning of the second;—but the connective Chain (like the sympathetic one which binds Heart to Heart), though *invisible*, is *felt*. Permit me, therefore, Mr. Urban, to *justify* the Motives which influenced me in my Attack upon Pope's moral Character; and account for my Detestation of his Principles and Conduct.

Mrs Seward *supposes* that the Dunciad was written in Consequence of Insults and Injuries received by him from the Individuals whom he stigmatizes as KNAVES and FOOLS. Such once was *my* Opinion; but, on examining the Preface, Advertisement, Notes, Testimonies of Authors, &c. more closely, I found so much Reason to suspect the Truth of the Assertions, and the Fidelity of the Quotations, that I employed much Time, and no small Assiduity, in procuring the WORKS of these same Knaves and Fools: and the Result was—a TOTAL CONVICTION of the Baseness and Malignity of the DUNCIER's Disposition. By far the greater Part of the supposed Delinquents (as I remarked in a former Letter) had given him *no* reasonable Cause for Resentment, and the intended Punishment of the Remainder immeasurably exceeded the Offence.

I plainly discovered that many a *disingenuous*—nay, many a VILLAINOUS Artifice was brought into Play—to de-

grade the Abilities, and blacken the Characters, not only of those who *had* spoken, or written, slightly of himself or his Works, but also of those who had *not*; and his Treatment of whom must, therefore, arise from *other* Causes than those which he thought proper to assign: partly, perhaps, from Envy or Jealousy of those Talents which, if not timely crushed, might one Day rival his own—and partly, perhaps, from a parasitical Desire to please such of his Friends as had been animadverted upon by the Writers whom he affects to hold in Contempt.

But, whatever might be his Inducement, his Conduct I found to be such as inspired me with Horror and Indignation; and I fancied that I should render an essential Service to the Cause of Virtue and Humanity, by exposing the Hypocrisy of his Pretences and the Villainy of his Practices.—Full of this Idea, I constructed a Poem, a large Portion of which I appropriated to the Vindication of those whom he has so grossly traduced in that wicked Libel which my amiable but misguided Friend calls the "imitable Dunciad";—intending to publish it with Notes and Illustrations.—But, when the first Ebullitions of Resentment had subsided, and I came coolly to meditate on the Magnitude of the Undertaking, and its probable Consequences, my Ardour for Publication was somewhat abated.

I reflected on the Nature of the human Mind; I considered that no one parts with a favourite Opinion, long cherished, without Reluctance; that violent are the Struggles against Conviction, when one is pre-disposed *not* to be convinced; that Arguments and Deductions produce Effects only in Proportion to the Extent of Understanding possessed by those on whom they are intended to operate; that, even supposing I *should* surmount the Difficulties which Pope's consummate Cunning had thrown in my Way, and be *able* to trace this Proteus through all his shifting Forms; and shew him at last—to the candid and discerning—in his own proper Shape, what RECOMPENCE was I to expect?—The most violent ABUSE from the Unconvinced—and very frigid APPROBATION from my Profelytes.—'Tis hard to forgive an Attempt (and a *successful* one) to appear more wise or more diligent than ourselves; and they who could not decently deny the Force of my Conclusions might doubt, or

pretend to doubt, the Integrity of my Motives:—they who were obliged to own that Pope was a bad Man might wonder, or *affix* to wonder, what good Purpose could be answered by proving him one.

I was staggered by these and similar Reflections; and I let Year after Year pass away, without coming to any Resolution.—At length Dr. Johnson's Lives of the Poets appeared; and you may guess, Mr. Urban, my Surprise and Pleasure at finding his Sentiments of Pope's Disposition in so many respects coincide with mine!—But, attentively as he had studied the Poet's Character, I had studied it yet *more* attentively; and I will frankly own that I felt no small Gratification in the Consciousness of having anticipated almost all his Observations, and of having made many others which had escaped even his scrutinizing Vigilance.

Ten Years more have elapsed; and I have had abundant Reason to congratulate myself on my Prudence, in forbearing to publish what would have subjected me to twenty Times the Oblology to which his honest Investigation of Pope's Merits exposed him: for not his venerable Age—not his exemplary Piety—not even the Obligations which the Literature of his Country owes him, and must for ever owe him, could secure him from ABUSE, which poured in Torrents from the polluted Pens of ignorant and tasteless Scribblers; who chose to ascribe that Conduct to Envy which, my own Feelings tell me, sprung from a very different Source.—What then had not I to apprehend, who, convinced of the Satyrists' radical Depravity, could not condescend to disguise my Sentiments, and mention what I looked upon as diabolical Villainies in such guarded and temperate Terms as Johnson has used, while descanting on what he considered as human Frailties?

What Kind of Reception were such Observations as THESE likely to meet with, from those who had been taught to look up to Pope, as to a Model of MORAL PERFECTION?

"But—were the Tyrant's Title to the Bays
Of Right Divine, and Merit—past all
Praise—

"By BROOKED PATUS, Posterity shall own,
And Plotings dire he reach'd his tottering
Throne;

"Wiz, Wisdom, Worth, and Learning all
Hewn down, ["the Crown;

"He mounted on their Necks, and seiz'd

"Nor Rank, nor Innocence, nor Sex, nor
Age, ["Rage;
"Could plead Exemption from his envious
"His jealous Malice aim'd the deadly Blow,
"Drawn as if-like, at FRIEND as well as
"FOE!"

But, though I forbore to *print*—I did not forbear to *converse*—on the Subject which had taken Possession of my Thoughts so long; and I had the Satisfaction to find my Arguments carry Conviction to the Breast of many a Worshipper of Pope.—Even Miss Seward owned to me (many Months before the Publication of the Woodmen of Arden) that her Favourite had, through my Means, sunk in her Opinion—(I mean, with respect to his Moral Character); and her Attack on me for a supposed Reflection in my Preface was caused (as I shall shew presently) by a Misapprehension of my Meaning.

You may recollect, Mr. Urban, an expostulatory Letter which I addressed to you, (I think in December 1788,) soon after your liberal-minded Editor favoured the Poetic World with a *Celebriety* of WELSTED'S Works.—I took that Opportunity of returning him those Thanks which were so justly his Due. Pleased to find (from the Memoirs prefixed to the Poems) that the Author's Disposition was as amiable as his Poetry was elegant, and glowing with Indignation at the Injustice and Inhumanity of his Persecutor, I could not *repress* the Temptation of expressing *unreservedly* my Opinion of the "execrable Pope."—An *anonymous* Correspondent's Reprehension of the Term, and my Justification of it, must be fresh in your Reader's Remembrance.

Having thus deviated from that cautious Plan which I had observed for TWENTY YEARS, I went a little further; and, in my prefatory Essay, which was published a Month or two afterwards,—after lamenting the Alteration which POETIC DICTION had sustained since the Days of Dryden,—I ventured to insert the following Paragraphs.

"But so material a Change in the
"Constitution of Poetry could not be
"expected to take Place, without some
"Literary Convulsions.—The Disciples
"of DRYDEN were ardent in their Veneration, formidable by their Numbers, and respectable by their Rank.
"—Violent was the Clamour, and tedious was the Contest.—POPE, however, in the End—by Means not very
"conspicuous indeed—proved triumphant.
"In

"In the Course of my Researches, I have found considerable Amusement, (though alloyed, in no small Degree, by a Mixture of Scorn and Indignation,) in tracing and developing the insidious Arts which he suffered his *Friends* to practise, in order to undermine the Reputation of the deceased Poet, and to asperse the Characters of his living Supporters; and if a Work, which, for a longer Term of Years than that prescribed by HORACE, has been *incarcerated* in my Closet, should ever escape into Light, POPE'S *Goodness of Heart* would be no longer *problematical*—at present, I shall content myself with observing, that HE, while the injured DRYDEN *sunk* in the public Estimation, was *exalted* to the vacant Chair, and proposed as a bright Exemplar to all succeeding Bards."

To Miss Seward's Misconstruction of a Passage in the latter Paragraph the World is, in a great Measure, indebted for those very ingenious Strictures which have embellished your Miscellany; and I—for the painful—painful Task of animadverting (and, perhaps, with a Degree of Bluntness of which I am myself unaware) on the Productions of a Lady, my Respect for whom can only be exceeded by my Reverence for Truth!

I meant only to affirm, that Pope's *Friends* practised insidious Arts, with a View to undermine the Reputation of the deceased Poet, and to asperse the Characters of his living Supporters; and that HE *suffered* them so to do;—I did NOT say *incited*;—I did NOT say *assisted*; merely *SUFFERED*:—and I thought that I had expressed my Meaning so clearly as not to *admit* of Misconstruction; but I was mistaken.

Miss Seward,—in your Magazine for April 1789, Page 292,—says that I accuse Pope of "having meanly *influenced* his Friends to exalt his Compositions above their just Level, for the Purpose of lowering Dryden's and tearing the Laurels from his Brow."—*This Quotation* is evidently erroneous *in every Part*; the principal Mistake I have formerly pointed out, and need not repeat my Remarks.

In your Magazine for February 1790, Page 120—the observer, "Mr. Weston still procrastinates his *Proofs*, that Pope was an execrable Villain, the insidious Underminer of his Fame whom he professed to honour."

Who, Mr. Urban, would not suppose,

from this Sentence, that I had asserted that Pope WAS the insidious Underminer of Dryden's Fame, and was THEREFORE an execrable Villain?—She proceeds—"my Antagonist has closed the Correspondence with me, without producing them. He owed it to his own Character, and to the Demand I made upon him for those *Proofs*, to have produced them in the *first* Page of his Reply."

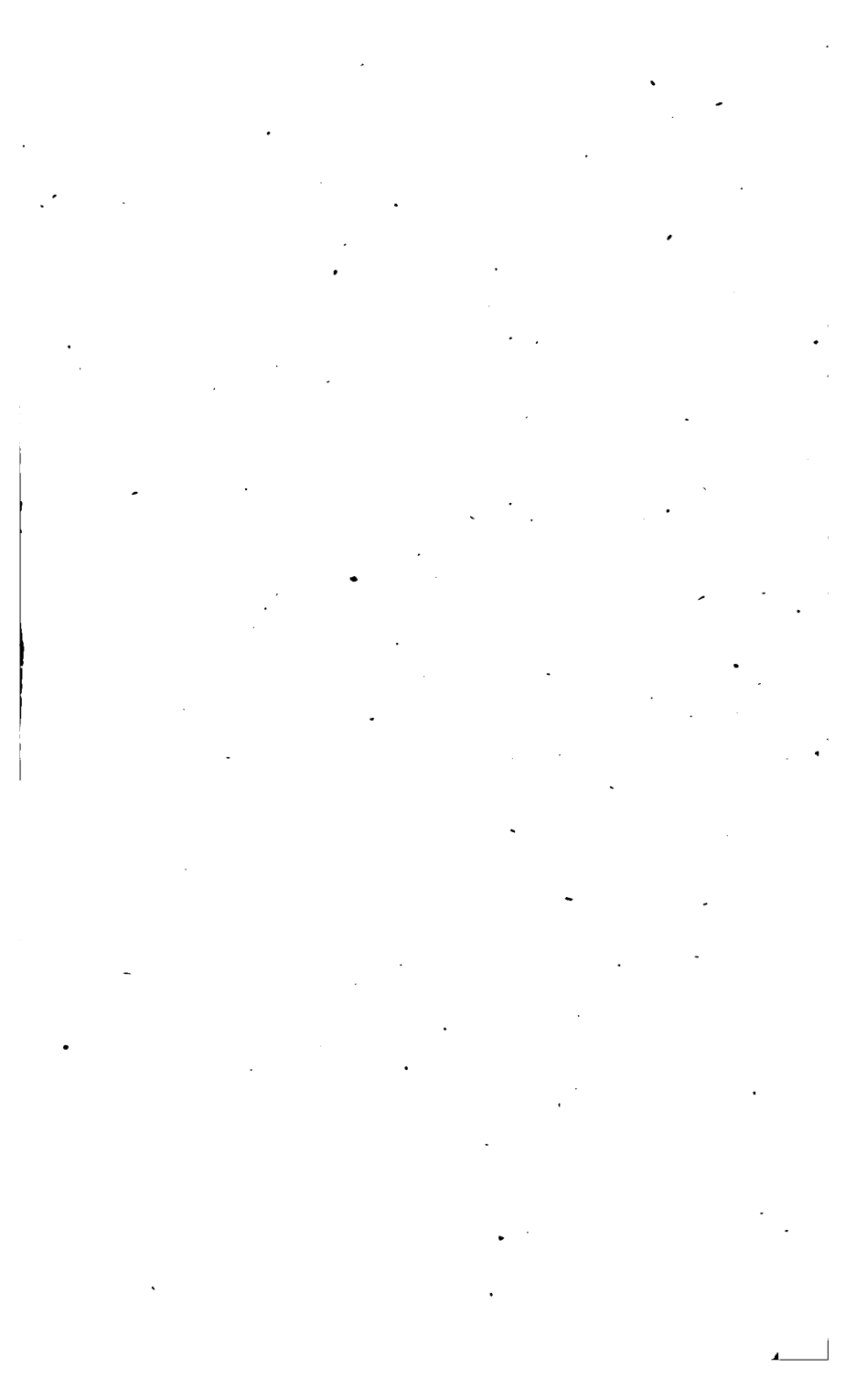
I have carefully examined Miss Seward's three Letters for April, May, and June, 1789—and cannot find any such Demand.—I never HAD asserted that Pope was the insidious Underminer of Dryden's Fame—and, of Course, never suspected that I should be called upon for *Proofs*.—But, on reviewing the Passage which gave Rise to this Controversy, I must confess that it is liable to Misconception;—as the Words "in order to undermine" *may*, by a forced Construction, be made to refer either to Pope OR his Friends: but, if I had intended to accuse *him* of undermining the Reputation of his great Master, I should certainly—instead of "the insidious Arts which he suffered his *Friends* to practise, in order to undermine, &c."—have written—"which he, in order to undermine, &c. suffered his *Friends* to practise."

That I had called him "execrable" is true, and that I have *proved* him so is equally true—if his accusing a Man of the vilest Propensity which can debase human Nature, *while conscious of his Innocence*, and then flying to the Sanctuary of a paltry Equivocation, CAN be deemed execrable.

To prove that Pope really *did* suffer his Friends to depreciate the Person from whom he learned *all that is valuable* in the STRUCTURE of his Verse were a very easy Task indeed.—To mention only ONE (but that one our HOST!)—Miss Seward cannot forget SWIFT—the Partner of Pope's Labours and the Friend of his Bosom;—Nor can she forget his Comparison of Dryden's Virgil to a Mouse under a Canopy of State: no—nor his grave assertion in his Dedication of his Tale of a Tub to Posterity:

"I do affirm, upon the Word of a sincere Man, that there is now actually in Being a certain Poet, called John Dryden, whose Translation of Virgil was lately printed in a large Folio, well-bound, and, if diligent Search were made, for aught I know, is yet to be seen." (To be continued.)

Mr.



Genl Mag Sept 1700 Pth 1781



Phil. Warwick



Oliver Cromwell

Mr. URBAN,
BEING much entertained with the perusal of Sir P. Warwick's Memoirs of the Reign of Charles I. and finding him to be the only Historian of those times whose life is not to be met with in print; I have put together what I have been able to collect respecting him, hoping that the Editors of some future Biography will, in this instance, avail themselves of the materials you so frequently afford to works of that kind.

Yours, &c.

D. R.

Biographical Account of Sir PHILIP WARWICK, Knt.

SIR PHILIP WARWICK was by birth a gentleman, descended from the Warwicks, or Warthwyses, of Warwick, co. Cumberland¹, and bearing the same arms: "Vert, three lions rampant Argent." His grandfather, Thomas Warwick, is (in the Visitation of Kent by Sir Edw. Bysche in 1667²) styled of Hereford; but whom he married is not mentioned. His father, Thomas Warwick, was very eminent for his skill in the theory of musick, having composed a song of forty parts, for forty several persons, each of them to have his part entire from the other³. He was a commissioner for granting dispensations for converting arable land into pasture⁴; and was some time organist of Westminster Abbey and the Chapel Royal. He married Elizabeth daughter and coheir of John Somerville, of Somerville Aston, co. Warwick⁵; by whom he had issue one son Philip, our author, and two daughters; Arabella, mar. to Clerke, esq.; and Joice, mar. to Christopher Turnor, of the Middle Temple, esq. barrister at law, who at the Restoration was knighted, and made a Baron of the Exchequer.

Sir Philip Warwick was born in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, in the year 1608. He was educated at Bron school, and afterwards travelled into France, and was some time at Geneva, where he studied under the famous Diodati. When he returned from abroad, he became Secretary to the Lord Treasurer Juxon, and a Clerk of the Signet. He was diplomated Bachelor

of Law at Oxford, April 11, 1638; and in 1640 was elected a Burgess for Radnor in Wales⁶, and was one of the fifty-six who gave a negative to the bill of attainder against the Earl of Strafford⁷. Disproving afterwards of the conduct of Parliament, he went to the King at Oxford; and was for this desertion, by a vote of the House, Feb. 5, 1643⁸, disabled from sitting there. Whilst at Oxford, he lodged in University college, and his counsel was much relied upon by the King. In 1643 he was sent to the Earl of Newcastle in the North, to persuade him to march Southwesterly, which he could not be prevailed on to comply with; "designing," as Sir P. W. perceived, "to be the man who should turn the scale, and to be a self-subsisting and distinct army wherever he was⁹." In 1646 he was one of the King's Commissioners to treat with the Parliament for the surrender of Oxford; and in the following year he attended the King to the Isle of Wight, in the capacity of Secretary; and there desiring, with some others, a leave of absence, to look after their respective affairs, he took leave of the King, and never saw him more¹⁰. Besides being engaged in these important commissions, he took up arms in the royal cause; one time serving under Captain Tuberville¹¹, who lost his life near Newark; at another, in what was called *the troop of shew*, consisting of noblemen, gentlemen, and their attendants, in all about three hundred horse, whose property, taken together, was reckoned at 100,000*l. per annum*¹²; and who (by his Majesty's permission), they being his guards, had the honour of being engaged in the first charge at the battle of Edgehill¹³.

He was busily engaged in private conferences with the chief promoters of the Restoration; but this he does not relate, "to creep into a little share in bringing back the King¹⁴," as he attributed that event to more than earthly wisdom. In the first Parliament called by Charles II. he was returned Burgess for his native city of Westminster, and about that time received the honour of Knighthood, and was restored to his place of Clerk of the Signet¹⁵. He was like-

¹ Philip's Hist. of Kent, 114.

² Coll. Arm. D. 18, fol. 180.

³ Wood's Fasti, l. 278.

⁴ Soc. Ant. Lib. Miscellan. VIII. 43.

⁵ Pedigree, ub. supra.

⁶ Wood, ut supra; and Willis's Hist.

⁷ Warwick's Memoirs, 114.

⁸ Commons' Journals.

⁹ Memoirs, 243.

¹⁰ Ib. 330.

¹¹ Ib. 291.

¹² Ib. 243.

¹³ Ib. and Echard, 547.

¹⁴ Memoirs, 249.

¹⁵ To which he was succeeded after his death by Sir William Trumbull. *Genl. Mag.* 1726. 4.

wife employed by the virtuous Earl of Southampton as Secretary to the Treasury, in which office he acquitted himself with such abilities and integrity as did honour to them both¹⁶; and in which post he continued till the death of that Earl in 1667.

He married, about the year 1638, Dorothy daughter of Thomas Hutton, of Mask, co. York, by whom he had an only son, Philip¹⁷. Towards the end of Charles I's reign, he purchased the seat called Frognel, in the parish of Chiselmhurst, in Kent¹⁸. And about the year 1647 he married to his second wife Dame Joan, widow of Sir William Boteler, baronet, killed in the battle at Cropedy-bridge, and daughter of Sir Henry Fanshawe, of Ware Park, a near kinswoman to General Fairfax¹⁹.

Sir P. W. died Jan. 15, 1682, in the 74th year of his age. His only child Philip (who married Elizabeth, second daughter and coheir of John Lord Freshville, of Stavlev, co. Derby, by whom he had no issue²⁰) died at Newmarket, the 26th of March following, as he was returning post from Sweden, where he was Envoy, to take his last farewell of his father²¹.

By will, proved April 5, 1683²², Sir P. W. left to the parish of Chiselmhurst 100l. to be placed out at interest, for apprenticing a boy in the sea-service. To his native parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, the like sum, for the same purpose. And towards the building St. Paul's church, 100l. To Sir Charles Cotterill, the little seal of his old master King Charles.

Dr. Smith, the learned Editor of Sir P. W.'s Discourse on Government, says, "That the Author was a gentleman of sincere piety, of strict morals, of a great and vast understanding, and of a very solid judgement: and that, after his retiring into the country, he addicted himself to reading, study, and meditation; and, being very assiduous in his contemplations, he wrote a great deal on various subjects, his genius not being confined to any one particular study and learning²³." What we have, however, of his in print is, *A Discourse*

*of Government, as examined by Reason, Scripture, and the Law of the Land, written in 1678, and published by Dr. Thomas Smith in 1694, with a Preface, which, being displeasing to the then Administration, was suffered to remain but in very few copies²⁴. His principal work was, Memoirs of the Reign of King Charles I. with a Continuation to the Reformation, adorned with a head of the Author, after Lely, engraved by White, and taken at a later period of his life than that which accompanies this account. The Memoirs were published in 8vo, 1701; and to which is not unfrequently added his Discourse on Government before-mentioned.—This History, with several others of the time of Charles I. have this peculiar merit, that the authors of them were both actors and sufferers in the interesting scenes which they describe. Our Author is justly allowed to be exceeded by none of them in candour²⁵ and integrity²⁶. There is likewise ascribed to our Author, *A Letter to Mr. Lintbal, shewing that Peace is better than War*, Anonym. 1646²⁷." And in the British Museum some commendatory letters from him in favour of Mr. Collins the mathematician, which are published in Birch's History of the Royal Society²⁸, and in the Life of Collins in the new edition of the Biographia Britannica²⁹.*

We will close this account with the inscription on a handsome marble monument in the church of Chiselmhurst in Kent.

Here lies,
in expectation of a joyful resurrection
through Jesus Christ our Saviour,
the only mortal part of
Sir PHILIP WARWICK, Knt.
who departed this life the 15th Jan'y, 1682,
in the 74th year of his age.
He was an acceptable servant to K. Charles I.
in all his extremities,
and a faithful one to King Charles II.
Here also with his body lies that of his dear
wife, JOAN FANSHAW,
of Ware Park,
a lady of sincere virtue and piety,
first married to Sir William Boteler, Bart.
With whom is interred the body of
PHILIP WARWICK, Esq.
the only son of the said Sir P. Warwick,

¹⁶ Granger, IV. 66.

¹⁷ Mem. 253.

¹⁸ died f. p. *Edmond's Peerage*, II. 161.

¹⁹ Preface by Dr. Smith, *loc. cit.*

²⁰ "Willingly I would fully no man's fame; for to write invectives is more criminal than to err in eulogies." *M. m.* 103.

²¹ Granger, *ibid.*

²² Pedigree, *ubi supra*.

²³ She was afterwards 4th wife of John Earl of Holderness, and

²⁴ Haisted's Kent, I. 101.

²⁵ In Prerog. Office.

²⁶ Granger, *ubi supra*.

²⁷ Wood, *ubi supra*.

²⁸ IV. 234.

²⁹ IV.

who

who died an Envoy, 1682.
from the King of Great Britain
to the King of Sweden;
having served both Crowns
with great honour
and fidelity.

The character of Cromwell [of whom we have given a portrait in this Magazine] is thus described by Sir Philip Warwick (Mem. p. 247); and may serve as a specimen of the Author's candour and simplicity of style:

"I have no mind to give an ill character of Cromwell; for in his conversation towards me he was ever friendly; though at the latter end of the day, finding me ever incorrigible, and having some inducements to suspect me a tamperer, he was sufficiently rigid.—The first that ever I took notice of him was in the very beginning of the Parliament held in November 1640, when I vainly thought myself a courtly young gentleman (for we courtiers valued ourselves much upon our good cloaths). I came one morning into the House well-clad, and perceived a gentleman speaking, whom I knew not, very ordinarily appareled; for it was a plain cloth suit, which seemed to have been made by an ill country-taylor; his linen was plain, and not very clean; and I remember a speck or two of blood upon his little band; his hat was without a band; his stature was of a good size; his sword stuck close to his side; his countenance swoln, and reddish; his voice sharp and untunable, and his eloquence full of fervour; for the subject-matter would not bear much of reason, it being in behalf of a servant of Mr. Prynne's, who had dispersed libels against the Queen, for her dancing, and such-like innocent and courtly sports. And he aggravated the imprisonment of this man by the Council-table to that height, that one would have believed the very Government itself had been in great danger by it. I sincerely profess it lessened very much my reverence unto that great Council; for he was very much hearkened unto. And yet I lived to see this very gentleman, whom out of no ill-will to him I thus describe, by multiplied good successes, and by real (but usurped) power, (having had a better taylor, and more converse among good company,) in my own eye, when for six weeks together I was a prisoner in his serjeant's hands, and daily waited at Whitehall, appear of a great and majestic deportment, and comely pre-

sence. Of him, therefore, I will say no more, but that verily I believe he was extraordinarily designed for these extraordinary things, which one while most wickedly and facinorously he acted, and at another as successfully and greatly performed."

Mr. URBAN, *Chidingfold, Aug. 3.*
ENCLOSED is a very singular and interesting record of British History; which the present Sir Henry Oxenden, of Broom, in Kent, when I was on a visit at his house, permitted me to copy. It is now some years back. I should think it a valuable acquisition to the publick, through the Magazine; interesting, from a current likeness of Oliver Cromwell. I have said the record is singular and interesting, because this patent of peerage was one of the only two which the Protector had granted. It appears to me also singular and interesting, as Oliver has been flattered with regal insignia; with sceptre and ermine.

The creation was Earl of Burlington. The head of Oliver was surmounted by the initial letter of the patent, and the whole formed a rich emblazonment.

Yours, &c.

J. D.

REMARKS ON THE TATLER.

(Continued from p. 680.)

VOL. II. p. 12. This article, from the French translation of the Tatler, is ridiculous beyond measure. The French translator appears to have no other merit besides that of understanding English. He has pretended to discover an allegorical meaning where no such thing was meant. In like manner he blunders throughout the whole work; and it would be a great improvement in any future edition of the Tatler to omit all his nonsense.

P. 31. *Glacis* does not mean "an intestine deliv'ry;" as any one who has ever seen a fortified place may perceive without being an engineer.

P. 52. The *mad lord* here alluded to is Lord Rochester.

P. 76. The only allusion to silly plays acted at Drury-lane theatre is that of "The Imperial Robes of Xerxes never worn but once."

P. 84. One instance more of the ignorance of the French translator. He says that Lord Nottingham was the great friend of William Whitton.

P. 88. The observation made by Dr. Madden is certainly erroneous; hundreds

dreds of panegyrist have described their heroes in similar circumstances, and yet none of them ever hit upon the simile of the angel. How then is it possible that eight schoolboys out of ten could hit upon it?

P. 93. The gentleman of Hampshire is *Anthony Hanley*, esq. father of Lord Chancellor Northington.

P. 97. The expression ascribed to Col. Titus was uttered on the scaffold by Rumbold the maltster, in the full dialect of Yorkshire. The character of Col. Titus is very ambiguous, and remains unexplained. It is singular that a person of his supposed character should have remained so long about the Duke of York's person.

P. 122. *Withers*, a major-general, afterwards made brigadier.

P. 169. He came forward to the front of the stage, shewed his bloody shirt, and said, "See, ladies, what I suffer for your sake!" This circumstance proves him to have been insane, and consequently no fit object of ridicule.

P. 179. *Clench of Barnet* is celebrated in the *Muse Anglicana*.

P. 207. There is no reason to suppose that the *Duke of Ormond* is here meant; that seems merely an idle conjecture of the French translator.

P. 211, &c. All the notes of the French translator concerning *Stentor* are foolish in the extreme.

P. 286. *Marinus* is in all likelihood *Lord Forbes*, afterwards Admiral, Earl of *Granard*.

P. 311. I see no probability that Mr. Addison wrote the *History of Orlando*; it is not in his style.

P. 354. As by Dissenter the author means an old Dissenter, there seems nothing reprehensible in the observation.

P. 388. The note of the French translator is intolerable; he had not the sense to see, that "freemen and slaves" could not relate to the diocese of York. Governor Hunter was the father of Thomas Orby Hunter, esq. of the Admiralty, and grandfather of General Sir Robert Sloper.

P. 400. To make this note sense, *sans méditation* ought to be read instead of *de méditation*. There are many errors of the press in the French notes; and it is difficult, even with a tolerable knowledge of that language, to decipher some of them.

P. 436. What authority is there for this supposed speech of Q. Elizabeth?

P. 451. Read *Richard the Second*

instead of *Richard the Third*; this makes the note, p. 452, superfluous.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Y—y, June 14.

I WOULD beg leave to ask the gentleman, who some months since made so strange an observation on a passage of *Anacreon*, where he has found *κόμας* used in the sense of *τείχας*. *Κόμας, αἱ τείχης ΤΗΣ ΚΕΦΑΛΗΣ*. *Hefychius*. *Phavorinus*.

Looking over thy 57th volume, I found, in a very elegant passage of *Philemon*, p. 859, the following errors, which I can hardly think barely typographical:

V. 1. *αν*: the verse requires *ην*.

V. 7. *Κτηματα*, instead of *Κτηματ'*, spoils the metre, and causes a disagreeable hiatus.

V. 8. The note of interrogation at the end ought to be a period.

V. 9. *Δις*: a strange mistake for *δις*.

The whole will stand thus:

Ω ΚΑΕ'ΟΝ, παῦσαι φλυαῶν' ἢ δα-
νης τὸ μακθαίνει,

Ἀντικείμενοι σιαυτὸ τὸν βίον λήσῃ ποιῶν.

Οὔτε γὰρ ναυαγός, ἂν μὴ γῆς λάβοντας
φερόμενος, [γεγώς,

Οὐποτ' ἂν σώσειεν αὐτέν' ἢτ' ἀνερ πίπῃς
Μὴ ἢ τέχην μαθὼν, δύναιτ' ἂν ἀσφαλῶς

ζῆν τὸν βίον. [πόλλυται

Ἀλλὰ χρηματ' ἱστῇ ἡμῖν—ἀγὲ τάχιστα
Κτήματ', οἰκίαι—τύχης δὲ μεταβολὰς ὅτε

ἀγνοεῖς, [φρον.

Ὅτι τὸν ὑποτον τῆθῃσι πατρὶν εἰς τὴν αὐτὴν
Ἀλλ' ἱταῖροι καὶ φίλοι σοί, καὶ συνήθεις, ἦν δὲν,

Ἐρανον εἰσοίσουσιν—ἡὺς μὴ λαβεῖν πείσαν
φίλων. [σκίαν,

Εἰ δὲ μὴ, γνώσῃ σιαυτὸν ἄλλο μῦθε πάλιν

Yours, &c.

T. Y.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 16.

I SHALL esteem it as a favour if any one of your correspondents, who may be in possession of Robert Stephens's edition of the Greek Testament in 1546, called "*O mirificam, S Pulres*," would inform me, through the channel of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, if the following typographical errors, detected in the edition of 1549, actually exist in the edition of 1546:

TOMUS PRIMUS.

Page	line.
43	5 στι
95	21 η

Page	line	
103	3	ωισῶτες
107	14	δύριον
109	10	συνιδρίσκ
121	14	ἱ
131	19	ἀδελφοὶ
175	10	σῆμοι
258	16	γυνήματα
262	23	caret 13
273	23	ἑτ
300	9	γυνήματος
312	22	σοῖα
337	16	ἀγαλλίασθαι
413	18	ἀγυῖον
473	13	ἐκλεξαμένοις

TOMUS SECUNDUS.

77	5	μίλι
	6	δεξιᾶς
	7	μίλι
	10	ἵππια
142	22	ἀλσουργία
153	10	τις
	11	τις
160	3	ἐμπίστονος
266	16	ἐκπρεδίου
300	19	ἀσθενεῖς

The above does not contain the whole list of errata. S. W.

Mr. URBAN, July 29.
THE true origin of "He who bravely runs away," &c. (p. 698), is to be met with in an anonymous Greek writer—*ἀνὴρ ὁ φεύγων καὶ παλιν μαχόμεται*—"The man who escapes by flight shall return again to the battle." It was a satire upon Demosthenes.
Yours, &c.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 7.
OVID makes Apollo say,

Invenit medicinæ meum est, opiferque per orbem

Dicor, & herbarum subjecta potentia nobis;
Hic mihi quod, &c.

where he begins with the singular number, interpolates a plural, and reverts to the singular again. *Virgil*, on the contrary, but with equal singularity, begins with a plural, applies a singular, and ends with a plural, in the following passage:

O Meliboe, Deus nobis hæc omnia fecit,
Namque erit ille mihi semper Deus; illius aram
Sæpe tener nostris ab ovilibus imbuet agnus.

Our poetry admits not any such changing of number, since as we begin, so

we always proceed. The variation in the *Latin* tongue is all owing, I presume, to the strictness of their metre, composed of dactyls and spondees, and the difficulty of forming their verses without such changes. In short, it is an anomaly which one can compare with nothing so properly as with the liberty which our ancient *English* authors take of varying the orthography of words in order to better and alight the rhyme.
L. ECHARD.

QUEEN CATHARINE PARR'S MANUAL.
(Concluded from p. 702.)

LET not fleshe and bloude overcome me, ne yet the worlde with his wayne glorie deceyue me, nor the seede with his manyfold crastes suplante me; but geve me gostely strength in resistinge theym, patience in sufferinge theym, and constance in perseveringe to the ende.

Geve me for all worldly delectacions the moste swete consolacion of thy holye spirite, and for all fleshely love indue my soule with fervente love of the.

Make me stronge inwardly in my soule, and cast out thereof all unprofitable cares of this worlde, that I bee not ledde by unstable desyres of earthly thinges, but that I may repute all thinges in this worlde (as they bee) transitorie and soone vanishing awaye, and myselfe also with them drawynge towards myne ende.

For nothinge vnder the sonne may longe abide; but all is vanities and affliction of spirite.

Geve me, Lorde, therefore, heavenly wysedom, that I maye learne to seke and fynde the, and above all thy thinges to love the.

Geve me grace to withdrawe me from theym that flatter me, and patiently to suffre theym that vainly greue me.

Lorde, when temptation or tribulation comethe, vouchesafe to succure me, that all maye turne to my gostly comforte, and patiently to suffre, and always to saye, Thy name be blessed!

Lorde, trouble is nows at hande, I am not well, but I am greatly vexed with this present affliction. O, most glorious Father! what shall I do? Anguish and trouble are on eury side. Helpe now, I beseeche the, in this houre; thou shalt be lauded and praised when I am perfectly made meke before the, and when I am clerely deluryde by the.

May it therefore please the to deliver me; for whate maie I, masse synfull wretche, do, or whither may I goo for succoure but to the?

Geve me patience now at this tyme. In all my troubles helpe me, Lorde God, and I shall not feare ne dread, what troubles soever fall upon me.

And now whate shall I say, but that thy will be done in me? I have deserved to be troubled and grieved; and therefore it be-
hoveth

houseth that I suffre as longe as it pleaseth the.

But wolde to God that I might suffre gladlye till the furious tempestes were ouerpassed, and that quietnesse of herte myghte come agayne!

Thy myghtye hande, Lorde, is strong enough to take this trouble frome me, and to assuage the cruelle assaults therof, that I be not overcome with them, as thou hast oftentimes done before this time, that when I am deliuered by the I maye with gladnes saye, The right hande of him that is highest hath made this change.

Lorde, graunte me thy singular grace that I may come thither, where no creature shall lett me, ne kepe me from the perfite beholdinge of the.

For as longe as any transitory thinge kepeth me backe, or hath rule in me, I maie not freely ascende to the.

O Lorde, without the nothing maie longe delite or please; for if any thinge shulde be liking and fauory, it must be through the helpe of thy grace, seasonede with the spice of thy wisdom.

O euerlastinge Lighte, farre passinge all thinges, sende downe the beames of thy bryghtnesse from aboue, and purifie and lighten the inward partes of my herte!

Quycken my soule, and all the powers thereof, that it maie cleaue fast, and be ioyned to the in joyfull gladnes of gostely raynynges.

O when shall that blessed houre come that thou shalt visite me and glad me with thy blessed presence, when thou shalt be to me all in all? Verely, until that tyme come there can be no perfecte joye in me.

But, alas! myne olde man, that is, my carnall affections lyve still in me, and are not crucified, nor perfetly deade.

For yet stryeth the fleshe againste the spirite, and moueth greate battaile inwardly agaynst me, and suffereth not thy kyngedome of my soule to lyue in peace.

But thou, goodes Lorde, that haste the Lordeshippe ouer all, and power of the sea, to assuage the rages and furies of the same, aryse and helpe me; deströie the power of myne enemies, which allwaies make battaile agaynst me; shewe for the greatnesse of thy goodnesse, and let the power of thy right hand be glorified in me; for there is to me none other hope nor refuge but in the onely, my Lorde, my God; to the be honour and glorie euerlastyng.

O Lorde, graunte me that I maie wholly resigne myselfe to the, and in all thinges forsake myselfe, and patiently to bear my crosse, and to folowe the.

O Lorde, what is man that thou woudest faueste to haue mynde of hym, and to visit hym.

Thou arte alwaye one, alwaye good, alwaye rightous and holy, iustly and blessedly disposing all thinges after thy wisdom.

But I am a wretche, and of myselfe alwaye redy and prone to euil, and dooe neuer abide in one state, but many tymes do varie and chating.

Neuerthelesse, it shall be better with me when it shall please thee; for thou, O Lorde, onely arte he that maiste helpe me, and thou maiste to confirme and stablishe me, that my herte shall not be changed from the, but be surely fixed, and finally rest and be quieted in the.

I am nothinge elles of myselfe but vanytie before the, an unconstant creature, and a feeble; and therefore wherof maie I rightfully glorie, or why shulde I looke to be magnified?

Whoso please the hymselfe withoute the, displeaseth the; and he that deliteth in mene's praynges, loseth the true prayse before the. The true praise is to be praised of the, and the true joye is to reioyce in the.

Therefore thy name, O Lord, be prayed, and not myne.

Thy workes bee magnified, and not myne; and thy goodnesse be alwayes lauded and blessed.

Thou arte my glorie, and the joye of my herte; in the shalt I glorie and reioyce, and not in myselfe, nor in any worldly honour or dignitee, which to thy eternall glorie compared is but a shadowe, and a veraye vanytie.

O Lorde, we lyue here in great darknesse, and are sone deceived with the vanities of this worlde, are sone greued with a litle trouble; yet if I coule beholde myselfe well, I shulde playnely see that, what trouble sooner I haue suffered, it hath the iustly comen upon me, because I haue often syned, and greuously offended the.

To my therefore confusyon and despyte is due; but to the laude, honour and glory.

Lorde, sende me helpe in my troubles, for mannes helpe is but lytle worth.

How often haue I ben disapoynted, where I thought I shulde haue found frendship! and howe often haue I founde it wheras I least thought!

Therefore it is a wayne thinge to truste in man, for the true truste and health of man is onely in the.

Blessed be thou, Lord, therefore, in all thinges that happeneth vnto vs: for we be weake and unstable, soone deceyued, and soone chaunged from one thinge to another.

O Lorde God, most rightous Judge, stronge and paciente, which knowest the frailtee and malice of man, be thou my whole strength and comfort in all necessities, for myne owne conuicience, Lorde, sufficeth not.

Therefore to thy mercie I do appeale, seinge no man maye be justified, ne appeare rightous in thy syght, if thou examyne hym after thy iustice.

O blessed mansion of thy heavenly citee! O most cleere daye of eternitee, whom the nyghte may neuer darken!

This is the daye alwaye clere and mery,
alwaie fure, and neuer chaungynge his ftate.

Wolde to God this daye myghte fhortely
appeare, and fhynne upon us; and that this
worldly fantasies were at an end!

This daye fhyneth clerely to thy Saynctes
in heauen with euerlaftinge brightnefs; but
to us pilgrims in earth it fhyneth obfcurelye,
and as through a myrour or glaffe.

The heauenlye fytzins knowe howe ioy-
ous this daye is; but we outlawes, the chil-
dren of Eue, weepe and waile the bittor-
tiousnes of our date, that is, of this prefent
hiffe, fhorte and euill, full of forowe and
angwyfte, where man is oftentymes defiled
with synne, encombred with affliction, in-
quieted with troubles, wrapped in cares, bu-
fied with vanites, blynded with errors,
overcharged with laboures, vexed with
temptacions, overcome with vayne delites
and pleafures of the worlde, and greucoufly
tourmented with penury and nede.

O when fhall the ende come of all thefe
miferies!

When fhall I bee clerely deliyuered from
the bondag of synne!

Whan fhall I, Lorde, haue ouly mynde
on thee, and fully be glad and mery in the!

Whan fhall I be free without lettynge, and
be in perfite libertie without grieve of hoxie
and foule!

When fhall I have peace withoute trouble!
Peace within and without; and on every
fide ftedfaft and fure!

O Lorde Jefu, whan fhall I ftande and
beholde thee, and haue full fight and contem-
placion of thy glory!

When fhalt thou be to me all in all! and
whan fhall I be with the in thy kyngedome
that thou haft ordeyned for th, ne electe peo-
ple from the begynnynge!

I am lefte here poore and as an outlawe in
the lande of myne enemies, where daily be
battayles and great mysfortunes.

Comfort myne exile, alwaie my forowe,
for all my defire is to be with thee.

It is to me an unplefaunt bourdayne, what
pleafoure the worlde offereth me here.

I defyre to haue inwarde fruycon in the,
but I cannot attaine thereto.

I coveyte to cleue fafte to heauenly
things, but worldly affections plucke my
mynde downwards.

I wolde fubdue all ievelle affections, but
they daily rebell and rife againft me, and will
not be fubjecte unto my fpirite.

Privatum quondam Manuæ Catha-
rinæ Parr, Henrico Octavo Regnæ, &
fuppliti datum Dominæ Tuke, filiz
Domini Briani Tuke (prædicto Regi, c
Secretoribus Confiliis) & abaviz mæ;
& inde derivatur Dominæ Margaretæ
Haffings, confobrinz mæ, eri accep-
tum gratè refero, Octob. 7^o, anno 1669.

THO. LAWRENCE.

The private Manual Devotions of

Catherine Parr, Queen and furvivor to
Henry the Eighth, and given to Lady
Tuke, daughter to Sir Bryan Tuke
(Privy Counfeller to the aforefaid
King), and my great-great-grandmo-
ther. It was then in the poffeffion of
Lady Margaret Haffings, my coufin;
from whom I received it, October 7th,
A.D. 1669. THO. LAWRENCE.

CREW OFFLEY, efq. married the
laft heirs of the Lawrence family, by
whom he had iflue John Offley, efq.
lately deceased; who fold the eftate at
Whichnor, in Staffordfhire, with every
article that was in the manfion and on
the premifes at the time the bargain
was agreed upon, to JOHN LEVETT,
of Lichfield, efq. by which means the
above Manual became his property,
and is now in his poffeffion.

R. GREENE.

Mr. URBAN, Leeds, Aug. 15.

I NOW fend you, for your valuable
Miscellany, an account of the late
John Harrifon, efq. the founder of St.
John's church, at Leeds, Yorkfhire.

Near the altar, in the faid church, is
a very handfome tomb over the body of
Mr. Harrifon; above which is his pic-
ture in full proportion, with the fol-
lowing infcription:

"Here refts the body of Mr. John Harrifon,
the wonder of his own, and the pattern of
fucceeding times; who, befides other works
of a pious munificence, and many great in-
ftances of an excellent virtue, founded an
hospital for the relief of indigent perfons, of
good converfation, and formerly induttrious;
built the free-fchool of this town for the en-
couragement of learning; together with a
chapel, which for many years has been ufed
as a fchool for the charity-children (boys and
girls) of this parifh, who are clad in blue, in
number 120; this church, which moft may
envy for the exercife of religion, and en-
dowed it with eighty pounds per annum.
Alfo, that he might do good in all his capa-
cities, he erected a ftately crofs for conveni-
ence of the market. And, having given
thefe pledges of a joyful refurreccion, fell
afleep October 29, anno Domini 1650, æta-
tis fuæ 77.

"Marmora quid cælas, fculptor, quid inane
fepulchrum?

Exegit monumentum ære perennius:
Templum pro tumulo, facri præconia ve bi,
Divinæque preces, tant epitaphium.
Fingere fi quid vis, phœnicem finge fuorum
[an prolem cinerum, morte fupervitum]

"Why do you, fculptor, vainly take the task
To grave thy art? By him thou'rt over-
come!

Both

Both prayers and preaching are his epitaph;
The church itself is, as it were, his tomb.
If you'll describe, be your description just;
A phoenix rising from its parent's dust."

So numerous did the inhabitants grow in Leeds, that the parish-church not being large enough to contain them occasioned this his extraordinary munificence. Archbishop Neile consecrated it Sept. 21, 1634. Besides what is mentioned in the inscription, he left sol. a year to keep it in repair. Near to which he erected a house for the use of the minister, which has a garden, with other conveniences. Adjoining to the North-west sides of the churchyard he built a spacious court, in a quadrangular form, for forty of those decayed persons, as before mentioned, leaving the East open, that they might enjoy the comforts of the air, and their sight be blessed with the delightful beauties of the fragrant fields. A noble charity this, and happy the objects of it, after their troublesome passage through many afflictions, almost to the end of life, now to come to this happy retirement both from them and the rest of the world! where, unmolested from all prejudice, passions, and griping cares, they may prepare their perishing bodies for the consuming grave, and fit their departing souls for the everlasting enjoyments of an happy eternity! J. TYSON.

Mr. URBAN, *Sandwich, April 19.*

I turning over some old family papers of my grandfather Bunce's (many years ago rector of Chingford cum Pittsey, in Essex), I found the inclosed MS. If it contains any thing worth notice, make what use of it you please.

To whom this was addressed I cannot say, but plainly to some then compiler of the history of that county.

Yours, &c. W. BUNCE.

"SIR, *Chingford, Nov. . . , 1721.*

"Being an absolute stranger to you, you must excuse me if I treat you not in character: but understanding that you are publishing a History of Essex, I think it my duty to transmit to you an account of somewhat extraordinary, and perhaps particular. There is in my parish of Chingford a farm, of about twenty pounds a year, for which every proprietor is to pay the rector homage once at his instance. Mr. Haddon, the present owner, shewed me proofs of it from Queen Elizabeth's time, inclusive, to my time, according to the subjoined form: which notice you had had from me sooner, but that Mr. Alexander of the Commons undertook to

transmit a copy of what I now send you. I am not certain whether it was last summer, or the summer before; but, not knowing whether he has done it or no, you will excuse my troubling you with this. I must be so just to Mr. Alexander as to let you know, that when some warm people in the company objected against giving you any assistance, upon the score of your being a Dissenter, he handsomely maintained, that that had no relation to history.

"I have taken the freedom to entertain both the preceding and present Bishop of London with my private conjecture about the origin of such a custom, which is, that Hen. VIII. might take that farm from the antient glebe, and, giving it to his falconer or huntsman, might, by way of atonement, put this feather in the Church's cap; for Hen. VIII. was not without a seat or two in this parish. The farm joins to a glebe grove, and the homage carries all the air of a falconer, or huntsman. If you think fit upon this, or any other account, to write to me, please to direct to Mr. Haslewood, at Mr. Bendysh's, against Princes-street, in Bedford-row, London. I am, Sir, your humble servant,

"FRANCIS HASLEWOOD, Rector *ibidem*."

"Bee it remembred, that the three-and-twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord 1659, came Samuell Haddon, and Mary his wyfe, Edmond Cotster, his man-servant, and Mathew Walle, his maide-servant, to the parsonage of Chingford, at the command of Thomas Wytham, Master of Artes, and rector of the said parsonage. The said Samuell Haddon did his homage there, and paid his reliefe in maner and forme as hereafter followeth, for one tenement at Chingford that is called Scottes Mayhewes, alias Brendwood, which was lately purchased of Daniell Thelwel, esq. First, the said Samuell did blowe three blastes with a horne at the said parsonage, and afterward received of the said Thomas Wytham, a chicken for his hawke, a peck of oates for his horse, a loafe of bread for his greyhound, and afterward received his dinner for himselfe, and also his wyfe, his man, and his maide. The maner of his cominge to the said parsonage was on horseback, with his hawke on his fist, and his greyhound in his slippe. And after dinner blew three blastes with his horne at the said parsonage, and then paid twelve pence of lawfull money of England for his reliefe, and so departed. All these ceremonies were donne for the homage and reliefe of the said tenement at Chingford Hatch, called Scottes Mayhewes, alias Brendwood, as before hath bene accustomed to be donne time out of mind.

"Witnesses to the performance of the ceremonies aforesaid,

"Ralph Delle,
"Jo. Hette,
"John Woodward."

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 3.

IN your account of the seat of the Westons, near Guildford, vol. LIX. p. 108, it was stated, that some London builders persuaded the late Mrs. Weston that the sewer was unsafe, and pulled down so much of the building as is represented in the drawing; and, in 1786, Mr. Webbe Weston removed the towers and the center.

In p. 223 of the same vol. I observed that there was a mistake in the foregoing; as, if Mrs. Weston pulled down what was represented in the plate, Mr. Weston could not remove the towers and the center which are there represented, and which in fact were removed by him.

Your printer made a mistake (I suppose from my bad writing), and, in my letter, printed Mr. for Mrs. Weston in a variety of places; which makes no small confusion, and makes me say, that the family ended in Mr. Weston, who died in 1780, when it was a lady who then died; the lady who set up the props, and gave the estate to Mr. Webbe Weston.

I notice it now, because the account, with this error, is copied in the Bibl. Topog. No. LII. The name of *Weston-house* also continues on the plate, though I mentioned that the name is *Sutton-place*. Weston-house is another place in the county, belonging to Mr. Goughall.

Yours, &c. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Midhurst, Aug. 12.*

AS an admirer of antiquity, I was much entertained with the account you have given in your late Magazines of Sutton Place, and the ancient family of the Westons, to whom it belongs.

I could wish to see some account of an ancient family and noble mansion in this county, Cowdray, the seat of the Lord Viscount Montague, where, I have been informed, there are some very curious old paintings relating to the family of Richard, Earl of Warwick, his brother Nevil, Marquis of Montacute, and Fitzwilliams, Earl of Southampton.

The noble family of Brown, Lord Montague, are lineally descended from the Lady Lucy Nevil, one of the five coheiresses of John Nevil, Marquis of Montacute, who brought great possessions into that family.

I should be glad to be informed, by some of your learned correspondents in antiquity, what descendants there are remaining of that most puissant branch of the Nevils, commonly called the

GENT. MAG. September, 1790.

Three Great Brothers, the makers and dethroners of kings.

They were descended from Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, son of King Edward the First, and intermarried both into the royal houses of York and Lancaster, and acquired great power and riches.

I was inclined to believe that the Lord Montague's family were the only descendants; but I have lately been informed, that there are also lineal descendants from the Lady Isabel Nevil, who married a Sir William Huddleston, of Cambridgeshire.

From the other three sisters, I am inclined to think, there are no lineal descendants; but of this I wish to be further informed by some of your correspondents more conversant in this part of history. A good drawing of Cowdray in your useful and entertaining Magazine could not fail of being acceptable.

Yours, &c. P. G.

Mr. URBAN, June 20.

THE fashion of consecrating certain parts of private houses, for the purpose of evading attendance at the parochial churches, is highly pernicious, and gives me great concern. These family-chapels draw an ostentatious distinction on the one part, and an humiliating one on the other, betwixt man and man, which the Deity recognizes not, tending to make those of his creatures, who are of superior worldly rank, think themselves of greater consequence in his eyes than their fellow-beings of inferior station in life. Adults of sound understanding, it is true, cannot fall into this error, yet the young and unreflecting are exceedingly liable to be misled by this reprehensible species of earthly grandeur. All benefit of example is lost by it; for though the dependants on the great man, and perhaps his nearest neighbours, see and know that he performs his worship to his God, yet the rest of his fellow-parishioners are acquainted with the fact only by hearsay, and depend on the words of others for it; and we all know that what a man sees with his own eyes, and hears with his own ears, is more deeply impressed on him than what he learns from report; and the example of their betters has much influence upon the commonalty. The presence of parishioners of superior education additionally excites the officiating minister to perform

form his function with propriety, and exert himself in the composition and delivery of his discourses; and that observation is serviceable in preserving and encouraging decency in the behaviour of the lower part of the congregation. Attending parochial worship has the further good effect of affording the opulent opportunity of discovering humble merit and honest industry, and of becoming acquainted with the persons of the deserving poor. View the matter in a political light, and it appears judicious; since, when licence is given for preaching in private houses, any doctrine, however inimical to the welfare of the Church or State, may be therein promulgated and impressed that the master may instigate or encourage. In short, though prayers and acknowledgements, poured forth in a private chapel, are probably as acceptable to the Deity as those ejaculated in a public church, yet the attendance of the great on parochial worship promotes the service of the Almighty, and the good of his creatures. It is a duty both pleasing and easy to perform, and one which nothing can excuse the omission of but confinement; and in that case we doubtless may be satisfied if the devotions of the suffering invalid, or unfortunate prisoner, are rendered within the sick chamber or restraining walls.

Though foreign to my main purport, I cannot help here expressing the surprise I have often felt at the notion, entertained by men in superior life, of otherwise respectable conduct, of there being a degree of unmanliness in attending divine service. We see single men in general affectedly neglecting it, and many masters of families deeming it sufficient that their wives, daughters, and domesticks, attend, thinking they may themselves be excused. This idea must be ascribed either to the innate pride of man, or to a defect in his education.

REMIGIUS.

MR. URBAN, June 15.

MR. WESTON has taken his final leave of me somewhat in dudgeon; although he says he is in tolerable good-humour, from his manner I cannot but have my doubts. By addressing his last letter particularly to me, he in some measure demands of me a reply. His last arrow is now shot against Mr. Pope; by an unnatural exaltation he has drawn his bow to its utmost stretch, overshot his

mark, but the object of his wrath remains unhurt.

What has Mr. W. told us more than every one acquainted with Mr. Pope's writings knew before; the whole is extracted from the notes to the *Dunciad*, save a few egregiously perverse comments, similar to those of his predecessor John Dennis. It is not possible to confute this tale of slander better than Mr. Pope's own notes confute it.

It is acknowledged on all hands, that Mr. Pope was previously abused by Burnet and Duckett. Mark, reader, they threw the first stone. Aye; but then Pope ought to have been passively obedient, perfectly non-resistant; how presumptuous to defend himself! how excusable to retort! The abuse it seems was from the firm of Duckett and Co.; they wrote *Homerides*, *Grumblers*, *Paquins*, &c. It was a sort of amphitheatrical abuse; and the satiric retort properly included them both:

"Behold you pair in strict embraces join'd,
How like in manners, and how like in mind!
Fam'd for good-nature, Burnet, and for truth;
Duckett for pious passion to the youth,
Equal in wit, and equally polite,
Shall this a Paquin, that a Grumbler write.
Like are their merits, like rewards they share,
That shines a Consul, this Commissioner."

The redoubtable John Dennis took it into his head to annex such an idea to the fourth line (though a literal translation from a Latin classic) as no one else had thought of, and particularly pointed it out to the gentleman concerned, who, it is wonderful, never discovered that meaning himself, if that was the real intent of the satire. What was the Colonel's "spirited conduct" on this trying column? No doubt the laws of his country would award him excessive damages on so just an occasion; had he recourse to this mode? if not, had he recourse to any? What man alive could be passive under such obloquy?

I always take it for granted an author knows his own meaning at least as well as any of his readers; and Mr. Pope having solemnly declared he had never heard any such detestable report coupled with Mr. Duckett's name, or that any such idea guided him when he penned the obnoxious lines, what right had Dennis, or any of his successors, to point out to Mr. Duckett, or to posterity, a meaning which the author totally disavows, and has used every endeavour to do away? It is certain, if the matter was as pointed out by Dennis and Mr. Weston, of load-

ing

ing an innocent man with such a vile accusation, the attempt was a most villainous one, and deserving the severest censure. But, on this supposition, what possible motive can be alledged for Mr. Pope's conduct in this matter? He must know that the accusation would immediately confute itself, seeing no one had ever thought or surmized any such thing, nor was there any possibility of such a non-entity charge ever being made good, consequently the ridiculousness and baseness of it must effectually secure him from making it; hence I conclude that, in this matter, he is accused wrongfully.

Mr. Pope finding that Dennis's perverse comment was certain to be espoused by all his (Mr. Pope's) enemies (and his enviable talents had made them numerous), and perhaps, on their authority, taken up by others, thought proper, in later editions of the Dunciad, to expunge the obnoxious lines, as the best reparation he could make the injured party; injured by Dennis greatly more than by himself, whom though he intended to lash for his prior abuse, he could not mean to cast on him the most odious stigma possible to be cast on man; a stigma which, as he had never heard surmized by any one, it is next to impossible he should ever think of applying.

Mr. W, in his Poetical Address to Miss Seward, has termed Mr. Pope "a weaver of mechanic verse." We may safely assert, that few poetical looms have produced such exquisite work; the fineness of the tissue, the delicacy and durability of the materials, have been rarely equalled.

I shall now also take my final leave of this subject, and Mr. W; yet in perfect good-will and good-humour, highly respecting his talents as a poet, a man of learning, and a gentleman, and wishing to forget his prejudices. If he is disposed to add "more last words," he will meet with no interruption or reply from me, and may enjoy the great satisfaction of concluding the dispute. I shall continue to be of opinion, notwithstanding all that has been alledged, from John Dennis even to Joseph Weston, that the poetry of Mr. Pope will continue to be read and admired when the comments of his enemies are forgotten, or remembered but through the medium of his celebrity. Yours, &c. M. F.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 6.
EVERY attempt to preserve human life merits due praise; and the pub-

lick is much indebted to your benevolent correspondent, p. 629, who signs himself Philanthropos, for a new apparatus for the recovery of drowned persons, which appears well calculated for restoring vital warmth, so essential to resuscitation, and that without retarding the other parts of the process. As you have properly annexed a sketch of the machine, its use will be readily understood, and its construction rendered easy to any ordinary workman. As it is applicable to various cases of apparent death, and is now before the publick, it will doubtless undergo a candid examination, and perhaps admit of some material improvements.

Reduced to a smaller scale, it might be rendered highly important for the recovery of still-born children, many of whom might undoubtedly be restored by timely efforts, and suitable measures judiciously employed. Midwives ignorant of this truth are wholly unqualified for their profession; and yet it is to be feared such are far more numerous than is commonly imagined.

Yours, &c. BATHONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 7.
PERMIT an old correspondent to ask some of your learned friends, through the channel of your Magazine, whether the law points out any visitors of superior power for inspecting the general management of free-schools in this kingdom, independent of the original founders, or present trustees? and who are the persons in whom such authority is legally vested? Yours, &c. A. Y.

Mr. URBAN, Oxford, Sept. 3.
ON reading a letter in your list, p. 692, the following reflexions have arisen in my mind.

Were I to meet with a picture of Raphael, or Michael Angelo, to which additions had been made by some modern artist, I should not think it unreasonable to wish those additions taken away, if possible (even supposing them to be beautiful in themselves); if they did not perfectly correspond with the principal design. On the same principles, I am not sorry to see the preposterous, but, it may be, handsome, additions to that beautiful and justly-celebrated Gothic building, Salisbury Cathedral, removed. So far, Sir, from thinking it *turn to pieces by modern art*, I have the most sanguine hopes that the art of Mr. Wyatt will restore it to its primitive beauty.

Every

Every thing that interrupts unity of design in a building cannot be otherwise than a blemish. Supposing it to be exquisite in itself, yet, if it is not of a piece with the main structure, it is certainly injurious to it. The Cathedral of Salisbury has the peculiar good fortune of being perfect; for there are few Gothic churches part of which has not been taken away, and something supplied in a dissimilar style. We now see the Saxon united with the Gothick, and now with the Grecian; and sometimes we see them all injudiciously jumbled together. The awful and sublime cathedral of Winchester is an instance of this observation. The antient part of the edifice presents a fine specimen of Saxon architecture; the nave of the church, which is Gothick, has perhaps been never surpassed. The Saxon part, that is, the choir, &c. is divided from the Gothick nave by a very handsome Grecian screen, erected by Inigo Jones; and a beautiful Gothick altar-piece is decorated by a canopy and festoons in the Grecian style. Of all the separate parts who does not admire the excellence? But who does not, at the same time, perceive their disagreement, and readily acknowledge, that, were the whole building in the style of the nave, it were greatly superior to what it is at present?

Every one knows, Mr. Urban, that, on the revival of Grecian architecture in England, the rage for it (as is the case with most novelties) was so great, that it was injudiciously foisted into most of our Gothick buildings. Nothing is more common than to see a Gothick church or chapel decorated with a handsome Corinthian screen or wainscot. Our modern Palladio, Mr. Wyatt, is now busy in dispelling this great absurdity, which is something like mixing the Greek and Gothick mythology in poetry. So far from having reason to suppose that Gothick architecture is hastening out of fashion, I rather think that the efforts of our modern artists tend to clear it from its corruptions. At least, I believe, the chapel of New College in this place, with its late improvements by Mr. Wyatt, is such as its own founder, a good judge, who originally planned it, would admire, and is a striking instance that the solemn and imposing, though imperfect, architecture, called Gothick, so far from hastening out of fashion, is becoming more simple, more perfect, and more worthy of being fashionable. With due deference to more learned judges, I am, Sir, Yours, &c. INDOCTUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Lincoln's-Inn, Sept. 2.*
THE name of SAM. WILDING, in your last, plate III. fig. 10, is certainly an exact resemblance of the many originals now existing. He was the gaoler of Shrewsbury, and died about five or six years ago. I well knew him, and was well acquainted with his handwriting. He always wrote his name in the whimsical manner specified in the plate; as may be seen in all his certificates of the prisoners for debt in his custody. R. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Salisbury-court, Sept. 4.*
YOU may assure your correspondent Mr. F. KANMACHER, whose letter appears in p. 517. of your last month's Magazine, that the piece referred to by him is not a *medallion*, but a *jetton* or *counter*, used, as his friends the *connoisseurs* had very truly informed him, for the purpose of playing at cards; and that, *in point of curiosity*, it is not worth a single farthing. I have myself several of them by me, and have frequently been offered complete sets, at the price of five guineas for the whole. A set contains all the Kings, &c. of England, from William the Conqueror, down to the reign of Charles II.—They were originally engraven, I believe, for the use of James I. T.

P.S. I am surprized at Mr. Greene's styling it a *medallion*. It would not have been worth notice, but for your correspondent's desire to know the value.

Mr. URBAN,
MONS. DE LA BORDE (see p. 743) has little cause for triumph over Lieut. Shortland: M. Bougainville and M. Surville have no more right to claim the discovery of the land there mentioned, than he has. The land in question was first discovered by Mendana, a Spanish voyager, in 1575, and called by him St. Christoval, as a writer in the Monthly Review for February has fully proved.

The publication of M. Fleurieux, concerning French discoveries in the Pacific Ocean, which you have announced, p. 744, will not be large, unless the author has the art of saying a great deal about little; a thing not uncommon with French writers. When M. Fleurieux's book appears, the writer of this note pledges himself to prove the truth of the assertion here made, if M. Fleurieux attempts to shew the contrary. The name of the person who first discovered Endeavour

deavour Straits was Torres (a Spaniard), not Fortes, as you write it.

It is the *present*, and not the *late*, Earl of Guilford, who is an Elder Brother of the Trinity-house, and Governor of the Charter-house, as you have said in your last, p. 768. I believe you are equally wrong in making the late Earl Lord Lieutenant of Somersetshire, and President of the Foundling Hospital, instead of the present Earl.

SUUM CUIQUE.

MR. URBAN, Aug. 3.

MANY gentlemen fox-hunters being doubtless readers of the Gentleman's Magazine, it will, I imagine, contribute to their amusement, to apprize them of the style and expence of their favourite diversion almost five hundred years ago; and the account of the Comptroller of the Wardrobe of King Edward I. anno Domini 1299 and 1300, will afford them much information.—This Account, with prefatory observations, and a glossary subjoined, was printed not long since at the charge of the Society of Antiquaries; and the four ingenious and learned members, who were desired to superintend the transcribing and publishing of this curious manuscript, executed their commission with fewer mistakes than could well have been expected in so difficult a task*. A translation of the articles which relate to fox-hunting is inclosed; and, to accommodate the curious, the original Latin shall be subjoined.

P. 308. Paid to William de Foxhunte, the King's huntsman of foxes in divers forests and parks, for his own wages, and the wages of his two boys to take care of the dogs, from Nov. 20th to the 19th of Nov. following, for 366 days, it be-

ing leap year, to each per day two pence

£.9 3

Paid to the same, for the keep of twelve fox-dogs belonging to the King, for the same time, each dog 4 per day, a halfpenny

£.9 3

Paid to the same, the expence of a horse to carry the nets, from Nov. 20th to the last day of April, 163 days, three pence per day

£.2 0

Paid to the same, the expence of the horse from September 1st, on which day the hunting-season began, after the *dead-season*, to the 19th of November, 80 days, three pence per day

£.1 0

P. 103. Paid to William d' Blatherwyck, huntman of the King's fox-dogs, for winter-shoes for himself and his two boys, to

£.0 7

P. 317. Paid to the same, for his habit during the present year

£.0 13

Paid to the same, for habits for his two boys, ten shillings each

£.1 0 0

Total - - - £.23 7 1

If these sums, are multiplied by fifteen, there will be nearly the due allowance made for the difference in the value of money between that time and the present; and consequently the whole of the King's annual expence under this article amounted to somewhat more than three hundred and fifty pounds six shillings and three pence of our money. Nor was this by any means a trivial charge, if it be considered upon how small a scale this part of his Majesty's establishment was formed; for it consisted of only the huntman, two boys, twelve dogs, and one horse to carry the toils.

Such

* Reviewed in vol. LVII. p. 701.

† In the Observations, p. xiv. it is suggested that the allowance was a halfpenny for the keep of each fox; and it is one of the very few errors that can be imputed to the respectable quartetto above-mentioned. They may have fallen into it from being in the habit of hunting a bag-fox; but it is apprehended that, in the years referred-to, foxes were so numerous in England, that (in order to be sure of a chase) it was not requisite to use this precaution, or that of Sir Roger de Coverley, who owned to his confidential friends his having turned foxes about the country, that he might signalize himself in their destruction.

‡ Observations, p. xii.

§ Besides these dogs, there is no other mentioned in the MS. except the *bare-greyhound*, *lepwar' gruar'*, at p. 96.—Dr. Johnson, in his Dictionary, derives the term greyhound from *gris hund*, (Saxon), *canis venaticus*; though a hunting-hound seems to be an addition too general. May it not rather be a corruption of the French *gruier*, in Latin *gruarius*, a principal officer noticed in the forest laws! thus distinguishing a dog that must have been in high estimation for its fleetness in coursing in an unclosed country. The allowance for fetching this greyhound by the King's command, and keeping it, was 11. 4s. 0d. It is obvious

Such a hunt, though honoured by the title of royal, would be ridiculed by the subscribers to a modern fox-hunt. The cry of a dozen dogs (*qu. terriers?*) could make but a slight impression upon the ears of persons accustomed to the burst of twenty-five couple, and more, of hounds, which is apt to excite so great an ebullition of joy, as seems for a time to deprive them of their senses, and simulate them to—"o'er the hedge high-bound,—into the perilous flood leap fearless,—and of the rapid instant full, rush down the dangerous steep."—This choice of glorious perils was not, however, indulged to their ancestors; since it appears from the entries, that they were pedestrian hunters.

Mortua seifona, as here used, are words that merit our attention. To the generality of people, the warm and fertile months of May, June, July, and August, are enlivening and cheerful; though by fox-hunters of former days it was deemed a *dead season* of the year. And from some expressions that have occasionally dropped from sportsmen of this class, with whom I have the pleasure of conversing, I am inclined to suspect that the epithet *dead*, when prefixed to summer, is, in their opinion, pertinent and emphatic. But it is a lucky circumstance, that the late revival of the play with bows and arrows has somewhat lessened the torpidity of the hunter's vacation.

The same phrase brings to my mind a glaring anachronism advanced by Mr. Addison in one of the entertaining papers he is supposed to have written whilst he was visiting Sir Roger de Coverley; who, we are told, hunted almost every day in the first fortnight in July: an idea surely as incongruous, and to a farmer as horrid, as Scolding's hot buttered rolls for breakfast in that month was to Lord Ogleby! The conclusion I draw from this topic of the pen is, that Coverley-hall was situated at either Chelsea or Islington; and that Mr. Spectator was not

ambling upon the chaplain's easy pad, but walking over the Five Fields, or the Spa-Fields, when he had in view the imaginary doubles of the Hare*. And perhaps in this may trailing I may have been too often at a fault, as to betray my having no right to the signature of

W. D. FOXHUNTER.

P. 108. Will'mo de Foxhunte, venatori Regis vulper' venanti in diversis forellis & parcis ad vulpes, pro vadis suis, & duorum gario-num coltod' canes Regis vulper', a 20 die Novemb' anno presentis 28, incipiente usque 19 diem ejusdem mensis anno revoluto, per 366 dies, quia annus bissextilis, culibet per diem 2d. - £.9 3

Eidem pro putura 12 canum Regis vulper' per idem tempus, pro quolibet per diem ob. - £.9 3

Eidem pro expens' unius equi portantis rethia sua, a 20 die Novemb' anno presentis 28 incipiente usque ultimum diem Aprilis, utroque computato, per 163 dies, per diem 3d. - £.2 0

Eidem pro expens' ejusdem equi portantis rethia modo predicto, a primo die Septembr', quo die incipit seifona ad venand' ad vulpes post seifonam mortuam anni presentis usque 19 diem Novemb' anno presente finiente, utroque computato, per 80 dies, per diem 3d. - £.1 0

P. 103. Will'mo de Blatherwyk, venatori Regis ad vulpes, pro calciamentis hiemalibus anni presentis, pro se & gario-nibus suis, culibet eorum 2s. 4d. - £.0 7

P. 317. Eidem, pro roba sua totius anni presentis - £.0 13

Eidem, pro robis duorum gario-num suorum, pro quolibet 1bs. - £.1 0

P. 96. Henrico de Blakeburn, eunti per preceptum Regis pro quodam leporar' guar' ad opus Regis querend' pro expensis suis eundo, morando, & redeundo, & pro pu-

vious that it could not be, according to the notion of Chambers, with respect to the colour of the dogs, that they were styled *gray*, or *grey*; but *green*, with allusion to the kind of ground over which they generally ran, would not have been un-apposite, for the like reason that verdurers of forests are thus denominated. "*Gruier*, Gallis, apud quos idem, secundum locorum discrimina, qui *verdier*, *forestier*, &c. ex quibus pronum est vocis etymon, ex Germanico nempe *gruen*, vel *green*, viridis; unde nostris *viridarius*, idem quod *gruier*."

Du Fresnoe, ad verbum.

* See Spectator, N° 116; in which is the following passage: "Sir Roger being at present too old for fox-hunting, to keep himself in action has disposed of his *beagles*, and got a pack of *stop-bounds*.—*Qu.* In Addison's days was it the practice to hunt foxes with *beagles*, and a hare with *stop-bounds*?"

turæ ejusdem leporæ veniendo ad Regem; per manus proprias apud Berewycum, 28 die Decembris

£. 1 4 0

Mr. URBAN,

I HAVE always understood Haslar hospital (see p. 493) to be placed in a most unhealthy situation.

Pp. 518, 695. If Theodosius is living, and has any regard to his own character, he will prove the circumstance he has related of that worthless man Silas Deane.

In your review of Mr. Pennant's London, p. 534, you wish to know his authority for saying that the Birdcage-walk in St. James's Park had its name from the cages which were hung in the trees. I have been assured that the fact was so; with this additional circumstance, that the Master of the Horse had orders to provide seeds for feeding the birds, which seeds are regularly charged in his accounts to this day.

Ibid. I cannot form any idea of a man having a *body resembling a bar*.

Thieves-inn was pulled down some years ago, and houses are built on the site. It was often called *Thieves-inn*.

I am hurt at the conclusion of your remarks on this book. Who is wholly free from errors?—But surely it is an unkind valediction to one who has given so much information. Mr. Pennant has done, and that in a style and manner so pleasing, that, I am persuaded, no one who ever began to read any of his Travels ever laid down the book with disgust, or without wishing him to publish another. I thank him sincerely for many an agreeable hour, and desire to give this testimony of the pleasure he has afforded me, and of my regret at finding that I am not to see his Mercian History.

Yours, &c.

S.

Mr. URBAN, *Liverpool, Aug. 20.*

I HAVE hitherto been undetermined whether to notice or not the "Anecdotes of Dr. Thicknesse," p. 399; assuring myself that your readers in general would perceive they are the offspring of malice and resentment: but as there may be some with whom they have gained belief, notwithstanding your notice of them in p. 551, my feelings for a kind, indulgent father will not permit me to leave them uncontradicted; and I am of opinion, that the man who can deliberately fabricate such calumny, for the sole purpose of depreciating the character of another, after his death, is a

being which it is the duty of every MAN to expose.—Dr. RICHARD COWLING is the being I shall point out; once a Physician, and now an Apothecary, in Wigan: His father also was an Apothecary there, with whom Dr. T. was not on agreeable terms for many years.

Yours, &c. RALPH THICKNESSE.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 26.

AS the proportionate numbers of the Protestants and Roman Catholics in Ireland have been much disputed by many late controversial writers, your curious readers will be glad to receive the very authentic information contained in the following extract of a note, &c. to the Bishop of Down's "Sermon preached before the incorporated Society for promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland, at Christ Church, Dublin, 18th April, 1790," and lately printed there.

"The proportion which the Protestants bear in Ireland to the Roman Catholics, is a curious subject in Political Arithmetick, concerning which, the reader will find satisfactory information in a little treatise, intitled, *An Abstract of the Number of Protestant and Popish Families in the several Provinces and Counties of Ireland, taken from the Returns made by the Hearth-money Collectors to the Hearth-money Office in Dublin, in the Years 1732 and 1733, &c.*—Dublin: Reprinted by W. Sleater, 1768. 8vo.—Price 6s.

"In that Abstract, every friend to the Protestant interest in this kingdom must be pleased to see, that the proportions of Protestants to Roman Catholics * at that time were so much greater than they are usually understood in popular calculations even at present; when the number of Protestants must be presumed to have considerably increased, and is so stated by Roman Catholic writers themselves. But as doubts may arise, or may be artfully suggested, that the Protestant Religion has lost, instead of gaining, ground in Ireland; a very strong presumptive argument for the contrary fact will arise from the following accurate Returns in the Annual Accounts of the *House of Industry in Dublin* for six years

* "The proportions in the Abstract were found to be THREE Protestants to EIGHT Roman Catholics; but as that enumeration was not of the lowest class of subjects, what is given from the House of Industry will be found solely confined to these."

last

last past : which were all that have come to hand.

Comparative Numbers of Protestants and Roman Catholics received into the House of Industry in the following years :

Years.	Protestants.	Rom. Cath.
1784	696	1870
1785	768	2435
1786	1794	2912
1787	1493	3341
1788	854	3643
1789	798	3615
fix years	6403	17816

NOT NEAR THREE ROMAN CATHOLICKS TO ONE PROTESTANT IN THIS CLASS OF SUBJECTS.

"Note, the foregoing numbers may be depended upon, because Divine Service is performed separately for the persons of the two persuasions, and chaplains are retained by the Corporation for each, who will severally take care of their respective flocks.

"Observe likewise, that the House of Industry being filled with the lowest class, in which the proportion of Roman Catholics is much the greatest, we may be assured that the comparative number of the Protestants in the aggregate of the whole kingdom is much greater than the above proportion. Besides, although wandering beggars flock to Dublin from all parts of the kingdom, the fewest certainly come from Northern counties, which abound most with Protestants; for having a flourishing manufacture, those counties send forth fewest beggars.

"N. B. The House of Industry in Dublin is a receptacle, upon a very large scale, for whatever poor want a maintenance; whether wandering beggars, or such poor as repair to Dublin for work, which they cannot get; or the poor in and about that city, who are destitute of all support."

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, Sept. 7.*

OBSERVING, in your Magazine for July, p. 613, an enquiry for some account of Mr. John Upton, formerly Prebendary of Rochester, and that this enquiry was not noticed in your subsequent Magazine for August; I send you the few particulars I have extracted from the books of Exeter college in Oxford, where I knew Mr. Upton had been sometime Fellow. The few facts and dates I have been thus furnished with are as below, viz.

That Mr. Upton was elected Fellow of Exeter college in the year 1728; that he proceeded M.A. in 1732; and, what perhaps may be considered as not the least material piece of intelligence relating to Mr. Upton, the very learned and celebrated critic Jonathan Toup became his pupil in the same year, and during the whole of his residence in the University had no other tutor. The extract from the Register of Cautions in Exeter college is as follows :

"Mar. 15^o, 1732-3. *Pro Jonathan Toup, de St. Ives, in com. Cornub. Balt. jam nunc admisso.*" Subscribed by the then bursar, Mr. Colferat, and Mr. John Upton as tutor.

Mr. Upton vacated his Fellowship in 1736; being succeeded in it in 1737 by the late Dr. James Fortescue. The preferments conferred on Mr. Upton, besides his prebend of Rochester, appear to have been the following, viz. the rectory of Sevington cum Dinington, co. Somerset, in the gift of Earl Poulett; afterwards the rectory of Great Rissington, co. Glouc. by the late Earl Talbot, who had been some time his pupil at Exeter college; and lastly he was also rector of the rectory of Llandrillo, co. Denbigh, and diocese of St. Asaph, in the gift of the Bishop of that diocese.

He died Dec. 9, 1760.

As to the publications by Mr. Upton, they are well known to scholars. As to what is unpublished, the chief within my knowledge is contained in the margins of blank leaves of printed books formerly belonging to him. Two of these are now remaining in the possession of a gentleman of Exeter college, viz. Mr. Upton's own copy of his edition of the Works of Epictetus, as collected by Arrian, &c. with his *cure secunda*, written in the margins with his own hand; and they are very copious and frequent. The second is his copy of the Adages of Erasmus, with a collection of references to the Works of Plato subjoined to the end.

A third book of this sort is in the Bodleian, being an interleaved copy of Junius's Etymologicon published by Lye, with Mr. Upton's additions and corrections, purchased some time since by the Rev. Mr. Price, the Bodleian librarian, and by him lodged in that repository.

If these few and slight particulars will be of any sort of use to the Querist in your Magazine, towards compiling the account

account he wishes for, they are much at his and your service.

Yours, &c. JOHN BECKLEY.

Mr. URBAN, July 29.
FROM the Report of the Committee for conducting the new College at Hackney, annexed to Mr. Bellham's sermon at the Old Jury Meeting, April 28th last, it appears that a debt of *six thousand two hundred pounds* has been contracted in enlarging and fitting-up the house, the purchase of which cost near six thousand pounds; and that for this debt they pay interest at the rate of four and a half *per cent.*; and that, on the balance of the accounts at Michaelmas last (1789), there were only seventy pounds in hand. The College has not been founded *three years*.

In vain do the friends of this new institution alledge that this is a statement only of such accounts as fall under the inspection of the Committee; for they are in possession of a considerable stock in the public funds, over and above the annual payments of the pupils. A report, which conceals so material a part of the whole income, must be considered as held out to serve a purpose, and to insinuate that the institution is in want of support.—They cannot possibly be ashamed of the expences on buildings, for they hold them up ostentatiously as a plea for further relief, and are more ashamed to be thought rich than in want.

Yours, &c. BOB SHORT.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 3.
WILL you permit me, by the means of your very valuable Magazine, to submit a few queries upon one of the immortal Shakspeare's plays to the consideration of the publick? hoping they may be received, at the worst, with mild reprehension, as errors of an unintentional sinner; and not with an harsh correction, like the crimes of an old offender.

Macbeth, act V. scene ii.

— The merciless Macdonal,
Worthy to be a rebel, [for to that
The multiplying villainies of Nature
Do swarm upon him,] from the Western Isles
Of Kernes and Gallowglasses was supplied;
And Fortune on his damned, &c.

Upon this Dr. Warburton makes a doubt, whether the words "supplied of," for "supplied from," or "with," was a

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kind of Grecism of Shakspeare's expression.—Query, Whether the word of should be annexed to the verb *supplied*, or to the noun *Isles*;—if the latter, the same appears to be, that Macdonal was supplied from the Isles of Kernes and Gallowglasses; who were the proper soldiers of these Western Isles.

Act I. scene iv.

Or have we eaten of the insane root
That takes the reason prisoner?

Mr. Theobald says on this passage,—
"The insane root, *viz.* the root that makes insane;" and proves it to be the plant called *solanum*, or *solatrum*, whose berries produce insanity. Dr. Warburton, in the jocularity of his heart, derides poor Theobald, saying, that "after much puzzling he at length proves that this root was a berry." Query, Had not the good Doctor forgotten his Bible when he made this witty observation?—Gen. iii. 11, 12, 17. "And he said, who told thee that thou wast naked? hast thou eaten of the tree whereof I commanded thee that thou shouldest not eat? And the man said, the woman whom thou gavest to be with me, she gave me of the tree, and I did eat. And unto Adam he said, because thou hast hearkened unto the voice of thy wife, and hast eaten of the tree, of which I commanded thee, saying, thou shalt not eat of it, cursed is the ground for thy sake."—And yet this tree was a *fruit*.—Verses 2, 3, and 5: "And the woman said unto the serpent, we may eat of the *fruit* of the trees of the garden, but of the *fruit* of the tree which is in the midst of the garden, God hath said, ye shall not eat of it, neither shall ye touch it, lest ye die. [Yet] she took of the *fruit* thereof, and did eat; and gave also unto her husband with her, and he did eat."

Act I. scene v.

— Come what may,
Time and the hour run thro' the roughest day.

Dr. Johnson regards Time and the hour as tautology; and Warburton has profoundly derived the expression from Time's being represented as bearing an hour-glass.—Qu. if the word *Time* may not refer to what is to come, and *hour* to the present? and whether the sense may not be, "the present hour, and what is to come, run through the roughest day?"

Act II. scene ii.

— And wither'd Murder,
Alarum'd by his sentinel the walf,

Whose

Whose howl's his watch, thus with stealthy
pace, [design
With Tarquin's ravishing strides, towards his
Moves like a ghost—

One commentator wishes to read *slides*; and another complains, that "to tack Tarquin, or the ravisher, and that too in the very act of ravishment, as a companion to the murderer stalking towards the perpetration of his crime, is so absurd a circumstance, that all the respect I have ought not to restrain me from calling it by its true name, — *nonsense*." Query, however, whether the word *slides* be not proper, such being the natural motion of a person making his way in secret, when the frequency of steps would occasion more noise, and therefore be more liable to discovery? and query, further, whether the comparing these slides to the stealthy stalking of Tarquin towards his rape, be not a very natural corruption in a man who, Tarquin like, was then about to bring upon Innocence an injury which could not be repaired?

Act I. scene vi.

— And our duties

Are to your throne and state, children and servants, [thing
Which do but what they should, by doing every
Safe toward your love and honour.

This word *safe* has been a stumbling-block to many annotators; and perhaps others may think it so to myself. The words *shap'd*, *shap'a*, &c. have been substituted for it, and the words *every thing* altered to *no thing*, to give meaning to some of those changes. Yet, query, whether the word *safe* may not stand? Dr. Johnson, in his Dictionary, interpretation the third, explains the word *safe* as *conferring security*; and in that sense the word seems properly used by Macbeth.

Act II. scene v.

This murd'rous shaft that's shot
Hath not yet lighted,—and our safest way
Is to avoid the aim—

Some apprehend this relates to a design of affixing Duncan's murder upon his two sons, Malcolm and Donalbain; but query whether it does not refer to an apprehension of attempts upon their lives, which they could only avoid by flight?

Act IV. scene iv.

— his title is *affear'd* —

Mr. Pope says, *affear'd*, a law term, for *confirm'd*. A subsequent annotator objects to this. "*Affear'd*," says he, "or rather *affes'd*, is a law term,

which signifies *estimated, proportioned, adjusted, and not confirm'd*." Query, nevertheless, whether Mr. Pope is not right in every thing but the spelling of the word, which is certainly *affes't*, not *affear*. See Cowell, tit. *Affes'ters*; which he derives from the French word *affes'ter*, i. e. *affirmare, confirmare*. A. M. T.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 6.

TO reconcile the antient names of places with their modern appellations it is indispensably requisite to attend to analogy of sound, and the licentious use of vowels. Accordingly, I shall offer my conjectures as to some of the names of towns in Lincolnshire, enumerated in your vol. LIX. p. 202.

Afedeby—Alderby, near Horncastle.

1 2 3

Afedy—Afswardby (pronounced *Af-ferby*) near Spilsby.

Arefby—You are perfectly right in your correction of this word.

Branfwic—Brawston, near Lincoln. The variance is occasioned by the broad or French *a*, and the adopting the usual termination of *ter* instead of *wic*, the abbreviation of *vicus*, a town.

Covenobi—Sink the second syllable, which is very common where that syllable is *o*, (e. g. Lavenham in Suffolk, pronounced Lanham, *cum multis aliis*;) and it will be read Conebi; from whence, by an easy transition, is formed Cunesby, the corrupt writing and speaking of Coningsby, the original true meaning of which is, *The King's Habitation*.

Caldecote—There is a village of this name in nine several counties; but it does not occur in the *Index Pittaris* as being in Lincolnshire. It is pronounced *Caewcot*.

Drifbi—Driby, near Wainfleet.

Endericorp—Anderby, near Alford. The difficulty is occasioned by the terminations *torp*, or *thorpe*, and *by*, which are nearly synonyma, the former being strictly a town, and the latter a habitation, or place of abode.

Leresby—Laseby, near Great Grimsby.

1 2

Lagebam—Ledham, near Grantham.

Sudwell—Well, South of Alford, as is expressed by *Sud*, Fr.

Watreton—Warton, near Gainsborough.

If your correspondent Lincolnienfis would transmit a copy of his Topographical List to N^o 4, Bishopgate Within, he will confer a favour on his and your most humble servant, M. H.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 10.
IF your correspondent Conquistador, p. 682, had paid the least attention to the letter on the Roman coinage, p. 213, he would have found that the term *casting* was applied to the *debasers* of the current coin, and not the legal minters. He will find a confirmation of this in the Philosophical Transactions, and other writers, quoted in the new edition of Camden's Britannia, at Wroter, in Shropshire.

Mr. Pinkerton's *ipse dixit* in matters of ancient history, without chapter and verse, is of no weight. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 11.
PAGE 647. All the lines enquired after by X. Y. Z. are not, it is conceived, in Akenfide's Epistle to Lord Huntingdon.

Several of your readers are sorry you have inserted in your Miscellany a portrait of Mr. Howard (which, having no character but of an *idiot*, must have been sent as a burlesque); and that you have admitted T. O. and T. Gosling, p. 638, who are certainly enthusiasts.

I confess myself absolutely incapable of comprehending Inspector's plan, p. 344, for curing the *annui of literary travellers*. One would rather have thought he should propose a subscription for a reading-club than for a charity.

The error corrected, in Mr. Gough's Camden, vol. II. p. 19 (see p. 698), is in the year of the reign, not the year of Christ.—There is nothing said about Lady Masham, p. 51.—P. 236. is a wrong reference.—The construction offered of the line at Southwell is very forced: "the faints or devotees of the Pope, who is now banished the realm," where he never *personally* was, will not hold. Suppose we read *exules*, and connect them with *idolatrias sacrilegose* &c. Bp. Gibson's *exules* does not agree with *sanctis in case*, or else England might be an asylum to persons banished out of other countries for their religion.—The coin pl. XVIII. fig. 12. is much more like a British one than an Indian rupee.

P. 702. It has been said that bones have been shewn about for O. Cromwell's, found in Red Lion Square.

Anonymous stories of distress, like that in p. 708, should not be admitted. It is not enough, in such cases, that the relater's name is left with Mr. Urban.

P. 714. No *facts* have yet been produced to alleviate the charge of SEVERITY in Mr. Howard. When Messrs.

Townsend and Palmer tell *their* story, other people will tell *their* story; and one story is good till another is told.

P. 716. Sir Edward Mach has died in 1669. See his epitaph in Aubrey's Surrey, III. 256. P. P.

Illustrations of the Coins found near
 Kewick, p. 708.

1. LAMBERTVS IMP.

CHRISTIANA RELIGIO

The reverse appears on coins of Lothaire king of France, 817, in Le Blanc, p. 107:

2. IS SCI PETRIMO

EBORACE,

as in Drake's Eboracum, Appendix, p. cv, Coin Plate 43.

3. has the reverse like that attributed by Mr. Pegge (Assemblage, pp. 92—102) to our Alfred the Great.

4. 5. resemble Hickes's Tab. VI. 24, with a new mint-master. They are both coins of Edmund, probably *Ironside*; for Mr. Pegge (ib. p. 20) denies the existence of any coins of Edmund King of the East Angles and Martyr.

7. 8. belong to Edward, son of Alfred the Great.

9. appears to be *Arabic*, very like Nos 2. and 3. Plate X. of Niebuhr's Description del'Arabic, Copenhagen, 1773, pp. 86, 87.

11. is probably a *weight*,

12. is a jetton, or counter, like those in Snelling's Jettons Pl. I. and II. p. 9. The inscription on one side is AVS MARIA GRACIA V V; that on the other not distinct enough.

13. may have been an English jetton, or counter. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 14.

YOUR correspondent Riponensis, p. 719, will find a solution of some of his queries in Bourne's Antiquities of the Common People, edit. Brand. p. 155, for the *large mold candles* on Christmas-eve. "Our forefathers used, when the common devotions of the *eve* were over, and night come on, to light up candles of an *uncommon size*, which were called *Christmas Candles*, and to lay a log of wood on the fire, which they termed a *Yule Clog*. This custom, Bede tells us, was observed by the Saxons before their conversion to Christianity." Mr. Brand found, in the *Ephemeris sive Diarium Historicum*, Francf. 1590, 4to. that *fovetments* were at this time given to the fathers in the Vatican, and all kinds of little images were found in the consecration.

tioners' shops. He mentions a *Tule dough*, or image of a child in paste, given by bakers to their customers; and from these circumstances he derives *mince-pies*. In Franconia boys and girls go about singing carols, and get fruit and money (Ib.) The candles are usually lighted and carried about on Candlemas-day, and not on the Sunday preceding it. Durand tells us, that on Easter-Tuesday wives beat their husbands, and on the following day husbands beat their wives (Ib. 254).—It seems, by Mr. Bourne (Ib. 250), that the liberties of the *Sarumpalia* were transferred to Easter, in compliment to the joyful occasion. The boys and girls at Ripon observe some practice like this. The custom of *beaving* may be substituted to *dancing*, or be merely an Easter frolick, or gambol; or it may be a remain of the *Lupercalia*, celebrated in February. Bourne, p. 213, says, "in some country parishes it is the custom, on one of the three days before Holy Thursday, to go round the bounds and limits of the parish;" and he derives it from the ancient *Terminalia*, a festival for the same purpose. It was fixed to *Rogation week*, and *Rogations*, or *Litanies*, made on a particular occasion by Mamertus, bishop of Vienna A.D. 550; and the subject of these Litanies was, to beg a blessing on the fruits of the earth. In Franconia, as in England, *willow wands* made part of the parade (Ib. 269, ex Boemo Aubano). All *Saints Eve Cake* is no where explained; but a different custom of sporting with apples and nuts, and kindling fires, is in Mr. Brand's Appendix, p. 343—345. *Shrove Monday* is called *Collop Monday*, because they then took leave of flesh, both *fresh* and *salted*; and with this *Egg Saturday* at Oxford corresponds. Pancakes and fritters, or similar food, became the food for the next succeeding fast (Brand, 331—333). The same ingenious writer says, some ascribe the *Fairy ring*, enquired after by your correspondent J. M. p. 710, to *lightning*, or *ants* (Ib. pp. 117, 118). D. H.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 10.

AS the Address to the Dissidents of England, on its first appearance, drew down from your reviewers a summary condemnation, I might have supposed that it would have been deemed superfluous to repeat the blow in your Miscellany. However, I do not mean to controvert your right of admitting

such articles as you think proper; and I doubt not that your correspondent, the Country Rectory, p. 686, is a gentleman well entitled to your respectful notice, and to mine also. I shall therefore desire you to make equally public a brief reply, in which I hope to prove that I can bear a *personal* attack with as little disposition to angry retaliation as he has borne a *professional* one.

I shall begin with observing, that I cannot but think it extraordinary that the Clergy should seem to wonder at the resentment shewn by the Dissenters for their late conduct. A large and deserving body of *Laymen* petition for a restoration to their *civil rights*; they attack neither the Church, nor any of its members; they propose no innovations on its doctrine, discipline, or mode of support: they merely plead to be admitted to the common privileges of citizens, upon the ground of not meriting a deprivation of them. They see many of the most enlightened of their countrymen ready to admit the justice and expedience of their claims. Presently, the Clergy take an alarm; appoint public meetings; form resolutions; and omit no possible means of defeating the hopes of the petitioners. A cry is raised, that *the Church is in danger*; it overpowers all assurances and arguments; and the Dissenters are avowedly made the sacrifice to the supposed interests of those whom they never intended to injure. Now, is it in human nature that such an opposition should not be felt, and that a body of men, stepping forward to prevent others from obtaining that redress to which they think themselves clearly entitled, should not meet with some indignant censure? If *candour* is to be called in on the occasion (as, doubtless, it should be,) let its first operation be to make due allowance for the natural emotions of resentment in those whose expectations have been severely defeated. The Country Rectory speaks of "adherence to principles" in this case; but I confess myself unacquainted with any principles of religion or morality, professed by any Church, which render it necessary to keep a number of worthy citizens in a depressed and degraded state, for the sake of securing to a more powerful party the exclusive advantages chance has thrown into their hands.

After this prelude, I shall proceed to an explicit acknowledgement of some mistakes which haste and warmth, not

My intention, led me into; and I am sincerely glad that the call upon me, though no gentle one, has given me a fit opportunity of doing this. If I know myself at all, I know that I am incapable of deliberate misrepresentation, either in personal or party contests. When I asserted that, according to the doctrine of the Church of England, the priest in the Sacrament "creates an object of *adoration*," I made use of a term too strong in its common acceptation, and which the Church itself has disavowed. I therefore fully and openly retract it. Yet, since the elements after consecration are manifestly, by the directions given concerning them, supposed to have acquired a kind of mysterious sanctity; and since, for this consecration, the ministry of a priest who has received episcopal ordination is made absolutely requisite; I presume, that if the words *religious veneration* had been substituted to *adoration*, no objection, in point of fact, would have lain against the passage; and the inference from it would have been just the same. For the circumstance was not adduced *ad invidiam*, but as a cogent reason to suppose that the Church must necessarily, in the end, change a rite which exposes to profanation its most sacred rite: and, in the coolest and soberest mood, I cannot but still be astonished that so many thinking persons, who individually express, both in public and private, their dissatisfaction with the sacramental rite, should have been induced, as a body, to concur in measures for maintaining and perpetuating it.

The following passage also requires to be rectified: "Your *Divines*, though variously provided with general learning, yet are universally better furnished with *professional knowledge* than the Established Clergy." This has been understood to mean (as, I confess, the words, rigorously taken, imply,) that every individual Dissenting minister possesses more theological knowledge than every individual of the Established clergy. But this would indeed be a most false and absurd assertion; since all the world knows that abler and more learned Divines never existed in any church than in that of England; and I certainly do not suppose that the race of them is extinct. I could only mean to use the word *universally* as signifying all the several denominations of Dissenters, compared with the body of Established Clergy; and in this sense I

apprehend the assertion is true, and conformable to the complaints of the neglect of professional studies made by several distinguished members of the Church itself. This, and all other comparisons contained in the pamphlet, ought, in fairness, to be understood as *general*, not *individual*; and then little more will be found asserted, than what has been admitted in every philosophical view of the different character of sects and establishments. A body, selected from the great mass, labouring under peculiar disadvantages, and particularly exposed to the public eye, must ever, by situation, be rendered more guarded in their morals, and more solicitous to improve their minds.

I do not think it necessary to enter into any particular vindication of those passages of invective which your correspondent has culled from different parts of my Address, detached from their connexions, and ranged in formidable array, to excite the reader's indignation. It would be easy to shew that the purport and application of some is misapprehended; and that others, which, thus presented, appear as general charges, are limited in the passages where they stand. For the rest, I do not mean to disavow or conceal my opinion of the *spirit of the Church*; but I hope true candour will ever lead me to distinguish the operation of *this spirit*, both from the other parts of the ecclesiastical character, and from the personal character of individuals.

Nether shall I attempt to make my political opinions more palatable to the Country Reader. They are probably too radically different; and why should not each enjoy and support his own? I shall only observe, that it is no proof of the affectation of peculiar sagacity to appear impressed with a sense of defects and dangers which have been exposed to public view by so many eminent writers, and which most parties, when it suited their purpose, have acknowledged. I shall never be afraid nor ashamed of taking part with the *friends of reformation*, wheresoever they may be found; nor do I apprehend that there is the least danger, in this nation, of carrying too far in *practice* their theoretical ideas.

Notwithstanding, therefore, your correspondent has applied with some triumph in my case Job's exclamation, "O that mine enemy had written a book!" I cannot say that I yet repent

of any thing in the business, except the hasty admission of those parts which I have here amended, and of certain strokes of asperity, which may have wounded the feelings of persons whom I love and esteem. While the respectable body to whom the piece is addressed has, in general, received it with approbation, I can console myself that men of different principles and interests have thought very differently concerning it. I must certainly ever wish to retain a character for candour and urbanity, as far as can be done without deserting a cause to which I declare my firm attachment; and, from the idea I have formed of the Country Rector, he is one of those whose favourable opinion, within the above limitation, I should be happy to possess.

THE AUTHOR of the ADDRESS to
the DISSIDENTS of ENGLAND.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 11.

IN your last, p. 698, it is said, that arms were not borne quarterly till Edward III. But I have an old MS book, containing all the arms of the Nobility, from William I. to James I.; in which the arms of William Peverell (natural son of the Conqueror) are said to be, Quarterly, Gules and Vairy, over all, a lion rampant Or; but as these quarterings have no bearings, they are not exactly in point. There is, however, in the same reign, the arms of Robert Newburgh, Earl of Leicester, which are, Quarterly, 1. Lozengy Or and Azure, upon a border, Gules, eight bezants: 2. Gules, a lion rampant Or: 3. Gules, a cinquefoil, pierced, Ermine; 4. as the first. There are no more in that reign, nor indeed till that of John, where the first on the list is Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. It therefore appears that the custom of quartering did not originate with the reign of Edward III. but that it then became more common.

I wish to be informed whether there is any book in print having the arms as before described, or whether it is copied from any register in the Heralds Office.

Yours, &c.

B.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 13.

THE following humorous verses are ascribed to one Peter Paganus, a poet of Marburg, who lived about the middle of the sixteenth century. Some of his poetical compositions may be seen in the fifth part of the *Deliciae Poetarum Germanorum*, p. 1. & seq. The distich

I send you is supposed to be an unpremeditated effusion by the Bard, as he was reeling and staggering home from one of his usual computations:

Sta pes, sta mi pes, sta pes, ne labere, mi pes;
Ni steteris, lapides hi tibi lectus erunt.

The subsequent translation is a mere hasty paraphrase. I hope some of your correspondents will give us a better.

Avast! avast! stand foot, stand hip and thigh;
Zounds! if you tumble, in the ditch you lie.

Yours, &c.

J. R.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 6.

I SEND you a drawing of an ancient gold ring, lately in the possession of Mr. Wilson, one of the clerks of the New River Company, who died at Cheshunt this summer, at the house of a friend, who had the ring in his possession as executor, together with the inclosed illustration of it, in a letter from the late Mr. J. White of Newgate-street. (See Plate III. fig. 1.) D. H.

"GOOD SIR,

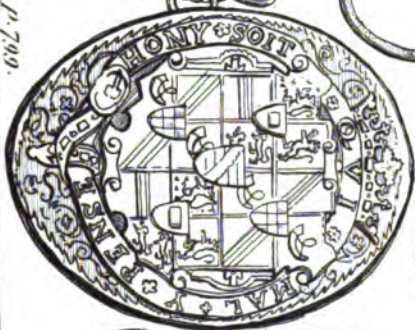
"St. Alban's day, Friday morning,
June the 17th, 1774.

"THE ancient gold ring you pleased me with the sight of is really a curiosity, and more so than it appears at first view, the motto being extremely applicable to the sculpture, or engraved figures; and they are likewise very explanatory of the inscription, which, in these kind of amulets, are frequently very short, yet expressive. I think I may safely pronounce it a wedding-ring; the figure of St. Catharine, with her wheel, being an emblem of good fortune. The other (probably St. Margaret) with the church, an emblem of constancy, of her faith, wisdom, and fortitude; without which, the marriage-state cannot be happy. The motto, *De bon coeur* (*be of good heart*), is very allusive, both to the usual timidity of the bride and to the figures abovementioned. Although it wants a date, the age may be nearly ascertained by the shape and form of the church text letters which compose the inscriptions. The MSS. in the reign of King Richard II. and about the time of the famous Wickliffe, greatly coincide with it, as does a gold fibula in my possession, lately found in Kent, with sundry coins of King Edward III.; which you are extremely welcome to refer to and inspect at pleasure; being, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant at command,

"JOHN WHITE.

"To Mr. Wilson, it is."

MR.





Mr. URBAN, *Chebunt, Sept. 10.*

I Persuade myself your candour will allow me a small space in your very useful repository, to rectify a seeming mistake in your correspondent D. H.'s remark on Mr. Green's MS. of Queen Catherine Parr's Manual of Prayers, bound in silver plate, and the Rev. Mr. Ashby's fragment of a very small printed edition of the same, &c. bound in gold plate, in p. 703; where he says, "all de Worde's marks, that Mr. Herbert has seen, are for a folio or quarto page." Indeed all of them might be, and some of them were used to his folio editions, as particularly one of his smallest to "The prouffyttable Boke for Maannes Soul," &c. a Typegraphical Antiquities, pp. 190—194. He had two other very small marks, or devices, as may be seen on the cut facing p. 117. His picturesque one, which is the largest he is known ever to have used, was mostly appendaged to his grammatical treatises in quarto. All the devices of Wynkin de Worde, that have come to my knowledge, are described in pp. 236, 237.

Yours, &c. W. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 4.*

HAVING met with an elegant Saxon medal of the year 1613, I send you a faithful drawing of it (*Pl. III. fig. 2*), in hopes of an elucidation in your useful Miscellany.

You will receive with it a small brass box, found lately in digging a canal at Coventry; on the top of which is a good portrait of Prince Maurice, who fought frequently in that neighbourhood, for the royal cause, in the civil broils of the last century. On the bottom of the box are his arms, within the Garter; and round the edge are some curious figures. The whole, perhaps, will not be unworthy of delineation (*See fig. 3*).

It may serve to fill up the niches of your plate, if you add also the four unpublished tokens here inclosed (*fig. 4, 5, 6, 7*); and a silver threepence of Edward I. or II. as described by Folkes, Plate III. *fig. 4*, from the Canterbury mint (*See fig. 8*). LEICESTRENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Kendal, Sept. 1.*

NO one is less inclined to rob Nature of her productions, and to attribute them to Art, than myself; yet it appears that I am charged with committing this error in respect to the instrument mentioned in your Magazine,

vol. LIX. p. 799. The strongest conviction that the stone in question has, at some period, received its present shape from the hand of man, induced me to present a figure of it for your miscellaneous plate, under the name of "an antient weapon;" and the remarks that accompanied it were chiefly occupied in pointing out historical facts relative to the primitive use of similar instruments in the old world; while other circumstances were neglected, of equal, or perhaps greater, importance towards maintaining the hypothesis I had advanced. On this account, Philaethes (vol. LX. p. 18) has acted with strict propriety in questioning the truth of my opinion, because I have not acquainted him with the arguments on which it is founded. This omission was principally occasioned by a mistaken notion, that my discourse was to be addressed to the antiquary alone; but since I am able to produce proofs which I hope will be found deserving the attention of philosophers of another description, I will venture to advance them, under a persuasion that the bare perusal of the following facts will engage your ingenious correspondent to adopt my opinion.

The drawing is certainly a just one, and it cannot be suspected of any misrepresentation in my favour, since it was not executed under the prejudice of theory, for I am indebted for it to Mr. Banks, jun. a gentleman distinguished in several parts of England for his rising abilities as a philosophical lecturer.

Perhaps the following description of the stone will not be thought superfluous, in addition to the plate. The central part of it is, in figure, an imperfect oval; its two greatest diameters are $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It projects both ways, in respect to the thinner parts of the stone, and the two prominences are neither equal in height, nor similar in form; the greater is terminated by an oval plane, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; the less is bounded by a surface somewhat convex, and both parts are marked with rings parallel to their common base; those of the former are oval, but those of the latter nearly circular: the two projections uniting in their common base form an acute angle, which inclines a little towards the higher side; and the whole is something more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness. The two thinner parts of the stone, which may be called the blades of the instrument, are alike in size and figure, projecting about an inch

from the longer sides of the central part to which they are fixed; their ends appear to be arches of circles, and their diameters contract a little where they join the prominent part, forming two depressions on each blade; they are convex on both sides, but more so on one side than the other, and the angle which constitutes their edges resembles that mentioned above, surrounding the central part.

This description, I believe, will not be found to correspond with the character of any shell found at present, or of any of those petrifications which are termed Antediluvian. I therefore conclude that it is not an *Helmintholithus*. This opinion is further corroborated when we consider that the subject in question does not exhibit one vestige of a hinge, the presence of which commonly distinguishes petrified bivalves. Should any one judge of the texture of the stone from its colour, he would pronounce it made up of separate parcels of matter, not perfectly homogeneous; for the surface is alternately marked with curved stripes of a brown and grey cast; which circumstance seems to indicate that it is composed of laminae, somewhat different in their nature. It effervesces sensibly with the vitriolic acid, very strongly with the muriatic, and perhaps still more violently with the nitrous. It does not strike fire with steel; its weight in air is 6 oz. 18 dwts. 13 gr.; in water, 4 oz. 5 dwts. 8 gr.; therefore its specific gravity is expressed by 2.604.

This attempt to discover its properties is very imperfect, though perhaps one more accurate could not be made without injuring its shape; yet, incomplete as it is, it sufficiently proves that it is not a calculus, but one of the lighter kinds of marble; and it is evidently one of the many varieties constituting the species called *Marmoorude* by Linnæus. To be convinced that it is a production of Art, we need only recollect that currents are the only agents employed by Nature to alter the figures of stones, without changing their chemical qualities. Let a fragment of a rock lie for ages in the open air, it will still remain rough, its angles will still be sharp and jagged; but after it has been a while exposed to a current, its corners are rounded, its inequalities are diminished, and at last it acquires a considerable degree of polish, provided its texture will admit of it. Thus is that vast diversity

of pebbles produced which constitute the banks of rivers in mountainous countries; and thus has this stone received its singular shape, supposing it given by the hand of Nature, for its figure evidently excludes the idea of its being produced by crystallization; but the fortuitous concussions of bodies driven by a stream, though they may decrease the asperities of their surfaces, are not at all calculated to form the remarkable prominences that distinguish the subject of the present essay. This peculiarity of figure has undoubtedly been the effect of a force directed by design; and such a force was certainly applied by man alone.

Convinced by these arguments that it is a production of Art, and persuaded by historical facts, formerly stated in your Magazine, that our early predecessors had recourse to such rude contrivances, I still venture to pronounce it the work of a savage, in all probability of some primitive inhabitant of this island.

Being no antiquary myself, and supposing the curiosity worthy the attention of persons of this description, I have deposited it in the public museum of Mr. Croftwhait, of Keswick, for the inspection of such as may have an opportunity and inclination to examine it. D. G.

MR. URBAN, *Norbiton, Sept. 16.*

YOUR correspondent J. M. p. 710, is desirous of being informed by what cause those circles are formed which, as he observes, "are frequently met with in meadow and pasture grounds, vulgarly and superstitiously called *fairy-rings*." Permit me, through the means of your valuable Magazine, to inform him, as far as my knowledge and observation lead me. That these circles are occasioned by the *stailing* and *dung* of horses, cows, &c. is evident from the kind of grass, and the quantity of champignons, frog-stools, &c. generally found growing on them; and which any one the least conversant with their nature will readily allow. How, and by what means, these places become circular, is the next and most considerable point to be considered. On recollection it will appear, that in the centre of each ring or circle a tree, or rubbing-post, originally stood, where horses and other animals resort, either to rub, take shelter from the heat of the sun, or to avoid being teased by flies, or other insects.—These circles appearing in the same place for many years seem extraordinary; but, as the

the cattle never graze on them, the grass, together with the funguses, are suffered to grow to maturity, die, putrify, and manure the ground for a succeeding crop. Yours, &c. T. EELLS.

Mr. URBAN, *Brighton, Imstone, Sept. 10.*
YOU may be assured that no application, with regard to Chatterton, was ever made to Mr. Walpole by the person who has hitherto appeared as the principal editor of the *Biographia Britannica*, nor (so far as he knows) by any other person concerned in that work.
 Yours, &c. A. K.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 10.*
ANECDOTES concerning the late Dr. Daffy, author of the celebrated elixir that bears his name, will be esteemed a favour, if any of your numerous correspondents can supply them. I have been informed that, not long since, two elderly ladies, descendants of the Doctor, were living in some part of the city, but, having no calls to London, cannot myself ascertain it. It has to my knowledge been asserted, that no such Doctor in reality ever existed, but that these two ladies were the inventresses of that excellent cordial, and are, in the aggregate, Doctor Daffy. Should this prove to be the case, it will be somewhat singular; and it seems almost as singular that it should be doubtful whether it is the case or not. Is it possible that the very existence of such a benefactor to the publick should be problematical?

I should be equally obliged to any of your correspondents who can inform me what became of the pebbles with which London and Westminster were formerly paved, when the new pavement was substituted in their stead. It is certain that they must have been displaced; but whither could they be conveyed? into what gulph were they thrown? or where stand they piled like a mountain? They would make admirable caueways for foot-passengers in all the country towns and villages that want them.

When was the popular and wholesome beverage, called *porter*, first introduced, and who invented it? and why is such a blessing as the secret of making it permitted to be engrossed by a few, and the benefit confined almost solely to the metropolis? Thousands of lives are every year prematurely terminated in the country by the use of what is called *good old found beer* (the most noxious liquor in GENT. MAG. September, 1790.

the world), which would doubtless be preserved were porter universally drunk instead of it.

Why are fried beef and cabbage called *bubble* and *scurak*? The name, if I am not mistaken, was given to that dish within my memory, but for what reason I could never learn. Names that pretend to be descriptive of, and to predicate the subject, and yet perform no such matter, are very uncommon.

What was the real character of Joe Miller, of jocular memory? Was he himself a jester, and famous in his day for saying what we call *good things*? or was he only an humble collector of the jokes of others? Is there any life of him extant? When did he live, and where was he buried?

Whence originated an expression in use almost in every part of Great Britain—*an't please the pigs*? Why is the pleasure of the pigs to be consulted, as it is by many people, on all the ordinary occurrences of the day, so that they hardly undertake any thing without a previous reference to their permission? A gentleman of my acquaintance being told lately that the South-Islanders, whose favourite food is pork, had extirpated all the sheep, which had multiplied among them prodigiously, replied, *they did it, undoubtedly, to please the pigs*.

I flatter myself, Mr. Urban, that none of your ingenious correspondents will esteem any of these queries too trivial for an answer, since the gratification of curiosity is always desirable; and no periodical publication gratifies it so often as yours.
 INDAGATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Dublin, Aug. 20.*
IAM much pleased with Edward Williams's Ode, imitated from the Gododin of Aneurin Gwarudrydd, vol. LIX p. 1035; and should be glad to see a memoir of Williams prefixed to his works; also, a particular account of the congress of bards, mentioned in J. D's letter to Mr. Urban, p. 976. I think the literary society of Welsh gentlemen, formed in London, should take Williams under their protection, and supply him with such books as are best calculated to refine his taste. Let him enrich his fancy from the productions of his own bards.

"Sul eu," p. 506, is certainly a better epithet for the bagpipe than "woollen." But see "Hist. Memoirs of Irish Bards," p. 76.

The author of "Clio," p. 511, kept a school

school near Kensington Gravel Pits when he published that work, and died soon after its appearance. John Walker, who has since written on Elocution, was, for a while, his usher.

I cannot think with the editor of the late edition of the "Spectator," that the letters composing the word *CLIO* were intended to mark the places where the several papers by Addison were written. I cannot suppose that he wandered about with a pen in his hand, writing a paper wherever he happened to sit down. For this we have no authority; yet this conjecture we find repeated several times through the work.

For the next edition of the "GUARDIAN" take this anecdote: When the Comparison between the Pastorals of Pope and Phillips appeared, Phillips was secretary to Primate Boulter, and then in Ireland. Dining one day with the officers of the Prerogative Court, the Comparison became the subject of conversation, and Phillips said he knew it was written by Pope, adding, "I wonder why the little crooked bastard should attack me, who never offended him either in word or deed." This I had from a gentleman who was present. Phillips resided in Bolton-street, Addison on Arbor-hill. The houses of both are still standing.

I think the "World" ought to be republished in the manner of the new edition of the "Spectator." Materials for notes could now be easily collected. I believe Mr. Walpole is now the only living author of that delightful work.

I am sure all the admirers of the late amiable Henry Brooke will be pleased to hear that his daughter is about to publish a new edition of his works, corrected by his own MSS, and in which several inedited pieces will be given.

Yours, &c. J. C. WALKER.

Mr. URBAN, Oxford, March 1.

IT seems to be agreed, that theological controversy should in general be excluded from the Gentleman's Magazine. But criticism, sacred as well as classical, is allowed to be within your province, and finds a ready admission in your publication. I shall, therefore, request your indulgence for a few remarks upon a text of Scripture lately brought forward to the public eye by two of your correspondents. The passage is Acts xx. 28; the last clause of which S. H. Y. (p. 68) is pleased to say "our translators have rendered absurdly; and that it should not

be "with his own blood," but "with his own son." It is admitted that this would be analogous to what we read elsewhere, as, "God—spared not *his own son*, but delivered him up for us all." But an interpretation is not necessarily true because it accords in sense with other passages. The same doctrine may be placed in different points of view, and represented by a variety of expressions. It may be a "familiar idiom" with the Greek and Latin poets, by the words *aiças* and *sauius*, to indicate a "son" or a "daughter;" but is the figure common in prose also? and in the New Testament? The sacred writers of that book employ the word almost in an hundred instances besides that before us; but this figurative sense is not the obvious, nor, I think, the true, meaning of it, in any one of that multitude of passages: nor does the corresponding word appear to carry this notion in the Old Testament. If these observations are well founded, as I am persuaded they are, they induce a strong presumption against the proposed acceptance, and in favour of the common version; and, in any case, surely the translators merit praise rather than censure for rendering the word literally, and leaving the reader to judge of its meaning; especially if, as your correspondent remarks, "the mode of expression," in the sense which he offers, "is not in our own language abhorrent, when we speak of the king's children as *royal blood*."

But your former correspondent, vol. LIX. p. 1127, must be vindicated as well as our translators; which, if I do not mistake an ambiguous term, may easily be done. No opposition was intended between *proper* and *improper* blood, an idea that excites horror in the animadverter (though, by the way, what is spoken of was certainly real, not metaphorical, *the very blood* of Christ, or Christ *the very Son* of God), but between what is a person's *own*, his *property*, and what is *another's*. "Every tree is known by *his own* fruit" (the same word as here); the proper or peculiar fruit of the tree itself, not the fruit of any other tree. It was not "by the blood of bulls and of goats, but by *his own* blood," that Christ "obtained eternal redemption for us." The Jews sought to kill our blessed Lord, because he said, that "God was his Father," spoke of him as *his own*

* Rom. viii. 32, 33. † Luke vi. 44.

† Heb. ix. 12; compare xiii. 12.

§ John v. 18.

Father in that sublime and exclusively appropriate sense in which he is the Father of his only-begotten Son, not as he is the Father of all his creatures: by which manner of speaking, as the Evangelist observes, and as the Jews rightly apprehended, he "made himself equal with God," not *like*, a vague term, which may be diluted into the faintest shade of resemblance; but *equal*, ~~was~~, the proper, and, I believe, the only term which a language, generally so copious, affords to express equality; one term being sufficient to express one precise invariable mathematical idea, which admits of no gradations of meaning*.

It may seem remarkable, that this figurative use of a word, so common with other authors, should not occur in the Sacred Writers; and I will not pretend to determine the reason of it, whether it was, that blood, being regarded by the Jews as the principle of life, the figure, in their idea, would have been less proper; or whether the prohibition of eating blood created in them an abhorrence of it, and made them avoid what was otherwise an obvious allusion when they wished to express the idea of kindred or offspring with emphasis or affection: but so the fact is. On these occasions, the most familiar scriptural terms seem to be "flesh" and "seed." Thus David says to the elders of Judah, "Ye are my brethren, ye are my bones, and my flesh †," of the same tribe, my near kinsmen. And St. Paul, with great force and elegance, applies the same language to denote the spiritual relationship and union between Christ and the Church: "For we are members of his body, of *his flesh*, and of *his bones* ‡." But the other word is in more frequent use. Athaliah "destroyed all the *seed* royal §." "Jesus Christ, the *seed* of David ||," with St. Paul, is, in St. Matthew, "Jesus Christ, the *son* of David **." Perhaps the only passage that looks like an exception to these remarks is Acts xvii. 26: God "hath made of one *blood* †† all nations of men." But this is in St. Paul's speech before the senate of Areopagus; where,

addressing the learned Athenians, he adopted, with great propriety, a mode of expression familiar to his hearers. Had he made the same remark in a Jewish assembly (though the Jews did not need to be informed of this truth), I have no doubt he would have expressed himself differently. In the same admirable speech, it were easy to point out other terms or phrases of daily use in the philosophic schools of Greece, but seldom or never heard in the Jewish synagogue. But this is not our present purpose.

To return then to the text which occasioned these observations. Unless we call-in to our aid, or rather to our ruin, that species of criticism which leaves nothing determinate in language, but can torture words into any meaning, or no meaning, I do not see why this may not be deemed "an unanswerable text against the Unitarians," though your former correspondent did not call it so: "The Church of God, which he purchased with *his own blood*." The latter clause is indisputably descriptive of Christ alone; and therefore the antecedent, *God*, refers to him also. This is manifest, and is therefore, as far as I perceive, the general sense of commentators. But admit, for a moment, what cannot be admitted without doing violence to our honest feelings, as well as to plain Scripture;—admit, that *God* here means the *father*, or, without distinction of persons, *Jehovah*; still he purchased the Church with *his own blood*, which can only, in this view of the passage, be his own blood secondarily and by consequence, because, primarily and strictly, it is the blood of *his own Son*, in that sublime sense before noted, in which he and the Father are "one ‡," (not *is*, one person, but *is*, one in nature and essence), in which "No one (*edux*) knoweth who the Son is, but the Father; and who the Father is, but the Son, and he to whom the Son will reveal him †." A communion of the divine and human natures subsisting in the person of Jesus Christ, he himself occasionally used; and his inspired Apostles, in their various but consistent language respecting him, have used such terms as, in their strict designation, are applicable to one nature only, when what is said, if understood with similar precision, belongs to the other only. "No man hath ascended up into heaven, but he that came down from heaven,

* Some compound words in Homer, &c. are, perhaps, sometimes nearly equivalent with this.

† 2 Sam. xix. 11, 12. ‡ Eph. v. 30, 32.

§ 2 Kings xi. 1. || 2 Tim. ii. 8.

** Matth. i. 1.

†† The commentators quote the apposite line of Virgil,

"Sic genus amborum scindit se sanguine ab uno,"
Æn. viii. 143.

* John x. 30.

† Luke x. 22. Comp. Matt. xi. 27.

even *the Son of Man* which is in heaven²⁰. If you confine the words rigorously to their appropriate sense, this declaration of our blessed Lord is evidently spoken in his divine character, not in his human; as the Son of God, not as the Son of Man. In the passage under consideration, and in many others, there is, if I may so call it, an opposite conversion of words. The Church is indeed the Church of Christ, as he is, God and Lord of all; but it is his Church also because, as the Son of Man, his precious blood was shed to purchase it; and therefore, God hath highly exalted him, and "given him to be the head over all things to the Church⁺." The reason why the Son of Man and Son of God, or equivalent phrases, are put thus indifferently for each other, is this without doubt, that in the person of our holy Redeemer God and man constitute "not two, but one Christ."

The writings of the New Testament were designed for the comfort and instruction of all, both learned and unlearned; and on such momentous points as the object of religious worship, and the Divinity of our blessed Lord, it may reasonably be expected that they speak a clear language, and that their obvious sense and first impression is the truth. And if this is granted, they manifestly declare to the unprejudiced mind, that Jesus Christ is as well very God as very man. At the same time, the numberless passages which teach this doctrine will bear the most rigid examination of sober criticism; but I know no language that will not evaporate into mere air and insinuity under such experiments as are sometimes made upon important subjects.—The good Bishop Latimer believed, as the Scriptures and the Church of England teach, that Jesus Christ "died for all," and, in full conviction of this truth, he says, "Christ shed as much blood for Judas as he did for Peter." The passage seems a strong one; how shall we rescue the venerable Reformer from an erroneous faith, and bring him over to orthodox Calvinism? Do not be alarmed; to an intrepid predestinarian nothing is more easy: "that is" (I quote a late writer, highly applauded by his party), "it would have been sufficient for him, if it had been shed for him!"—But I beg pardon for this long letter; and am, yours, &c. R. C.

P.S. Since the above was written, I have read what another correspondent

says on the verse, p. 139. The various readings in Mill I had examined before; and, upon the whole, I see no good reason to disturb the present text. *Kuzos* is much more likely to have been interlined as an explanation of *Θεός*, and so to have slipped into the text, than *Θεός* to have been inserted in explication of *Kuzos*, or substituted for it, if it was not the original reading. And Whitby, who is not disposed to give undue advantage to passages which countenance the divinity of Christ, justly observes, that "the *Church of God* is a phrase very frequent in the New Testament," (and refers to 1 Cor. i. 2, &c.); "but the *Church of the Lord* is a phrase never used in the New Testament." I find the passages quoted by S. H. Y. from Lucian and Tibullus, are adduced also in the quarto edition of Mr. Bowyer's Conjectures, p. 536, as explanatory of *αἰμα*, in this text. But enough has been said; let the candid reader judge.

MR. URBAN, *Healey-hall, Lancashire,*
March 20.

I AM glad to find that the celebrated pavement at Caen has fallen under the observation of so able an elucidator as T. W. in your Magazine for September last, who seems to have taken the lead in deciding the controversy concerning the probable period *when* those tiles were laid down; the good authority he quotes from "*Gallia Christiana*" demands attention, and the writer certainly aims well if he has not exactly hit the mark. Yet he will perhaps excuse me for presuming to doubt whether that passage does absolutely refer to the very tiles now remaining in what is called the Guard-chamber, the same difficulty seeming to occur on reading it as from P. 49 of Mr. Henniker's ingenious letter to the Earl of Leicester; for though the quotation by T. W. proves, indisputably, that Abbot Robert de Chambray, who died in 1393, did actually cause the family-arms of certain Norman nobles to be painted in various parts of his *abbey*, agreeably to the custom of the times, yet we are to recollect that the particular tiles in question form the floor of an apartment which (according to tradition) was, originally, quite distinct from the abbey, being built as a guard-chamber to the adjoining *palace*; and Dr. Ducarel tells us, it had been used as a granary "*upwards* of four hundred years," whereas it was not then (1752) quite 360 years since the death of that abbot,

Abbot, who is thought by T. W. to have caused these arms to be painted, and in whose time, consequently, the room must have been applied to a very different use. If it can be *proved*, indeed (as seems to be taken for granted), that this very room was really part of the *monastery* at the time the present floor was laid, perhaps the objection is removed, and we may, with much probability, suppose these to be the arms of the chief *benefactors* to that religious foundation; but if the same building *then* continued to be independent of the monks (as it had been heretofore), it appears to me more reasonable to suppose, that the shields painted on the floor of an ancient *guard-chamber* were intended to display the arms and principal alliances of the *Dukes of Normandy*, or, possibly, the achievements of such potent *knights and barons*, resident there, as were the immediate vassals, or particular favourites, of the Duke, his companions in peace as well as war. Again, if the floors of the two rooms, called the Barons-hall and Guard-chamber, were *both* finished by the *same* person, which is not unlikely, and is even asserted by Dr. Ducarel, this may seem to be an additional reason for not referring *either* of these works to any of the *abbots*; for the floor of the former appears to have been composed chiefly of tiles representing "flags and dogs in full *chajé*;" a diversion, indeed, of which it is well known our Norman ancestors were most extravagantly fond. But, surely, every allusion to their favourite sports of the field would appear with much more *propriety* in the *hall* of a *palace*, the abode of those restless chiefs, whose delight was slaughter, than within the *abbey* walls, amongst indolent cloistered monks, with whose daily occupation, it may be supposed, such bloody recreations would but ill agree. And yet who (it might be said), that is aware of the strange licentiousness in the taste of early times, would venture to judge of such works by the rules of *propriety*, when it was occasionally the humour to introduce, by way of *ornament*, into the very heart of our cathedrals, such fantastic sculpture and figures, so wild in fancy, as might be thought almost too grotesque and frolicsome for the gayest scenes of a midnight masquerade?

When Dr. Ducarel tells us that these tiles are *baked almost to vitrification*, and *not in the least damaged* (in the year 1752), ought we not to make some little allowance for the fond enthusiasm of an

Antiquary? For though they are upon the whole in excellent preservation, yet certain it is that some of them, in 1786, bore the marks of having been broken long ago, and the painting of others was partly worn off; nor, though the surface is necessarily vitrified, do they, upon examination, appear to have been baked or burnt more than any other ordinary *glazed earthen-ware* usually is.

With regard to the *original* portrait, as it is called, of William the Conqueror, daubed on the wall of the present porter's lodge. I confess it appeared to me, on viewing it, hardly worthy of notice, having, in my humble opinion, pretty much the same claim to *authenticity* as many of the old family-portraits at Lumley Castle, or even the Ely painting. And if Mr. Urban only takes the trouble of giving a glance at the plate in his old friend Dr. Ducarel's work, he will at once be aware that this said bluff figure rather betrays somewhat of the garb and air of our *modern eighth Harry* than of a Norman warrior of the eleventh century.

Yours, &c. CHARLES CHADWICK.

MR. URBAN, March 31.

IN addition to the instances adduced of the use of the term of *forty days*, vol. LIX. p. 1097, I would remark, that I learn from Camden (Remains, p. 473), that "the Scythians carried about the cleansed carcases to the friends of the deceased for *forty days*, with solemn banquets;" and that Mr. Gough (Camden, vol. II. p. 109,) informs us, that the fair of Yarmouth lasts *forty days*.

Perhaps it may not be totally foreign from the subject of the *quarantine* to add, that the same policy seems to have obtained amongst other and very distant nations. M. Venture Paradis relates, that with the Druses, who inhabit Mount Lebanon in Syria, a woman who has been divorced from her husband must continue single for the space of three months, that her condition may be judged of. "The Persians marry again after divorce, as well men as women; with this difference, nevertheless, that the women are obliged to continue in widowhood three months and ten days, that it may be known whether they be with child." Olearius, Travels into Moscow, Tartary, and Persia, English translation, book VI. p. 246.—In Rome, the time of widowhood was ten months (*χρόνον δέκα μηνῶν, ὅσον καὶ χρεῖσθαι αἱ τῶν ἀποθανόντων γυναῖκες*).

Plutarch, in Numa.); whether because their ancient year was of that duration, or (which is more probable) because ten months was the usual time of gestation; a fact from which Lord Monboddo (*Antient Metaphysics*, vol. III.) would fancifully infer that the antients were more vigorous and robust than the moderns; and which, though it is mentioned and alluded to by Herodotus (lib. 7. cap. 5.), Leonidas* (*Ap. Cephalæ Anthol.* p. 19, edit. Oxon.), and another epigrammatist † (*ibid.* p. 45); by Terence (*Adelph. act. IV. sc. 5*), Virgil (*Ecl. IV. ver. 61*), Quintilian; (*lib. VIII. cap. III. p. 449*), Rabelais (*liv. I. chap. III.*), and Grævina (*Originis*, p. 182); is by no means to be taken as an universal proposition: for (among many other instances that might be brought to shew that the time of gestation was the same in the antient and modern world) Plango, in Chariton's *Novel* (published by D'Orville), wishing to persuade Callirhoë, who was two months gone with child, to marry her master Dionysius, says, Ο χρόνος ημῶν βοηθεῖ διδάσαι γὰρ δέκεν ἐπὶ τμηματικῶν ἐκ Διονυσίου τὸ γενναῖον. Charito, de Amorisbus Cherezæ & Callirhoës, lib. II. cap. 10.

B. L. A.

To my loose hints on the introduction of coal, p. 1098, I have to add, *that* the *Speculum Regale* (as cited in the *Antiquarian Repertory*, vol. III. p. 64.) does speak of bituminous sea-coal;—*that* Mr. Whitaker informs us, that the Britons used this fossil (*History of Manchester*, vol. II. p. 36, 8vo edit. *ubi plura*);—*that* the mortar of a castle in the island of Raghery, on the Northern coast of Ireland, which is upwards of 500 years old, appears to have been burned with coal (*Hamilton's Letters on the Coast of Antrim*, p. 27);—*that* the curious discovery (mentioned *ibid.* p. 33) in the collieries of Ballycastle almost demonstrates that coal was used in the polished period which certainly preceded, but God knows how long, the Danish incursions in Ireland;—and *that* in the ground immediately superincumbent upon the Roman bath open-

ed at Wroxeter in 1789 (of which there is an able description in the IXth volume of the *Archæologia*), I saw small pieces of coal.

Ought not the former part of T. H. W.'s quotation from Athenæus, in your *Mag.* for January, p. 26, to have been printed as poetry? Almost all of it seems to me to be resolvable, with a very few obvious alterations, into the *carmen Phœcreasium*, or rather into verses, each whereof consists of one long, or two short syllables, a dactyl, and a spondee, as

Ἡλὸν | λῆθε | χρῆ | λῆθε
Καλὰς | ἄρας | αἰ | γυσα
Καλὰς | τ' ἐν | αὐταῖς, &c.

The two lines from Homer, in vol. LIX. p. 1193, should have made part of the note.

B. L. A.

THE PERAMBULATOR, PART II.

ALTHOUGH I finished my account of Penn Yews in my last, p. 617, for the sake of coherency, I must now beg leave to resume the account of my walk, and tell what I saw at Beaconsfield, the extent of my journey. It being, as I have said, Easter holidays, I obeyed the summons to church. The prayers were read by Dr. Stebbing, the rector (or vicar), and brother of the late eminent Dr. Stebbing, preacher at Gray's-inn. After the service was over, I did not stay to look for any thing antique or curious in this antient structure, my mind being pre-engaged to the churchyard, and the elegant tomb and monument therein over the family-vault of that great poet and improver of our mother-tongue, Edmond Waller, esq. as is there set forth very copiously in Latin epitaphs of himself and family, upon six marble tablets, on the sides and ends; by which I find he was a burgess of Amersham, Bucks, and born at the little village of Colehill in that parish, which, though singular, is in the county of Herts. You ascend to the altar-tomb by a pediment of three steps, upon which is a square monumental pyramid of white marble, with a golden flame at top, supported at the four corners of the base by mortuary cherubs. The whole is inclosed (or cradled) with spiked iron palisadoes inserted into a great old ash-tree, as a fastening, under which his head lies. This umbrageous tree overshadows the whole mausoleum. As the Pagan deities had each their favourite tree—Jupiter,

* — πικρὸν, ἢ οὐ δύναντο εἶναι μὴ
ἀποστὰς ζῆτος καὶ μάχης τελευτῶν.

† — δυσωπείῳ γυνιδῶς
ἀφαιεῖν δύναντο μὴ ζῶντων βαρῶν.

‡ *Emendavit hoc non inurbane in Hirtio, Cicero: qui—silium a matre decem mensibus in utero latum esse dixisset; "quid, alius," inquit, "in pectus solent ferre?"*

ter, the oak, Apollo, the laurel, Venus, the myrtle, Minerva, the olive, &c. &c.—so poets and literary men have imitated them herein; and all lovers of solitude are, like the Lady Grace of Sir John Vanburgh, fond of a cool retreat from the noon-day's sultry-heat "under a great tree."

Our Immortal Poet, of whom we justly boast, selected into his choice the mulberry, wisely preferring, like Minerva, the plant for the sake of its fruit. John-James Rousseau likewise had the same predilection for the same *fruitful reason* (if Mr. Urban can allow such expression), by planting his walnut-tree. But what could attract the poet whom we are commemorating to an ash of all others, and to chuse to be buried under it, would gratify our curiosity to be informed; if any survivor of that elegant writer would condescend to oblige us. As Mr. Fenton's edition of that author seems deficient herein; an improved cut from the said edition, shewing the whole of the ash-tree, which is there seen but a little, together with the railing round the whole, would be a pretty embellishment. The inscription was written by Mr. Rymer the Historiographer.

Bow-lane, Sept. 4. T. GOSLING.

Mr. URBAN, Aldridge, Sept. 10.

WHY should your correspondent X. p. 681, wish to take the "Benedicite" from the mouth of the friar, to whom, as an ecclesiastick, it should properly belong? Romeo has spoken enough in saying "Good morrow, Father;" and, as the "Good morrow" of Romeo, as a *layman*, may be conceived to be the same in effect with the "Benedicite" of the friar, as an *ecclesiastick*, the "Benedicite" would appear a tautology in the mouth of Romeo after his salutation of "Good morrow:" and, by depriving the friar of his benediction, he would appear *angry* at the "early tongue" which disturbed him so soon—a circumstance rather unfavourable to the *μακροθυμία* of a religious devotee.

P. 714. If the appellation "Methodists" was chosen by "Mr. Whitfield" for himself and adherents, he appears to have acted somewhat inadvertently, as he must have been, in some degree, acquainted with the Greek language, from which this word hath its origin. In our language it admits of two accep-

tations, as, *good* methods as well as *bad*; and, if I mistake not, the *Greek* also will allow the same.—In Leigh's "Critica Sacra," imp. anno 1646, the word *methodia* is thus explained,—"*Vox formata est ex dictione methodos, quæ significat compendium rectè & breviter tradendi artes: & quia ingeniosi sunt methodici, ideo translata est methodia ad capiones astutas, & artes fallendi.*"

This explanation I take to be a confirmation of what I before observed, that it conveys a *good* as well as *bad* signification, notwithstanding the Apostle has taken the latter sense of it; but it is to be observed, that he has taken it from *methodia*, which is from *methodos*, of somewhat different signification.—The author I have quoted has likewise this observation on the other hand: "*Methodia videtur significare propriè hic, insidias quæ à tergo alicui incauto struantur; à methodis, quod significat etiam, à tergo insidias parare, ut multi solent latrones viatoribus;*" for which he quotes "Zanchius."—Likewise is added, "It signifieth artificial, crafty conveyances of matters, winding up and down, and turning every way, to get the greatest advantage. Inde *methodia* passim apud patres, præcipuè apud *Chrysostomum*, pro *decipere, fraudare, fallere*, Salmastius." And also, "*Diabolus optimus est methodicus ad fallendum;*" from "Aretas."—But of this enough; I am inimical to dissensions in matters of religion, and earnestly wish the same church might contain the "methodist" as well as myself.

I will heartily join my mite with your correspondent *Inspector*, p. 744, for the purpose mentioned in the *parenthesis*,—the "printed list" may be dispensed with, Mat. vi. 1.

A gentleman-farmer writes to me thus: "I was the other day at Banbury:—they have 'gutted' their noble old church of all the pews, &c. &c. and the labourers are now pulling up the pavement;—a most sad spectacle! to see skulls, legs, arms, and other bones of the defenceless dead, lie about as though it was a bone-house of a dog-kennel." Yours, &c. J. HENN.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 17.

IT is generally allowed that a church living, under the yearly rate of *eight pounds* in the king's books, may be held along with any other living *without a dispensation*,

dispensation, provided they be within proper distance. Chapels of ease are generally reckoned among those livings which are under eight pounds in the king's books, and therefore are judged tenable with any thing. It has, however, been determined of late, that, when a chapel has been *three times* augmented by the governors of Queen Anne's bounty, it shall be esteemed a living above eight pounds in the king's books, and require a dispensation. Perhaps some of your correspondents can inform me, whether the oath against simony is administered on admittance to such a chapel. I have been told, that this oath is sometimes administered on admittance to a chapel; and I am positive this is not always the case. The canon seems to be of doubtful import, and may be construed to extend to chapels or otherwise. The oath is required previous to "*admission*, institution, collation, installation, &c. to any spiritual or ecclesiastical function, dignity, promotion, title, office, jurisdiction, place, or benefice, with cure, or without cure." If the law in one view esteems a chapel equal to a living of considerable value, it seems reasonable that it should be so considered in every view. As I am not certain whether this oath is *ever* administered in the case of chapels, I should be glad to have some light thrown upon the subject.

There is another point which may possibly draw the attention of some of your readers. When the incumbent of a parish-church appoints a clergyman to any chapel in his parish, he usually requires of him a bond in a considerable penalty, that he will pay a certain sum of money to the rector or vicar of the parish-church for every burial and baptism that shall happen at the chapel during his incumbency. It is very questionable whether the law will not regard such a bond as a simoniacal contract; and, in case the oath is administered, it is doubtful whether a clergyman, under such circumstances, can take it with safety. I shall be thankful to any of your correspondents who will illustrate this point. NULLUS.

MR. URBAN,

May 8.

IF you can indulge me so far, I could wish to say a few words relative to the *Welsh* and *English* Dictionary, which may serve to do away the objections to the plan of it, made some time ago by your

correspondent L. E. and again hinted at by him, in your Magazine for April. A few pages of the Dictionary have been printed as a specimen, to induce those, who may be so disposed, to make their remarks, and to give hints for its improvement. On that specimen it is mentioned that, agreeably to the suggestions of many respectable encouragers, the work will be formed in two parts; and that the first volume (price 10s. 6d.), containing the former plan complete, will be published separate as soon as it can be ready; so as not to prejudice the subscribers who may wish to adhere to the original proposals; and the second volume (price 7s. 6d.), containing the *English-Welsh* part, as soon after as possible.

The Specimen, from which the following extract is taken, contains all the words under TAL, being above 150 in number, whereas L. E. may observe that no other *Welsh* Dictionary has above 36, and some of those ought to have been rejected.

WILLIAM OWEN.

Tal. *s. m. r.*—*pl. t.* (*Heb.* טַל *tal*, covering) Pay, recompense, reward.

Llyna Forudd diledryw,

A gaf o Dal—gofid yw!

And lo, dear Morfudd, noble fair,

My recompense—'tis anxious care.

D. ab Gwilym.

Tâl, *s. m. r.*—*pl. t.* oedd. (*Heb.* תַּל *tal*, any thing raised up, a heap.) A front, forefront—Ar dâl gliniau, upon the knees, or kneeling: the forehead—It is a word often used to form names of places, and denotes fronting, or at the end, as Tâl-y-bont, bridge-end; and of men, as Taliesin, fair-front, and Talhaearn, iron-front.

Dy lewyth, ddyn dal ewyn,

Dy gorph a lumaidd Daw gwyn.

'Twas heav'n thy form, thy bloom that gave,

Thy forehead like the foamy wave. *S. Tudor.*

Tâl *a.* (tâl) Tall, high in stature; lofty.

Telyniot tal ei awenydd,

Trwythaw beirdd mewn traethau bydd.

This harper, blest with lofty muse,

The bards in briny floods imbrues. *G. Glyn.*

Talachon, *s. m. pl. t.* au. (tâl and achon.) A proudly-towering front—

Molawd rin rymidin rymenon:

Dysyllai trech tra nianon;

Dysgleiriawg ac archlawg talachon,

Ar rudd draig fudd pharaon.

And those who haunt 'mid scenes of death I praise: [seems:]

Than a queen more gay a conqu'ring hero
With front big-brow'd ring, armour darting rays,
And on his cheek the dragon's fury gleams.

Taliesin.

SUM-

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, May 10.

THE House heard counsel on the Strathallan claim.

In the Commons, the same day, leave was given, on the motion of Sir *Benjamin Hammet*, to bring in a bill to alter the sentence of burning women convicted of certain crimes.

In the committee of supply, agreed to a vote of credit for one million, to enable his Majesty to make augmentation to his forces as the present exigencies may require. Also to grant to his Majesty 49,566*l.* to make good the claims on ceded lands in Georgia.

The House then went into a committee on the lottery-bill, to which a clause was added, subjecting every printer of a news-paper to a penalty of 50*l.* who shall insert any advertisements of schemes for unlicensed offices. Another clause was also introduced, subjecting every person convicted of delivering bills containing illegal schemes to three months imprisonment. On the latter the House divided, Ayes 101, Noes 37.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, May 11.

The Lords proceeded further in the trial of *Warren Hastings*, esq.; and adjourned to Tuesday the further proceedings thereof.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Secretary *Grenville* moved, that an account of the number of vessels and their tonnage, employed in the Southern whale fishery, be laid before the House.

Mr. *Fox* wished that an account might be added of the trade to Nootka Sound.

Mr. *Grenville* said he had applied to the persons engaged in that trade, from whom such information as he could obtain should be laid before the House.

The *Speaker* stated to the House, that when the post-horse farming bill was last agitated, a clause had been proposed, and on which the House dividing, there was not found a sufficient number of members to decide thereon; it was therefore his duty to put the question, that the clause be now brought up?

Mr. *Sheridan* rose, and supported his clause for swearing the farmers to their profits. The question being put, was

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negatived without a division, and the bill passed.

Mr. *Burke* rose, and entered into a very long detail of circumstances concerning the prosecution now carrying on against Mr. *Hastings*, in which he enumerated all the particulars of the impediments constantly thrown in the way of the managers of that impeachment; the objections, defences, petition, and stratagems, made by Mr. *Hastings*, to put a stop to the trial; all of which he had adverted upon in strong and pointed terms, and concluded by moving,

“That the House, taking into consideration the occupation of the Judges and the Lords, and also other impediments which have occurred, and may occur hereafter, without meaning to abandon the truth or importance of the charges preferred against *Warren Hastings*, esq. do authorize the managers of that impeachment to insist upon judgement to such charges as might conduce to bring the said Mr. *Hastings* to effectual justice; and also,

“That the House of Commons, in support of their own honour, and as a duty they owe to all the commons of England, are bound to persevere in carrying on the impeachment against the said *Warren Hastings*; and that they are determined to support the managers of the said impeachment until judgement be finally obtained.”

These motions were seconded by Mr. *Sheridan*, and read from the chair.

Mr. *Pitt* said a few words expressing his approbation of them, and that he should vote for them.

The *Master of the Rolls* proposed, that the motion should be expressed in the same terms as in the case of the Earl of *Macclesfield*.

Mr. *Sheridan* thought his right hon. friend's motions were perfectly proper.

The first motion was then read, and agreed to; and, upon the second motion being put, the House divided, when there appeared for it, Ayes 48, Noes 31. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, May 12.

The Lord Chief Baron delivered the opinion of the Judges on the Strathallan peerage claim; on which their Lordships resolved, that *Andrew Drummond*, esq.

has

has no claim to the title and dignity of Viscount Strathallan.

The order of the day being read, for the second reading of the county election bill, it was put off for three months.

In the Commons, the same day. Sir *Benj. Hammett* brought in the bill to substitute other punishments in lieu of burning, inflicted on women in certain cases; which was read the first time, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Grey* rose to make his motion for the papers relative to the present misunderstanding between this Court and Spain. He set out with observing, that a nation without honour must necessarily be a nation without power. To maintain that honour, whenever it was insulted, demanded the exertion of that national energy, spirit, and activity, to which this country owed its greatness and its prosperity. British subjects had suffered, and the dignity of the nation had been insulted, from the manner in which Spain had asserted her rights to an exclusive trade on unoccupied coasts. It became us to seek redress, that all Europe might witness, that, when the honour of the Crown and the interests of the people were attacked, there existed but one voice, one sentiment, in the British nation. But, while he made these observations, and assented to the necessity of supporting the national honour, it was fit that the House should know whether Ministers had acted wisely in encouraging a trade that was likely to be productive of disputes, and which, in the end, might plunge us into all the calamities of war. At a time when we had not recovered the shock of the former war, at a time when we were taxed almost beyond bearing, and when we had not yet arrived at the long-expected period of a peace establishment, every man, who had at heart the welfare of his country, must look forward to the renewal of war with concern and regret. Mr. *Grey* admitted, that a certain degree of confidence ought to be placed in his Majesty's Ministers; but it ought to be a national confidence, and not a blind, partial, ignorant resignation of our judgements to the opinions of any set of men. At present there appeared to his mind strong suspicion and distrust of the conduct of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. *Pitt*), who, on opening the Budget, held a language that gave the general impression of a long continuance to the peace, though at that time he

knew of the capture of one British vessel. After several other observations, the Hon. Gentleman moved an humble address to his Majesty, "that he would be graciously pleased to order to be laid before the House a copy of the representation presented by the Spanish Ambassador from the Court of his Catholic Majesty, with the date of such information."

The motion being seconded by Mr. *Lambton*, and opposed by Col. *Philips*, a long debate ensued, in which Mr. *Fox* spoke near two hours in favour of the motion.

Mr. *Marshall* at length called upon the Minister to assign his reasons for the concealment; which the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* declining, the House divided, Ayes 121, Noes 213.

Mr. *Fox* then moved for the dates only of the several papers; on which the House again divided, Ayes 118, Noes 203. Adjourned.

Thursday, May 13.

Mr. *Bernard* brought up a copy of the Memorial of Capt. John Mears, and other papers, which the House had addressed his Majesty to order to be laid before the House.

Mr. *Sheridan* moved to have the above Memorial printed. Ordered.

Mr. Secretary *Grenville* brought in his bill to empower his Majesty to grant powers to his governors, at such places where felons should be transported, to remit, in certain cases, the sentences of persons so transported. The bill was read the first time.

Mr. *Francis* moved for an account of the dates of the appointment of several ambassadors to the Court of Spain since the peace, the term of residence by each, and the salaries and other emoluments paid, or now due.

The *Chanc. of the Exchequer* said, that, having no kind of objection to the motion, he should enter into no discussion.

Mr. *Martin* approved of this motion, and was glad that no opposition had been offered to it. He sincerely hoped, however, that gentlemen on the opposite side of the House would abstain, in the present state of our affairs, from making captious or vexatious motions. Agreed to, and adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, May 14.

The *Chief Baron* delivered the opinion of the Judges on the question referred to them on the writ of error between *Craig* and

and Kin'lock. Upon the motion of the *Lord Chancellor*, the judgement of the King's Bench was affirmed. Adjourned.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Courtoun* reported, that his Majesty had been waited on with the Address voted yesterday, and had ordered the papers to be laid before the House.

The million bill was brought in by Mr. *Rose*, and read the first time.

The *Chanc. of the Exchequer*, after the House had resolved itself into a committee, called the attention of the House to the singular claim of the Penn family upon the generosity and humanity of this country; and, having recited the several particulars respecting the amount of property lost by that family in consequence of its attachment to this Government, moved, that an annuity of 4,000*l.* *per annum* be granted to the heirs and representatives of William Penn, of Pennsylvania, *esq.*

A conversation of some length took place on the proportion of this annuity to the sum granted to the family of Mr. *Harford*, compared with the respective losses; after which the sum of 4000*l.* was agreed to.

Mr. *Sheridan* entered at considerable length into a detail of circumstances respecting the 300,000*l.* Exchequer bills, which were issued to accommodate the East-India Company in 1783, which have not been cancelled nor paid. By that statement he maintained, that the amount of debt due by the Exchequer bills was 5,800,000*l.*, and that the Minister has acted in that business in a manner injurious to the credit of the country, and that his concealment of that transaction was to enable the East India Company to pay a larger sum to Government this year than they otherwise would be enabled to do, had he informed the House of the transaction. Mr. *Sheridan* concluded a very long speech, full of calculation, by moving, "that it appears to this House, that the 300,000*l.* lent to the East-India Company in 1783, and which ought to have been re-paid into the Exchequer in 1786, in conformity with an express act of parliament, has not been re-paid, nor any part of it."

Mr. *Pitt*, Mr. *Steele*, Mr. *Thornton*, and Mr. *Baring*, opposed the motion; and Mr. *Fox*, Mr. *Sheridan*, and Sir *Grey Cooper*, strongly contended for it. It was negatived upon a division. Ayes 39, Noes 70. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, May 17.

The Duke of *Lords* brought up a message from the King; who, wishing to reward the services of the Rev. Dr. Willis, was desirous of his Parliament enabling him to grant a pension to the Doctor of one thousand pounds *per ann.* for twenty years.

Lord *Hay* rose, and, after a speech of considerable length, in which he went over the same arguments as those of Mr. Grey in the House of Commons, moved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased, &c.; the same, word for word, with Mr. Grey's motion, p. 814.

Lord *Walsingham* opposed the motion as improper while a negotiation was pending on the subject.

Lord *Portchester* warmly reprobated the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers in sheltering themselves from the consequences of a motion, which, however it might affect them as individuals, he maintained could not be attended with the smallest danger to the publick. The delusive language held out to the country by the Right Hon. Gentleman at the head of his Majesty's finances, had been productive of the most serious consequences to many individuals. He blamed their improvidence in not having an ambassador at the Court of Madrid as highly culpable, and concluded with declaring his entire approbation of the motion.

Lord *Sydney* defended the conduct of Ministers, who, in his opinion, had acted wisely in withholding every communication on the subject of a pending treaty.

The Earl of *Carlisle* supported the motion. It was not, he said, a motion for laying papers before the House, but merely to ascertain the date of a communication on a very important subject, in the concealment of which the conduct of Ministers was, in his opinion, highly reprehensible.

Lord *Stormont* followed on the same side, and dwelt on the dangerous consequences of concealing from the publick the real situation of the country.

The House then divided on the motion, when the numbers were, Contents 33, Not Contents 52. Adjourned.

In the Commons, the same day, read the first time the coasting-trade bill.

Read the third time the lottery bill.

A message, similar to that presented to

to the Lords, was brought up from his Majesty concerning Dr. Willis's pension.
Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, May 18.

The Duke of Leeds moved an humble address to his Majesty, thanking him for his royal message relative to Dr. Willis, and assuring his Majesty that the House will, with the utmost readiness, comply with his Majesty's request.

Previous to their Lordships proceeding to Westminster-hall, Lord Abingdon said, he rose to trouble their Lordships with a few words on a subject that had some relation to himself. The case was this. Thomas Stapleton, esq. of Carlton, in the county of York, conceiving that he had a claim to the Barony of Beaumont, now in abeyance, preferred a petition to his Majesty, stating his claim and pedigree, and praying to have the said Barony allowed of and confirmed to him; which petition was referred to the Attorney-general for his report thereupon; and the petition and report are further referred by his Majesty to their Lordships for the consideration of their committee of privileges. The claim, as said the Attorney-general's statement, is said to vest in him (the Earl of Abingdon). With respect to himself, the title was of no consequence to him. Mere empty titles he considered as mere empty words, and he thanked God that he could look up to even higher dignities with a philosophic eye—

Nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus.

And yet, coming upon him as this Barony did, unlooked for on his part, unfought for by him, and, at the same time, staring him as it did in the face with a title to apparently superior to the person who claimed it, it would seem he ought not to shut his eyes against it. Although he could answer for himself, he could not answer for the dispositions of those who were to be his successors. It may be of more consideration to them than it was to him; and it was not fitting that, by any act of omission in him, he should cut off others from, and deprive them of, their claims.

There was another reason too that had much weight and influence with him, and it was this, that his claim was in the Protestant line, and that of Mr. Stapleton's in the Popish line; out of which, for reasons of State, he would wish to remove it. It was, therefore, not having any knowledge of the trans-

action till within a few days past, when the printed case was put into his hands, that he was now to request their Lordships that the consideration of the business might be postponed until he could be advised in what manner he was to lay claim to the Barony. He therefore moved, "that the consideration of this petition be postponed to this day three months;" which was put, and carried in the affirmative. Adjourned.

In the Commons, the same day, read the first time the Penn family bill.

Read the third time the lottery bill.

Mr. Francis moved the printing of the account on the table of the appointment of ambassadors to Spain.

Mr. Smith wished to know whether the Hon. Gentleman intended to ground a motion on the paper; if he did not, the printing of it would be unnecessary, and he would take the sense of the House on the motion.

Mr. Francis said, he did not yet know whether he should or should not make a motion on the paper.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer objected to it as wholly unnecessary, the paper containing but a few lines, of which any gentleman could make himself master in less than a minute. The question was then put, and the House divided, Ayes 25, Noes 68.

The House being in a committee on his Majesty's message, Mr. Pitt moved for leave to bring in a bill for granting to Dr. Willis the sum of 1000*l.* a year to him and his heirs for 21 years.

Sir W. Lemon thought this sum inadequate to his services, in procuring so great a blessing to this nation.

Mr. Stanhope wished that, in its place, the sum of 20,000*l.* should be substituted, and 5,000*l.* to Dr. John Willis.

Mr. Pitt considered the mode proposed to be the best that could be adopted. He was convinced of the merits of Dr. John Willis, who had already a separate consideration, the King having granted to him a pension of 500*l.* a year.

Mr. Francis and Sir James St. Clair were of the same opinion with Mr. Pitt. Mr. Mainwaring and Mr. Martin were for a higher sum. The report was then received, and the bill read the first time.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, May 19.

The Warwick gaol bill was read the third time, and passed, and sent to the Commons

Commons, to agree to the amendments made thereto.

The Coventry paving, the Shawbury roads, the Sunderland coals, the Waterbeach drainage, the Streatham poor, and the Bodmin inclosure bills, were read the third time, and passed.

Adjourned.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Pitt moved, "that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to order the sum of 1500*l.* to be paid to each of the commissioners who had been appointed to enquire into the losses of the American Loyalists; and that the sum of 3,000*l.* be paid to John Anstey, esq. he having resided a considerable time in America to ascertain their claims; and to assure his Majesty that this House would make good the same."

The bill for consolidating the payment of the six-weeks licence duties was brought up, and read the first time.

The Clerkenwell church bill was read the third time, and passed.

General Burgoyne rose to call the attention of the House to a letter, signed "John Scott," published in a morning paper of yesterday, and in another to-day; and seeing an Hon. Gentleman (Major Scott) in his place, he wished to ask him whether he avowed himself the author of that letter.

Major Scott acknowledged that he was the author.

General Burgoyne then said, that he would avail himself of his privilege as a member of parliament, and that he would, on Friday next, bring forward a motion relative to that letter.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, May 20.

The Lords this day proceeded in the trial of Mr. Hastings, which they adjourned at half after four o'clock until Tuesday se'nnight.

In the Commons, the same day, read the third time, and passed, the million vote of credit bill.

The Warwick gaol bill being returned from the Lords, with an amendment made therein, the same was taken into consideration by the House, and rejected; the bill was consequently thrown out.

Mr. Francis, on the account presented to the House of the ambassadors appointed to the Court of Spain since

March, 1783, their terms of residence, and the sums paid to them, moved,

"That it appears to this House that, since March, 1783, there have been four appointments of ambassadors from his Majesty to the Catholick King."

"That, in the same period, an ambassador on the part of his Majesty has resided at the Court of Spain thirteen months only."

"That an expence has been incurred on account of ambassadors to the Court of Spain, amounting to 35,602*l.* though one of the said ambassadors received no part of the appointments."

"That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to represent the contents of the preceding resolutions; and humbly to beseech that he will give directions to provide for the due performance, in future, of the duties and services belonging to the office of Ministers appointed by the Crown to reside in foreign courts."

These resolutions were ably opposed by Mr. Burgess, who moved the order of the day, and by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. They were supported by Mr. Wyndham and Mr. Fox. The House divided,

Ayes for the order of the day 95
Noes 59

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, May 21.

Read the first time the million vote of credit bill, and the bill for altering the sentences of women required by law to be burned. Adjourned.

In the Commons, the same day, read the third time, and passed, the bill to prevent the burning of women for treason.

Mr. Bower was ordered to attend as an evidence on the slave trade committee.

Read the first time Mr. Gannon's outside-passengers bill.

General Burgoyne rose to undertake what, to his feelings, was a disagreeable task, namely, to move a censure on a member of that House. He was confident that, when men were aspersed for the exercise of their duty as members of that House, and when such aspersions were made known to the House, every man in it, who felt for its honour, would give him their support to the motion he intended to offer. The Hon. General then delivered to the clerk at the table The Diary of the 18th of May, in which was inserted the letter he complained

plained of, and on which he intended to found two resolutions. The letter being read, the Hon. Gentleman stated his resolutions, which were as follow :

"That it is against the law and usage of Parliament, and a high breach of the privileges of this House, to write or publish, or cause to be written or published, any scandalous or libellous writing, reflecting on the honour or justice of this House, respecting an impeachment, in which the House is engaged, and carrying on before the House of Peers."

"That John Scott, esq. a member of this House, and who had been agent to Mr. Hastings, has written scandalous and libellous papers against the honour and justice of the House, and against the Managers thereof, appointed to conduct the impeachment of Warren Hastings, esq. and had thereby been guilty of a gross and scandalous violation of his duty as a member of parliament."

The *Speaker* immediately rose, and stated the practice of the House to have been, except in the case of Aldermen Crossbie and Oliver, to hear the party accused in his defence prior to any motion being put.

Major *Scott* said, no man felt more respect for the privileges of the House than he did; if he had been misled into a breach of them, which he did not think he had been, he had been misled by great authority. He entered into a long recapitulation and defence of the contents of his letter, and quoted passages from a speech of Mr. Burke's, printed in 1785; from Mr. Sheridan's comparative statement of the two India bills; and from Gen. Burgoyne's letters to his constituents at Preston; all of which, he contended, were stronger and more objectionable than any in his letter. He disavowed all intention of calumniating; said, he wrote the letter without communication on the subject with any person; and that, although he had been the agent of Mr. Hastings while in India, he had no connexion with him or his affairs, since his return to England, but what arose from friendship and affection.

The Major being withdrawn, the first resolution was put, and carried. It was then suggested that, before putting the second, the paper delivered in, and read, ought to be voted false and scandalous; and a resolution was drawn up to that effect.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* concurred in the general principles laid

down respecting the privileges of the House; but said, that, before taking up matters which they had been accustomed, perhaps improperly, to overlook, it would be proper to take some time to consider the paper complained of, that they might be sure they proceeded to vindicate their privileges on good grounds; and moved to adjourn the debate till Thursday next.

Mr. *Fox* said, the House was departing from no general practice; they had lately taken notice of several libels.

Mr. *Sheridan* said, there were several other papers which it might be necessary to bring to Major Scott's recollection, and therefore he wished for an opportunity of asking, whether or not the Major would avow them?

The adjournment was agreed to.

Wednesday, May 26.

The Lords did no business.

In the Commons, the same day, read the third time, and passed, the bill for empowering justices of the peace to visit and inspect parish workhouses.

In a committee of the whole House upon the Tontine, Mr. Steele in the chair, a resolution, proposed by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, to enable the holders of Tontine to exchange it, if they thought proper, for Long Annuities, was agreed to.

The order of the day was read, for further considering the report from the committee on the slave-carrying-bill.

Counsel was heard, and evidence examined, on the advantage of employing ships of two hundred tons and upwards in the trade, in preference to smaller vessels; and it was proposed to re-commit the bill, in order to introduce a clause for allowing ships of two hundred tons and upwards to carry as many slaves, in proportion to their tonnage, as smaller vessels. After some debate, the question was put, that the amendments be agreed to; which was negatived.

Ayes 18. Noes 23.

The bill was then re-committed; and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* gave notice, that, not meaning to trouble the committee with his sentiments on the subject, he should oppose, on the report, any such clause as that which had been mentioned in the preceding debate.

Adjourned.

Thursday, May 27.

Petitions from Bristol, and from certain merchants in Scotland, were presented against the clause which subjects ships, with their furniture, to forfeiture,

for

for having on board any quantity of corn, flour, or biscuits, contrary to the provisions of the bill.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* observed, that the clause had been in every corn-bill, at least since 1772, and consequently was not a new one. He did not mean, however, to insist upon it on that account, provided an adequate remedy could be found for the evil it was meant to prevent.

Mr. Fox, the Marquis of *Graham*, and Mr. *Harrison*, each spoke a few words upon this point; after which the petition was ordered to be laid on the table.

The committee appointed by the House to frame reasons on the part of the Commons against the amendments made by the Lords in the Warwick gaol bill, presented their reasons; which were read the first and second time, and agreed to.

Mr. *Carew* was ordered to the Lords to desire a conference; and, being returned, reported that the Lords had agreed to a conference in the Painted Chamber.

Mr. *Montague*, Mr. *Fox*, Mr. *Burke*, and the committee appointed to draw up the reasons, were appointed managers of the conference, and ordered to go immediately to the Painted Chamber; whence being returned, Mr. *Montague* reported, that they had had a conference, and had left their reasons with the Lords.

The order of the day being read, for resuming the debate on the complaint against Major Scott of a breach of the privileges of that House;

Mr. *Wigley* rose, and stated that, from a conversation he had had with the Hon. Major, that gentleman had expressed a wish to be heard further in his defence. The proposition being agreed to,

Major Scott rose to declare most solemnly, that, in writing this letter, he had not the least intention to give the smallest offence to the House. He had observed that, upon every important discussion that had taken place within that House, a discussion had also been entered into out of it, and particularly upon the business relative to the impeachment. The charges made by the House had been printed in pamphlets, and sold by the booksellers; the House had suffered their privileges upon that occasion to sleep, and to fall into disuse; and he, conceiving the said charges

to come therefore openly before the publick for their judgement, had entertained an opinion that he was free to make such animadversions thereon as might strike him. To prove that, if he had erred, he had erred by following great examples: he quoted a letter signed by the managers to Mr. Francis, and a publication of Mr. Burke's; after which the Hon. Major concluded by declaring, that what he had done he meant not in the slightest degree to offend the House, and expressed the most sincere concern if the House could entertain an idea of his intention to offend them.

The Hon. Major withdrew; after which, on the question being put. That the letter signed *John Scott*, in *The Diary*, or *Woodfall's Register*, was a gross and scandalous libel, &c.

Mr. *Wigley* rose to object to the motion as unnecessary, conceiving the apology made by the Hon. Member sufficient for the offence; and therefore thought that the House, in its justice, ought not to proceed in a hasty or severe manner against the hon. member. He then made a number of observations on the several pamphlets written by gentlemen on the side of opposition, and thought that the House, as well as the hon. member accused, had a right to enquire into the nature of those pamphlets, and to proceed upon them in the same manner as the House is now doing in the present case.

Mr. *Burke* commenced a most energetic speech, of an hour in length, by declaring, that the apology set up by the hon. member in favour of Major Scott was nothing less than a crimination upon that House. He defied the hon. member, or any of his friends, and was ready to meet their threatened recrimination. He entered at large into a detail of Major Scott's general conduct since the commencement of the prosecution against Mr. Hastings, and also a detail of circumstances relative to persons who have been punished for publishing libels against that House since the impeachment commenced; from which he argued, that Major Scott deserved a punishment as severe as could be inflicted by that House. He feared not either the liberty or the licence of the press; what he feared was its venality. He believed, from very good authority, that not less than 20,000*l.* had been expended in libels in favour of the cause

cause of Mr. Hastings, and insisted that Major Scott was his agent in all cases, and the common libeller of that House.

Mr. Pitt declared himself a friend to the impeachment, and a sincere supporter of the privileges of that House. There could not, he said, be a doubt of the letter complained of being a libel, and a breach of the privileges of the House. The only question remaining was, what notice the House ought to take of the breach of their privilege? A question he recommended to be taken up with temper and moderation; and recollecting many libels had passed upon that House unnoticed, and the observation of their privileges having been for some time relaxed, he thought the measures taken in the present case ought not to be unnecessarily harsh.

Mr. Fox, following the tract laid down by Mr. Burke, considered the libel now before the House to be one of the most serious the ingenuity of man could invent, or audacity propagate. He then quoted a number of cases to prove that the House was bound, in the present instance, to inflict a severe punishment on Major Scott.

Mr. Dundas was for the motion, upon the same grounds with Mr. Pitt.

The motion was then put, and carried.

Gen. Burgoyne next moved, "That John Scott, esq. having acknowledged himself the author of the said letter, has been guilty of a gross and scandalous," &c.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* objected to the word "scandalous," as conveying more than might be intended.

After a few words between Mr. Fox, Mr. Pitt, and Gen. Burgoyne, the word was omitted, and the question put upon the amended motion; when

Mr. Jekyll, considering the House to have gone far enough, moved the previous question.

Mr. Vanhittart seconded the motion.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* was against it, observing, that the House, having voted the paper to be a gross libel, could not hesitate to censure the author.

Mr. Jekyll, upon the recommendation of Mr. Wigley, withdrew his motion, and the original question was carried.

Gen. Burgoyne then moved, "That John Scott, esq. for the said offence be reprimanded at the bar of the House by Mr. Speaker."

The *Chanc. of the Exchequer* moved, as an amendment, to leave out the words

"at the bar of the House," and insert "in his place;" which was carried.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* then moved, "That John Scott, esq. do attend in his place to-morrow." Ordered.

Adjourned at eleven o'clock.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 26.

IF your correspondent, p. 712, who gives the illustration of a passage in Cæsar's Commentaries, lives near the sea, where sea-weed is burned into kelp, he will be inclined to alter his opinion in regard to his explanation. The glass meant by Cæsar is kelp; and a lump of it when cold, rubbed on the skin, will give the color *cæruleus*, very difficult to be washed off, as I myself experienced many years ago. Kelp is glass in its first fusion; and what more natural for the poor shivering Britons in Sussex, Kent, Essex, &c. as well as in Wales, than to warm themselves by fires of dried sea-weed? when they would soon discover the ashes to become a liquid, and when cold, a hard black lump. *Glass*, in the Celtic, signifies dark-grey; and, joined to *dou* or black, gives the name of Douglas, a black-grey warrior, who got the name by distinguishing himself in battle, *Sholto Douglas*. Look at that black-grey man! *Glas-tir* is *nigra ter-ra*. *Vitrum* I take to be the genuine word in Cæsar, and *glossum* to be the British or Celtic word Latinized.

Though *μυθοδωξα* (as its composition implies *μυθ' ὁδοξ*) may denote way-laying or deceit; yet it is the root of *metho*, that is, the adhering to a beaten track, or marked-out road. Therefore, it is the most futile perversion of reasoning to argue from the bad meaning of a word against the good meaning of it.

Yours, &c.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 27.

WILL any of your ingenious correspondents inform me briefly and clearly why the Jewish high-priest, *archiepiscopus*, is termed in Latin *pontifex maximus*; which is literally the great or chief bridge maker? Had the high-priest really the superintendence of the bridges within his spiritual jurisdiction? or are we to understand it metaphorically, as the preparer or maker of that way or bridge, by which we are safely to pass the gulf of death to immortality, probably termed a bridge in allusion to the Styx in the Heathen Mythology? M.F.

182. *An Historical Development of the present Political Constitution of the Germanic Empire.* By John Stephen Pütter, *Privy Counsellor of Justice, Ordinary Professor of Law in the University of Göttingen, Member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, &c.* Translated from the German, with Notes, and a Comparative View of the Revenue, Population, Forces, &c. of the respective Territories, from the Statistical Tables lately published at Berlin. By Josiah Dornford, of Lincoln's Inn, LL.D. of the University of Göttingen, and late of Trinity College, Oxford. In Three Volumes. 8vo.

THE author of the work before us is considered by the Protestant Princes of Germany as their oracle. At the election of the late Emperor he was consulted, as the guardian of their rights, on several important points relative to the Capitulation; and we are informed, by the public newspapers, that he is appointed by his Majesty to attend the Hanoverian embassy, on the present occasion, to Frankfort. His knowledge of the constitution of the empire, and the method he has adopted in the explanation of it, justly entitle him to the praise he has acquired abroad, if we may judge by the foreign Reviews; and it is with some satisfaction that we announce the appearance of a translation of the best work on so interesting and difficult a subject.

The translator has prefixed a Preface, in which he complains of the indifference generally discovered by the English to a knowledge of the interior history and political regulations of foreign countries. "Although we are by no means deficient in curiosity," he says, "and the world is indebted to the researches of Britons for many of the first improvements in science, yet it has been observed by strangers that we view surrounding revolutions with a phlegmatic coolness, the very reverse of that ardour by which we are otherwise distinguished. Our attention seems lately, indeed, to have been in some degree awakened by the violent commotions which have prevailed in France, and in the Netherlands. In the former country we have seen a mighty Sovereign, born a stranger to controul, and accustomed to sway the sceptre over four-and-twenty millions of people devoted to their monarch with an enthusiastic loyalty, suddenly deprived of the power to which his ancestors for ages boasted an hereditary claim, and re-

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duced to the most humiliating submission, not to say led in triumph by his subjects. We have seen the sword of Tyranny wrested from the hand of Despotism. The standard of Liberty has been boldly erected on the ruins of a fortress which was once a terror to the people; and, while the patriotic members of the National Assembly are labouring to establish the common rights of citizens on a substantial basis, there seems a probability that, like our first parent, when he awoke from his sleep, and discovered his fair partner, created from himself, we may be surprised to find, in the French constitution, a figure formed from our own; which, if such a supposition can exist, may even be more perfect and more attractive.— "The revolution in Brabant," he says, "will be more interesting to those who study the history of Germany, because the Treaty of Union with those countries, as a part of the circle of Burgundy, and the German empire, has not yet been publicly dissolved."— After comparing the feudal state of Germany to the ancient feudal state of England, he proceeds to an account of the present encouragement of agriculture, and the cultivation of the sciences. "Englishmen who have travelled in Germany frequently express their surprise at the backwardness of cultivation and the modern improvements in agriculture, which, in comparison with England, it must be confessed, is sometimes too apparent in that extensive country. When we read the history of the civil wars of England, and the contest of the houses of York and Lancaster, when the fields of Towton were stained, in one battle, with the blood of more than five-and-thirty thousand men, and the cultivation of our fruitful island retarded by intestine broils, we are no more affected now than with the history of Marc Anthony and Cæsar,—because we are no longer sufferers. But this is not the case in Germany. There the inhabitants still feel the direful effects of war. The faction of the Guelphs and Gibellines was not the only one which, in former ages, preyed upon the vitals of the distracted empire. No country in Europe has been so much a stranger to the advantages of peace. Before the wounds occasioned by one war were completely

"completely healed, they have been again torn open; and no sooner has Nature recovered her accustomed verdure, than the horrors of hostile devastation have again pervaded the land, and rendered the cultivated soil a desolated wilderness. The husbandman, who has reared his little cottage, and fenced his fields, promising himself an autumn of plenty and security, even in recent times has been obliged to abandon all to the mercy of an enemy. When we recollect that Germany was once the theatre of civil war for thirty years, and that the bitterness of religious persecution trampled upon every divine and human obligation; when the dictates of humanity were lost in the fury of the warrior, cities consumed to ashes, whole provinces laid waste, and, according to a late computation, upwards of eighteen millions of inhabitants lost to their native country during that dreadful period, through the miseries of war, sickness, famine, and emigration, one cannot but admire the fostering hand of Providence, which has again raised the Germanic empire to its present flourishing condition. Populous cities have arisen in the place of those devoured by the flames; the mountains are clothed again with vineyards, and the vallies abound with corn. The Arts and Sciences, which sought protection in more peaceful regions, are again encouraged. The universities are crowded, and the seats of the professors occupied by men of learning and abilities. Within this present century the Germans have united taste with erudition, and added the embellishments of classical literature to the abstruse study of philosophy. They have already produced a Leibnitz and a Wolf. The labours of criticism are still assisted by the ingenious contributions of a Heyne, and the lovers of poetry charmed by the soft effusions of Wieland."

The work was originally written by desire of her Majesty, to whom the translation is dedicated, by permission.

The author has very judiciously divided it into fourteen books. The first treats of the ancient state of Germany in general, until the decline of the Carolingian race. The most interesting part of this History appears to be the reign of Charlemagne, the good effects of whose admirable political insti-

tutions are felt to the present day.—The second book contains an account of the origin of towns and distinction of rank in the middle ages; the propensity of the nobles to private wars; the fate of Henry the Lion, the illustrious ancestor of the House of Brunswick; the usurpations of the Church of Rome; increase of the territorial power of the States, and the establishment of the Imperial Courts of Judicature. This the author, with great propriety, calls the first period of the middle ages. He then proceeds to the history of important revolutions in various parts of Germany, as Austria, Franconia, Swabia, &c.; the rise and progress of the Hanseatic League, and the contents of the Golden Bull, which are still considered as fundamental laws of the empire. This second period concludes with the effects produced by the councils of Pisa, Constance, and Basil, in the church; the diffusion of literature, by means of the invention of the art of printing; and the origin of the present Diet.—The fourth book contains the history of the present division of the Empire into Circles, and the attempts to suppress the prevailing propensity to feudal wars; the establishment of the Roman law, and commencement of the reformation produced in the church by Martin Luther. The character of this great reformer is drawn with great ability. When he delivered his lecture as professor of the University of Wittenberg, which gave such great offence, "he had not the least idea," the author says, "of commencing reformer. He flattered himself that the Pope would abolish the abuse of indulgences, which he had thus ventured to expose. As yet he had no idea of making it a public cause; and very considerably, therefore, treated it as a learned dispute in the Latin language. His opponent, Tetzel, declaimed against him from the pulpit. Upon this, Luther preached a sermon upon indulgences, but without mentioning the name of his antagonist, only endeavouring to lay before his hearers profitable truths, which he did further in an explanation of the seven penitential palms and the Lord's prayer. These writings were dispersed in a short time, by means of the press, throughout all Germany, and a considerable part of Europe, and read with avidity and approbation. Every one rejoiced that a man

"had

“ had at last summoned sufficient resolution to declare such truths in public; and the general curiosity of the people was eager to see how the matter would be considered at Rome.”

The author's account of the progress of the Reformation, and the obstacles thrown in the way of it by Charles V, in the fifth book, is concise, but comprehensive. The persecutions which the Protestants afterwards experienced he attributes, in a great measure, to the Jesuits; of whom he gives the following account: “ The supports which had hitherto sustained the papal chair, afforded by monachism, and by the mendicant orders in particular, were now become tottering and ruinous. Since the world was become more enlightened, by means of the invention of printing, and the restoration of ancient literature, and since Luther had proclaimed the truth aloud, and written with such energy and perspicuity, the ignorant monks had lost the high respect they had formerly been held in, and were become the objects of ridicule. But an order arose now of a species quite the reverse of the former ones, a society of men of choice abilities, who were free from the restraint imposed upon the cloistered monks, which answered no purpose of utility. They had no regular hours set apart, either in the day or night, for the indispensable performance of their devotion; but applied themselves to a more active life, by undertaking the instruction of youth, preaching and hearing confessions, diffusing religion among infidels, and endeavouring to prevent separations from the Church of Rome. Their internal constitution likewise differed widely from the institutions of other orders. The form of government they adopted was that of absolute monarchy, and the strictest subjection to their general and the provincials and other superiors who were dependant upon him. The See of Rome at first made some scruple of confirming the order; and they might well have had reason to dread that such an order might in time rise even superior to the power of the Pope.”—He then describes their artful manner of educating such as they thought fit to be admitted among them. “ Their instruction was chiefly confined to a mechanical knowledge of the Latin language, and an artificial eloquence,

“ to scholastic philosophy and divinity, involved in innumerable technical terms, and subtle casuistical questions, and sometimes a tincture of natural philosophy and mathematicks. A thorough classical knowledge of the study of history, with what may be expected to be derived from such sources, for the formation of the genuine scholar, was not what they designed to cultivate, or wished to diffuse. Their principles, which taught them to oppress those who opposed them, were dreadful, and encouraged the practice of persecution and revenge. Where they found it convenient to their interest to treat those who confessed to them indulgently, their morals were flexible. The principle which they adopted, that an action was not sinful which was done from plausible reasons, and that a good intention could justify the worth of deeds, contributed exceedingly to the indulgence of the passions, and palliated at pleasure not only errors and misdemeanours but the most flagrant crimes. In their private deportment their manners were graceful; their dress cleanly and respectable; and the whole of their external demeanour was distinguished by a strict attention to decorum, an amiable diffidence, and the strongest apparent love of virtue. It was not to be wondered at, therefore, that they soon raised themselves into notice at courts, and in considerable cities, and obtained general access to persons of rank and wealth, in preference to all the other clergy. A very few years elapsed before they acquired the possession of the pulpits of most of the churches of consequence, and the confessionals of almost all the nobility and people of distinction. Other orders, who enjoyed this privilege before, were soon reduced to the necessity of yielding to their superiority. Skilful in the tricks of monkery, they amused the vulgar with tales of miracles and extraordinary devotion, while the whole conducted to their own private emolument.”—After describing the means by which they amassed such immense property, and established their settlement in Paragua, our author says, that “ the internal regulations of the society were such, that no member, before he was three-and-thirty years of age, and been thirteen years in his noviciate, after a
“ mutual

"mutual approbation, could be admitted to the actual possession; and even then a considerable distinction was observed among the members, as they were thought more or less qualified to be initiated into the real mysteries of the order." He concludes, "Thus this society, before the world was aware of it, actually acquired an universal dominion. There was no cabinet which they deemed impenetrable, no concern too great or too small, where, if it corresponded with their interest, they were not able to procure access and exert their influence: and woe to that person whose misfortune it was to feel the overbearing power of the order, its hatred or revenge!"

The first volume concludes with the History of the Treaties with Lorraine and Burgundy, by which the disputes were settled respecting the connexion of those countries with the Empire.

The second begins with the seventh book, and what the Professor calls the third period of modern history, from the resignation of the Emperor Charles V. in 1558, down to the peace of Westphalia, after the war of thirty years, in 1648. His account of those dreadful scenes of horror, and the victories of the famous Gustavus Adolphus, is very short; but the effects produced in favour of the Protestant religion in Germany, by the surprising valour and intrepidity of that great monarch, are described with great accuracy and judgement. The Emperor Ferdinand III, our author says, discovered a desire of converting the government of the Empire again into an absolute monarchy; but his designs were frustrated by the publication of a book intitled *De Ratione Status in Imperio nostro Romano Germanico*, which had the most surprising effects in changing the whole system of the internal politics of Germany; and on that account the Professor observes, that it deserves to be mentioned in his work as much as any war or treaty of peace. The author of this celebrated publication described the government of Germany as an aristocracy, and the real majesty of the Empire as vested more in the General Assembly of the States than solely in the person of the Emperor. He explained the real defects of the constitution, with the causes which produced them, and concluded with the following violent expressions: "Germany ought to be united in the common cause, and take

up arms against the children of the deceased tyrant (Ferdinand II). The people ought to drive his whole family from the country, and confiscate their lands. Many, whose hearts are not in their proper places, will wonder that we take up our pen against the Emperor himself; but we have long been ready, not only to use our pen but our swords, so long as a drop of blood flows in our veins, against a house which has proved so dangerous an enemy to our native country, and the liberty purchased by our ancestors. We may be deprived of our lives, but we cannot be robbed of heaven; and we shall quit the world free from the yoke of slavery." The real name of this German Whig was Philip Chemnitz, which he disguised under the Latin words, *Hippolitus a Lapide*; Chemnitz signifying, in the Venedic language, a stone. The work was immediately prohibited, and publicly burned at Vienna; but several spurious editions were published afterwards, and one even so lately as the year 1761. The author himself was for some time in great favour with Queen Christina, who conferred great honours upon him at the Swedish court. The book was universally read; and from this period the States considered themselves in a different point of view; and they seem, in a great measure, to be indebted to the principles then adopted for their present extraordinary prerogatives.

The seventh book contains the chief articles of the celebrated Peace of Westphalia, the basis of the present constitution; the secularisation of several ecclesiastical territories; the confirmation of the rights of the Protestants; and the political manœuvres of Erken, the Swedish minister, who procured the sum of seven millions of dollars to be raised by seven of the circles, for the indemnification of the army. This part of the work is highly interesting, and discovers great knowledge of the most difficult points of the public law of Germany.

The eighth book contains an account of the effects of the Peace in the Empire in general, as well as in the particular territories of the States; in which the author describes the peculiarities of the constitution, the alteration in the state of the imperial and other cities, manners of the age, &c. In p. 197 is a curious extract from the Diary of the steward of a German Duke, in the sixteenth

seenth century: "To-day our Duke went, with all his young Nobles, to a tavern, and sealed there the whole day long, for which I had to pay eight dollars (*dat bet schlampampen*). There's feasting for you!" Another Duke, the author says, sent his son to travel, and wrote a letter by him to an Elector: "Now that our son is grown up, and rather an aukward lad, we have thought it necessary to send him abroad, and particularly to your Highness's court, that he may learn good manners; we have provided likewise a servant to travel with him."—The Landgrave, Philip, of Hesse-Rheinfels, who died in 1583, expecting a visit from some of the Palatine Princes, wrote to a man to buy a turkey or two of him, to treat them with. In a letter to his brother, the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, dated March 14, 1575, he complains very much of the expences of the times. "Your father, Philip the Magnanimous," he says, "notwithstanding he was in possession of the whole country, which is now divided into four parts, and had the management of the Schmalcaldic league, had only one chancellor, one doctor, and a secretary. The first of these served him twenty years for eighty florins; the second for fifty, and the third without any salary at all. Now every one of you have more doctors, secretaries, and clerks, for yourselves, and at very high salaries! Besides this, each of you has a number of huntsmen, cooks, and other servants; that there is a huntsman for every hill, a cook for every pot, and a butler for every cask. Then comes your itch for play, gadding about to dances, and visiting foreign princes, which is the only way to drain your purses."—He complains too of the Italian luxury in dress, which was the fashion then; such as wearing velvet and silk, and decorating the horses with feathers and velvet-cloths, "just as if we were Italian civet-cats, which does not suit this country at all. Italian and German luxuries do not agree. The Italians are stately in their dress; but they eat the worse for it, and are sparing in their tables. A dish, consisting of a few eggs and a salad, is enough for them; but Germans must have good eating, and their bellies full." So much for the manners of the sixteenth century! Whether the taste of the Germans of the present day,

for magnificence and good living, is altered, the Professor has not told us.

Our author proceeds, in the ninth book, to a concise history of the origin of the standing armies of the States, particularly of the houses of Austria, Brandenburg, and Brunswick; and descends even to a minute detail of the origin of the respective regiments, which can only be interesting to German officers, who pride themselves on the antiquity of the corps they serve in. This book comprehends, likewise, the particulars of the treaties of Nimwegen, Rylwick, and Baden; the particulars of the change in the religion of several houses; the erection of the kingdom of Prussia; the Northern war; and the war of the Spanish succession. To the account of the revolutions occasioned by religion Mr. Dornford has added a note, with an account of the cruelties of the French army under the command of the Marechal de Duras, in the Palatinate, and the emigration of the Salzburghers, who settled in the dominions of the King of Prussia.

The subjects of the tenth book, which concludes the second volume, are, principally, the grievances suffered by the Protestants on account of religion; an ingenious defence of the right of secession of the adherents to both religions at the Diet, called *jus eundi in partes*; the state of the Imperial Chamber; the Pragmatic Sanction; regulation of the coinage, &c. A note in p. 487 contains the names and value of all the coins current at present.

The third and last volume of this laborious work comes nearer to our own times, and throws great light on the general history of Europe.

The eleventh book begins with the year 1740, and contains an account of the effects produced by the Pragmatic Sanction; the augmentation of the power of the King of Prussia; and the disputes among the ministers at Ratibon, concerning rank. The extracts from several extraordinary letters on this subject give one no great idea of the members of that august assembly, who, instead of consulting for the general welfare of the empire, are quarrelling about the colours of the chairs they sit on, whether they shall be green or red, or whether they shall be placed on the carpet, near the seats of the electors, or on the boards. Our author mentions it as a matter of triumph to the envoys of the princes, that they succeeded so far

far at last as to be allowed to place their chairs so that the feet of them touched the fringe or border of the carpet; and it seems that the abovementioned paper-war, which engaged the serious attention of the representatives of the States at Ratisbon, originated from the circumstance of a clergyman's having accidentally given his hand to the lady of the Austrian Ambassador, when they were invited to dine with the Prince of Taxis, before the Ambassador from Bohemia.

The famous war of seven years, when the King of Prussia had almost all the powers of the Continent to encounter, and the particulars of the coronation of the late Emperor, with the principal events in his reign, form the contents of the twelfth and thirteenth books.—We cannot omit inserting Mr. Pütter's account of the miserable state of the army of the empire, in the last war, as it is called, of execution of the Empire, that is, when the Diet had resolved to enforce the execution of a decree by arms. "Many regiments are composed of the contingents of several states, each of which has a particular commissary, or *entrepreneur*, its own baggage waggons, ovens, hospitals, &c. It is impossible, therefore, for the army to have any regular magazine, because the commissaries cannot keep their stores together, and on that account require several separate buildings; and it sometimes happens that they are neither provided with bakers nor ovens, but are obliged to run over the country to ask leave of the peasants in the villages to bake their bread; so that the soldiers, of course, have their bread of a bad quality, half-baked, and very unwholesome.—A single regiment, which is raised by ten or twelve different States, must send to as many different places for bread. The number of waggons used by the army is not sufficient for the purpose; of course others must be procured from the peasants of the country; the consequence of which is, not only a great expence, but it inevitably follows, that, in the same company, one soldier has good bread and another bad; nay, he may even starve, while his comrade enjoys a belly-full, which occasions incredible jealousies among the privates. Another inconvenience is, that the army is never supplied with bread at the same time, because one contingent

receives its allowance to-day, another to-morrow, and a third, perhaps, the day after. The commanding officer, therefore, can never know, with any degree of certainty, whether his army is provided with bread for any number of days or not; so that, if he has any plan in agitation, it is impossible for him to keep it secret. He must disclose it to a number of officers, because one, who has only ten or twelve men, which are sent by one State, must know what preparation to make as much as he who has to provide for a thousand. It frequently happens, likewise, that the men are in want of bread; the commissaries are out of the way, conceal themselves, and very often are not to be found at all: of course, therefore, if the men are not assisted from the general army-stock, most of them must literally die for want of the common necessities of life. Even in their arms," the Professor says, "there was so much negligence observed at the battle of Roßbach, that, of a hundred muskets, not above twenty could be fired."—The last book contains a comprehensive view of the whole constitution of the Empire, as it exists at present, and as it is most conspicuous at Vienna, Ratisbon, and Wetzlar; with an impartial view of the advantages and disadvantages attending it.

The author appears to be a zealous advocate, throughout the whole work, for the equality of the Catholic and Protestant religions; in the latter of which is included the distinction of Lutherans and Calvinists. He never neglects an opportunity of indulging a severity against the Jesuits; and, as we have no reason to doubt the veracity of his history, we cannot wonder at his endeavours to expose their designs upon the liberties of Germany.—Professor Pütter is sometimes tediously minute in his genealogical inquiries; but we must not forget that his work was intended for German readers, to whom the history of the reigning family of the smallest territory must be as interesting as that of the house of Bourbon in France or Spain.

Mr. Dorusford has enriched the work with a number of annotations, which, though they do not always tend to illustrate the subject of the author, are generally interesting, and discover a considerable knowledge of the history and literature of Germany. His account of the spiritual tribunals, or synods, held

by the bishops, in the reign of Charlemagne, from Schmidt's *History of Germany*, of which we have no translation, is very curious (vol. I. p. 76); as well as the account of the punishment of the commander of the garrison of Heidelberg, in vol. II. p. 328, and of the ceremonies observed at the coronation of the Emperor, in vol. III. p. 122.—We have observed several inaccuracies of the press, not noticed in the *Eurata*, particularly in p. 243, where, instead of "always not successful," we presume is meant "not always successful;"—but, upon the whole, we have seldom seen so laborious a work in the German language more deserving a translation, or a translation executed with more fidelity.

183. *King Asa: a Poem. In Six Books. Founded on 1 Kings, Ch. xv. Ver. 11 to 14, and 2 Chron. Ch. xiv. By T. May. 8vo.*

IN our Miscellany for June last, p. 346, we reviewed the story of Amnon, versified by the wife of a country blacksmith. The present poem, written by T. May, between the age of thirteen and eighteen years, the author composed during the leisure hours of a very laborious mechanical employment. We cannot therefore be severe on any imperfections we might observe in many of the lines, but feel ourselves inclined to speak with as much lenity as is consistent with truth of this the author's first publication; by speaking favourably of which, we really wish to be of great service to him, as we understand he intends shortly to publish an octavo volume of "Poems on various Subjects." We shall therefore give the arguments of the six books into which this poem is divided, and leave our readers to judge for themselves what superstructure may be raised on such foundations.

"BOOK I.—Satan, displeased to see true Religion restored among the Jews, convenes his powers to council, and claims their advice. Belial, Moloch, and Beelzebub, give their opinions. Adramelech undertakes to delude Zerah, king of Ethiopia, to invade Judah. Satan approves of Adramelech's proposal. The latter proceeds, and appears to Zerah, by night, like the priest of Isis. The king awakes, demands his arms, and orders the states of his kingdom to be convened, to whom he relates his nocturnal vision. An embassy is sent to Jupiter Ammon. The legates return, and relate the answer of the oracle. The troops are collected; their leaders and arms are described. Adramelech returns, and informs the powers of darkness of his success.

"BOOK II.—The prophet Azariah is divinely commissioned to inform Asa of the invasion of the Ethiopians. The princes and people are terrified: Asa, to encourage them, rehearses the manifold mercies of God to his people, and commands them to prepare for war. He takes leave of his wife. The forces of Judah and their leaders are assembled. An herald sent from Marsehah informs the king of the arrival of the Ethiopians before that city. Asa promises speedy assistance. The herald departs; and the Hebrew army proceeds on their march to meet the Ethiopians.

"BOOK III.—The herald convenes the chiefs of Marsehah: reports the king's answer. The garrison doubt of holding out till the arrival of the Hebrew army. Abinadab, the governor of the town, encourages them, and puts his troops in order. In the morning Zerah assaults the town. After three attacks, the king of Ethiopia, armed with two torches, sets fire to part of the town. Night puts an end to the conflict. The Ethiopians retreat. Asa's troops appear from the neighbouring hills. Satan appears to Zerah in the character of the prince of Sheba, and makes known the arrival of the Hebrew army.

"BOOK IV.—Zerah awakes the prince of the Lubims, Sheba, and the rest of his captains, to whom he discloses his vision, and demands their advice. The prince of Lubim and Sheba speak their sentiments. The plan of Sheba is adopted. The king presents that hero with his father's spear. The morning being come, Asa arises: his armour, shield, &c. are described: his army takes the field. An herald is sent to Abinadab with the king's commands. The powers of darkness are assembled.

"BOOK V.—Zerah's army takes the field: Satan beholds their number with joy, and orders his agents to encourage and strengthen the Ethiopians. Asa, seeing his enemies so numerous, prays for divine assistance. The two armies meet. The king of Judah kills many of his enemies. At length, Asa, surrounded by multitudes of the Ethiopians, is obliged to retire. Benhail takes the command of the army during the king's absence. Satan spreads a gloomy cloud of darkness and terror over the valley of Zephatah. The armies engage with various success. Asa returns. Zerah avoids him. The Lubims and Shebas pour down from the hills, flank the Jews, and involve them in great distress.

"BOOK VI.—The Almighty, seeing the distress of the Jews, predicts the excellency of the Gospel dispensation, and commands the Messiah to interpose for the assistance of his people: he descends. Satan, in a presumptuous speech, arrogantly assumes the government of the world, and pretends to have prevented man's salvation. The Messiah suddenly appears. The powers of darkness fly into the abyss. The Lord smites the Ethiopians, so that they are put to flight before

fore

fore Afa, and before Judah. Afa pursues his enemies; makes a great slaughter of them; kills Sheba and the prince of the Lubims; and, lastly, Zerah himself."

184. *The Necessity and Duty of the early Instruction of Children in the Christian Religion evinced and enforced, in a Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Great Yarmouth, June 20, 1790, for the Benefit of Charity and Sunday Schools. By Samuel Cooper, D.D.*

WE agree with the Doctor in his arguments in favour of early education, and of Sunday-schools, as a supplement to the almost unavoidable neglect of it in many unhappy, neglected children.

185. *On the Abuse of Reason, as applied to the mysterious Doctrines of Revelation. A Sermon, preached at the Primary Visitation of the Bishop of London, at Colchester, May 17, 1790. By Thomas Twining, M.A. Rector of St. Mary's, Colchester, and Chaplain to the Countess-dowager of Charendon.*

MR. T. observes, that "the peculiar error of our own times is, the misapplication of philosophy to revealed religion, with attempts to reduce all its doctrines, without distinction, to philosophical truth." Where mystery begins, religious mystery ends, or ought to end. The divine who attempts to explain a mystery, and the philosopher who rejects it because he cannot explain it, both equally proceed on the false and arrogant supposition that God could not possibly propose to the belief of man, in a revelation of his will, any truths but such as are perfectly level to his understanding. "Men confound a mystery with an unintelligible proposition."

Mr. T. apologises for a resemblance to Dr. Balguy's *Discourses on various Subjects*, arising from his sermons having been composed three years before they were published, when he was appointed to preach on a similar occasion, but prevented by illness.

186. *The Cause of the Inefficiency of public Instruction considered, in a Sermon, preached at the Ordination of the Rev. David Jardine, at the Unitarian Chapel, Bath, February 25, 1790. By the Rev. John Prior Estlin, With an Address on the Design of Ordination, by the Rev. Thomas Wright; Mr. Jardine's Replies to the Questions proposed to him; and a Charge, by the Rev. Thomas Belsham.*

THIS voluminous collection of 100 pages contains nothing new, in matter or form, from the many collections of the like sort put forth by the Dissenters, except that its doctrine is Unitarianism;

for which its object courts and braves persecution. Mr. Wright recommends to the congregation to pay their pastor well, and mind what he says to them. Posterity will wonder how, in a solemn charge, addressed to a minister of Christianity, by the teacher of a Christian academy, scarcely a word should be said of its divine Author. The sarcasm of the satirist on a late prelate of our church, that he would

"— move his Saviour from the wall," is but too applicable to such Christians.

187. *The Divinity of Christ proved from his own Declarations, attested and interpreted by his living Witness, the Jews. A Sermon, preached before the University of Oxford, at St. Peter's, February 28, 1790. By Tho. Burgess, M.A. Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Salisbury, and Prebendary of Salisbury.*

AN advertisement prefixed to this sermon (the text whereof is John iii. 12) intimates to the reader, that "the object of the discourse is to recall the reader's attention to the first period of historical evidence on the subject; to point out the principal causes which have contributed to produce the difference of opinions concerning the person of Christ; and the consequences of one of those causes as they affect the Christian faith and national Church; and, lastly, to urge the study of the Scriptures, and of the great principles of Christian faith derived from them, and professed by the Church of England, as the best means of securing the purity of the Christian faith, and affection to the national establishment."

In illustration of these several points the author pursues the following series of argument.

The religion of Christ is distinguished from all others by its precepts of morality, and by its tenets of faith. From motives of selfish and temporary interest, men have been induced to think the defining and enforcing of moral duty a matter of public concern; whereas the cause of religious truth has been left to the private judgement of every individual. But if religion be of importance to human society, that also, no less than morality, should be protected and supported by public attention. Nor should such attention be given merely to religion in general, but to that system of religion which distinguishes Christians from religious worshippers of all denominations.

minations. And among Christians it is of the utmost consequence to establish the divinity of our Saviour; in order to which, an appeal is made to the express words of Christ himself, in various passages of the Gospels, and to the acceptance in which those words were taken by the Jews themselves, who must have been, and were, the most infallible interpreters of the expressions by which our Saviour styled himself the Son of God. "Upon the whole of this evidence of our Saviour's divinity it seems worthy of remark, that the divinity of Christ did not originate in the reverence of his disciples, but in his own declarations:—that these declarations were attested not only by the Evangelists, who record them and believed them, but by his enemies, who disbelieved them:—that the doctrine does not depend on a single passage of Scripture, but on many passages:—not on disputable terms, but on the evidence of historical facts:—and (if we descend from that period) not merely on the opinions of the day, but on the doctrines, religious discipline, and habits of eighteen centuries." p. 15.

The difference of opinions respecting a subject so clear and unequivocal as Christ's divinity, is supposed to arise from incapacity, inattention, prejudice, and vanity, "the vanity of misdirected reason."

"The prejudice of *self interest*," Mr. B. observes, p. 21, "is equally powerful in its effects on the opinions and conduct of contending parties: If a sect of self-interest were sufficient to induce the members of any establishment to defend its doctrines against their better judgement, the same motive will act with at least an equal impulse on the conduct of dissenters from it, and stimulate them in their wishes to subvert an establishment whose doctrines they condemn, and from whose emoluments they are excluded, to attack with groundless objections, and to vilify with invidious invectives, its doctrines and authority. To the influence of self-interest in perverting the judgement must be added other powerful motives, which almost exclusively affect dissenters from establishments, the desire of victory, with the jealousy of inferior numbers and contracted privileges."

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"Another consequence is, the extension of *free-thinking*, under the specious titles of *liberality of sentiment* and *freedom of inquiry*. This freedom of inquiry has presented to the publick little more than a series of experiments on religion, and on the laws, the public guardians of religion. It has exhibited a spectacle very painful to all sincere friends of religion and religious truth (except the experimentalists themselves), the vain efforts of an active, powerful, but irregular, mind, in its aberrations from one impiety to another, in the pursuit of truth; and, like the blind heathen governors, inquiring for truth though surrounded by its brightness." p. 24.

From the misapplication of human reason to subjects which exceed our limited faculties we contract self-conceit, and "an overweening opinion of our own judgement. It disposes to undervalue the most deliberate decisions of the greatest numbers, learning, and experience; and to consider the mere dissent from general persuasions as a proof of peculiar discernment and force of mind, and thus becomes an invincible obstacle to the recognition and acknowledgement of error." p. 25.

A necessary consequence of vanity and self-conceit is, first of all, to controvert the authority of Scripture; then to disclaim all human authority in matters of religion; and then to disseminate doubts and difficulties, to the extreme injury of society.

And, the more effectually to destroy the received opinions of the Established Church, Comprehensive Liturgies and Comprehensive Schemes of Religious Education have been proposed. "To facilitate the progress of their reformation in religious opinions, the advocates of free inquiry have recast the Annals of Christian Antiquity. The most defective representations of Church History have been presented to the publick as pictures of primitive faith; while the doctrines of evangelical and apostolical truth have been exhibited as corruptions of Christianity; indecent and violent attacks have been made on the national Liturgy and Church; violent from their acrimony, and indecent both from their violence and their contempt of subsisting laws. The most uncharitable aspersions have been thrown on

"the

"the ministers of the Church, for their conformity to her doctrines, and on all firm adherents to the establishment. Seditious appeals have been made to the passions of the people, to seduce them from the respect and benevolence which they owe to their teachers in religion, and their reverence for the doctrines and ordinances of the national Church," p. 28.—The obvious tendency of these attacks, and of the principles from whence they arise, is the confounding of all religious opinions whatever, and the subverting of our civil constitution: to guard against which serious evils, we should imprint "on our minds those clear and decisive passages in the sacred writings, which contain the words of Christ himself, and the doctrines of our faith," p. 30.

Such are the heads of this discourse. An impartial reader cannot but think the argument drawn from the interpretation which the Jews gave to Christ's declaration of his divinity as forcible and incontrovertible. And every believer in the pre-existence of Christ will find in this sermon strong confirmation of his faith, and will be gratified that a writer of talents so superior, of attainments so rare, of judgement so solid, is decidedly against the innovations proposed by the grand seducers from Christian truth.

"The arguments advanced by the Dissenters for the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts proceed on principles inconsistent with the great system of national government established at the Revolution, because on principles strictly democratical, and on natural claim, superseded by the rights of civil polity," p. 47.

We could with pleasure add other extracts from this excellent discourse, which receives additional value from the notes subjoined to the end, and the candour with which Dr. Priestley's contradictions and sophisms are detected.

188. *The Unitarian, Arian, and Trinitarian Opinions respecting Christ examined and tried by Scripture Evidence alone.* By William Ashdowne.

THIS writer takes the same ground as Mr. Burgels, by stating and comparing the principal passages in the New Testament which are applied by the several parties to support their respective opinions; and thence proposes to ascer-

tain whether, during the ministry of Christ, the Jews and his Disciples understood him to be the Son of God in either of those senses. The result of Mr. A's reasoning turns out in favour of Unitarianism.

189. *A Picturesque Tour through Holland, Brabant, and Part of France, made in the Autumn of 1789; illustrated with Copperplates in Aqua Tinta: the Drawings made on the Spot by Samuel Ireland.* 2 Vols.

AFTER so much has been already said and drawn of these parts of Europe, Mr. I. is not deterred from going over the same ground; and, if he has not given his readers much new information, he has at least set before them a variety of pretty pictures. He intended to have etched the plates himself, but fearful of his ability to render justice to the views, and aware of the superior beauty and softness of the aqua tinta over the hard effect of etching, he applied to an ingenious artist, Mr. Cornelius Apollon, from Amsterdam, whose care in the execution of the plates, and close attention to the drawings, deserve this mention as a tribute to his profession. As to the descriptive part, Mr. I. professes to have "aimed only at a plain recital of facts, as they occurred at the moment, without the aid of learned ornament, or decoration of pompous style. The anecdotes introduced may possibly be deemed unworthy notice; they were obtained on the spot, and may at least serve to give a little variation to a work that, to the general eye, may possibly stand in need of some extraneous relief. As to the biographical part, he has availed himself of what has been written by foreign authors only, and of such anecdotes as he received on the spot, from oral tradition." The biographical part relates chiefly to painters whose works fell in his way, or whose birth-places he visited. Some particulars of Erasmus and Grotius are interspersed. Of anecdotes, the most exceptionable are those of George II. and the egg-girl at Helvoetsluys, vol. I. p. 12; the Dutch Hamlet, p. 130; the introduction of virtuous innocence into the brothels, p. 131; the stork with a wooden leg, p. 168.

Some common and general observations are now and then thrust in; but, on the whole, Mr. Ireland's work is an agreeable guide and companion to persons

sons who travel over the same ground, or who sit at home and only hear talk of it. The book is well printed, and on good paper; and the plates have great merit. We with our limits allowed us to make extracts; but we the less regret it, as we doubt not the work is in general circulation. It is dedicated to Captain Grose, who, though himself F.A.S. could not obtain that honour for his friend, in two hard-fought campaigns.

The *House in the Wood*, where the Prince of Orange resides two months in the year, is no more than "a comfortable villa, that a private gentleman, of moderate family, might occupy," vol. I. p. 77.—"The Assembly of the States at the Hague are saluted by the military every day, on their breaking-up; white, in our country alone, such is the jealousy of military power, that the representatives of the people wave all military homage, and will not even admit a centinel to be placed near the fear of deliberation." I. 67. Mr. I. might have added, the representatives wave all homage at all, and hardly hold their assemblies with common decorum. In this they are not alone, for the *National Assembly* exceed all senates in disorder and confusion, except the Polish Diet, when it comes to draw sabres.

Of the story of the multiparous Countess of Henneburgs the truth seems to be, that on a *third of January* the beggar wished her as many children as there *had been* days in the year; and she was accordingly that day delivered of three children. This solution may serve as a comment; but we doubt if the beggar reasoned so closely, for, if we recollect right, she meant to retort on the lady for insulting her numerous progeny: and three children would have been no such mighty incumbrance to a countess.

P. 87. The university and library of Leyden are said to stand *across* the Rastenburg canal.

P. 89. Are crystals "formed by nature into angles as accurately as if they were the nicest works of art," so extraordinary to modern fossilists?

P. 95. Gerard Douw painted six or seven days on a hand, and, still more wonderful, twice the time on the handle of a broom.

P. 110. *Dr. Faustus the conjuror* is said to be a nick-name for *Faust* the printer of Haerlem.

P. 111. Mr. Hope's mansion, in a

wood near Haerlem, is said to have cost not less than 50,000*l.* Within is a well-chosen cabinet of pictures, selected with much taste and expence. His general residence is at Amsterdam, seldom enjoying this elegant villa more than two days in the week. It is frequently honoured with a visit from the Prince of Orange, who feels himself under much obligation for the exertion of its owner during the critical opposition to his government, in 1788, when, after declaring publicly his intention to espouse the cause of the Prince, such was his dangerous situation, that military protection was called in to accompany him to the Exchange, where he was the first person who appeared with an orange-coloured cockade.

P. 142. On reading of a picture of "*Fabius Maximus* getting off his horse" to receive his son, on being created a "*burgomaster*," one is apt to ask what *Fabius Maximus* this was. The *palace* of an amateur of pictures, p. 143, seems to be mistaken for some other organ, unless it be meant to keep pace with a *rich repast*.—P. 182. Gardens *constructed*,—*Pompeius*, *Boerhavius*, &c. are inaccuracies.

P. 189. Vander Heyden, an artist of great merit in high-finished buildings, born at Utrecht in 1637, during his residence at Amsterdam, in 1672, is said to have invented pipes for fire-engines, as they are now in use. Before they were introduced into this city, the annual damage from fire was computed at 341,670 guilders; and now, on the average, not more than 3670. Vide Vander Heyden's own description.

Vol. II. p. 2. Of Antwerp our traveller observes, that "the streets are spacious, the houses lofty and magnificent, yet not half inhabited; an Exchange which once outvied those of London and Amsterdam, now unfrequented, except by pedlars and fish-women, and grass growing where the wealthy merchants once trod with all the conscious pride of unrivalled commerce." The principal apartments of the Exchange are now applied to the Academy of Painting. Neither the situation nor the application of the Duke of Alba's statue agree with Strada's account. He says it stood in the citadel; as it was made out of cannon, it was converted into cannon again. The tradition of the place says, the crucifix at the *Placé de Mer* occupies both its site and materials.

P. 27. In St. Andrew's church at Antwerp is a mausoleum, erected at the expense of two English ladies resident in the town, to the memory of Mary Queen of Scots, with her bust in marble, and underneath a Latin inscription, reciting her sufferings and death. The chapel of Rubens, in St. James's church, where he was buried, 1640, has an altar-piece beautifully executed by himself, and etched by Mr. Ireland. Antwerp is so adorned with the works of Rubens that our traveller spends twelve pages of this volume (45—56) on his life, twelve more on that of his pupil, Van Dyk, two sketches by whom, of Anne of Austria and a noble priest-bishop, in his possession, mentioned by Mr. Walpole, in his *Anecdotes of Painting*. vol. II. p. 98, he has himself etched, and six more on another *globe* of Teniers — After visiting Mechlin, Brussels, Valenciennes, and Peronne, and finding the second of these places ripe for revolt, our traveller turns aside, in a journey of 80 miles, to PARIS, when the revolution had just taken place, and he arrived there just in time to take a sketch of the demolition of the Bastille. He found "the humble and gentle manners of the lower orders of the people" totally changed, every man become a "soldier, and feeling the happy truth,"

"That love of liberty with life is given,
"And life itself's the inferior gift of
"Heaven.

"The industrious peasant, who, when
"groaning under penury and wretched-
"ness, was scarcely heard even to whis-
"per his grievances, now speaks aloud,
"and imputes his miseries to their true
"cause, a government formed on prin-
"ciples inimical to the dearest rights of
"mankind." p. 122. — The history of the *man with the iron mask*, confined in the Bastille till his death, 1704, is extracted from the *Questions sur l'Encyclopedie*, by Voltaire, who pretends to have known more of the matter than he dared to tell.

P. 140. Of the Luxembourg gallery, generally ascribed to Rubens, it is universally allowed that the principal part was executed by Van Thulden. The portraits of the Grand Duke, Mary of Medicis, and the Apotheosis, may be considered as entirely his own; and the eye of the connoisseur will easily distinguish the one from the other.

Mr. I. must be an enthusiast to Liberty not to perceive the cruel insults conveyed by the revolutionists of France to their unfortunate Sovereign in the

high-flown compliments which they affect to pay him. Revenge is sweet, and they are even with him. The want of bread, and the number and insolence of those who are in want of bread, are among the blessed consequences of Liberty and Revolution.

Mr. I. speaks in the highest terms of the abbey of St. Denis, and of the royal and other monuments in its church — *Basilique Desinée* for the remains of kingly greatness. These French words are misprinted. — Of the Prince of Condé's stables at Chantilly he observes, that they are capable of containing near a thousand horses.

P. 176. "That the French are much behind us in point of improvement, especially in the article of travelling, is a truth generally allowed; indeed, it can admit of no controversy, when I tell you I absolutely saw in this city [Amiens] three persons employed in shoeing a horse, two of whom were really smart and well-drest women."

It is Mr. I.'s opinion, p. 149, that the fine arts have been some time on the decline, though patronised by a Monarch famed for vanity and ostentation, who yet had, deservedly, the merit of rewarding them in his own country, and a school so long established and formed under his auspices. We suppose he is speaking of Louis XIV. When we reflect on the fate of the arts under our own republican government, and add to this the economical ideas that now prevail in France, we tremble for their fate, and that of literature in general there, which is suspended on a single thread, that may be cut short by a decree of the National Assembly. — How much more pleasing to an Englishman is Mr. I.'s concluding reflection: — "I flatter myself, after all I have seen and described, in which, perhaps, I have told you little that is new, our own country boasts as many excellences in painting, sculpture, and every other branch of the fine arts, as are to be found in any other nation; with this difference, that in other countries large collections are only formed by kings, princes, and the heads of churches; to which the curious stranger naturally resorts for gratification and the information of his mind: while with us those valuable elegances are happily diffused among all ranks and degrees of people; and the subject, breathing the spirit of freedom, enjoys without restraint

"the happy effects of an extensive commerce, and participates with his prince in the rational elegances of life."
Mr. Ireland has drawn the monument

erected on the spot where Rosier and Romain fell from the balloon, and were dashed in pieces, and on which is the following inscription:

" Dans ce cimetière sont inhumés François PILATRE DE ROSIER, & PIERRE ANGE ROMAIN, qui voulant passer en Angleterre dans un Aérostat, où ils avoient réuni le procédé du feu à l'air inflammable, par un accident, dont on ignorera toujours la véritable cause, le feu avoit pris à la partie supérieure du ballon; ils tombèrent de la hauteur de plus de 5000 pieds, entre Wimereux & la mer. L'on a placé une inscription au pieds de l'aiguille de l'entonnoir de leur chute; un second sur le mur extérieur de l'église. Passants, plaignes leur sort, & priez Dieu pour le repos de leurs âmes.

L'estime, la douleur,
Et l'amitié leur ont élevé
Ce monument en l'année

1786.

Ardent ami des arts & de la vérité,
Au printemps de ses jours, par un noble courage,
Le premier dans les airs il s'ouvrit un passage,
Et perit au chemin de l'immortalité.
Le matin dans les airs comblé de la gloire,
Le soir ne reste d'eux que la mémoire;
Montrant de l'homme au même instant
Et la grandeur & le néant."

Among upwards of forty plates, mostly landscapes or buildings, we have a view of the National Assembly assembled in the Tennis-court, sent over by a friend. Upon the whole, Mr. I. has afforded us both entertainment and information.

190. *The Dissenters' Plea; or, The Appeal of the Dissenters to the Justice, the Honour, and the Religion of the Kingdom, against the Test Law. Published at the Request of the Committee of the Protestant Dissenters of the Midland District. By George Walker.*

THE writer of this tract, whom we suppose to be the author of the sermons reviewed in art. 171, states the principles on which the reasoning of Protestant Dissenters has been condemned, and their claims asserted, under six heads; and the principles of their antagonists are to be collected from their publications, under seven heads. The statement may be fair; but the inferences drawn from it must be left to the public discussion. The case has been laid before the public at large, and the representatives of the nation have decided upon it. Those who feel themselves disappointed by the decision have no resource but to upbraid it with passion, and prejudice, and interest. They labour hard to persuade us that "religious liberty is almost a novel idea of man, which he has learnt from the bitterest experience, from the rude abuse of power by every denomination of Christians; but which, having once adopted, he finds to be perfectly consonant to the spirit of the New

Testament, and, amidst the unavoidable difficulties of religion, to be the only medium of social happiness, and that this liberty is now the prominent feature of every dissenter's faith, and that bond which unites them together in a pleasant and good-tempered harmony." Perhaps the truth is, the effects here recited are so many proofs that man is no more to be trusted with religious than with civil liberty, to the amount or extreme to which both are claimed by the present enthusiastic votaries. A liberty of thinking as every man pleases would soon degenerate into a liberty of doing so; and where there would end God only knows. "It is," says Mr. W. "the singular happiness of a state, that recovery is always in its power; that it can atone for the ignorance and prejudice, for the fears and passions, of the moment, which have driven it to the most unjust and ungenerous acts. This was the origin, and this is the character, of the Test Laws; but the fears are gone, the ignorance is removed." Repentance is best evidenced by amendment. While any body of men avow sentiments and principles, however speculative, yet contrary to the tranquility of the state, it is the duty of the state to maintain

maintain a habit of vigilance against them. If the "existence of Dissenters" is a proof that religion may exist, and "answer the proper ends of religion," without the encouragement and favour of the state," why do the Dissenters so earnestly wish an eligibility to be incorporated more closely into the state, and share a larger portion of its favours? How are "the Dissenters" hunted out of the society" when their exclusion from it is voluntary? and how can "the oppression and ruin of the Dissenters involve the ruin of our country, and abandon it to the betrayer?" The Church of England existed without "this almighty prerogative," the Test Act, till the intrigues and violences of sectaries rendered it necessary for her to have recourse to it; and she has tasted a cup of affliction too bitter to be forgotten. "The Dissenter," says Mr. W. p. 17, "is not disposed to operate to the detriment of the church, any further than as his not being of her communion, and as his reasonings in defence of his own faith may conduce thereto." Is not this a pretty explicit declaration of a dissenter's views, incompatible with a subsequent declaration, that, "as we disclaim the right of molesting us in the free choice of our own religion, so we abhor the thought of molesting this freedom in another?" p. 18. Mr. W. and Dr. Priestley take different ground; the one (p. 19) admits that "no particular association of individuals has a right to any particular portion of offices, nor have the Dissenters ever instituted such a claim." What the other claims are may be seen in his letters to Mr. Pitt and to the people of Birmingham. If the Dissenters would be thought those conscientious, immaculate characters that "cannot conform to the standard of the magistrate, when their conformity would be a crime with which they dare not appear before the great Magistrate of the Universe," why are they so solicitous to step forward into civil society beyond the common obligations of duty in their several stations? and why not move in it with the calmness and abstemiousness of the modest and humble Quakers, who acquire wealth, and enjoy it, without demanding a share in the civil government, or qualifying themselves to serve in fleets or armies? Their religion approaches nearer to that of Him whose kingdom is not of this world than the religion of those who

are always giving themselves good characters, and pressing forward to take, almost by violence, an earthly kingdom. "The lust of power, the selfish monopoly of all civil emoluments," are charged repeatedly on the Church of England. The head of the present administration is abused and defamed with a pertinence, that by another dissenting minister, has been extended to Majesty itself. Upon a careful perusal of Mr. W's publication it must be pronounced a comprehensive view of the arguments on both sides, but nothing new offered in support of the one, or in answer to the other,—except declamation and virulence be accepted for refutation. It has not escaped the public observation, that the most conscientious men can sometimes eat their own words. The republican spirit has already produced such dreadful effects among our neighbours, that the tone of republican sentiments begins to be lowered in this country: the leading writers on the present question among the Dissenters begin to feel ashamed of being even suspected of such. They set out with a violence that has materially hurt their cause. How far their recantations are to be trusted is another, and a serious consideration.

190. *The Harmony between Religion and Policy, or Divine and Human Legislation: A Sermon, delivered before the Lord Mayor, Judges, Serjeants, Aldermen, &c. on Sunday, April 25, 1790, being the first Sunday in Easter Term.* By C. E. de Coetlegon.

FROM Ezra vii. 25, 26, the Lord Mayor's Chaplain sets forth, first, the excellency of revealed religion, and then its connexion with, and influence on, human policy. He recommends, as peculiarly proper objects for reformation, the stopping the progress of public prostitution, and the violation of the sabbath-day.

191. *Social Union and Benevolence: A Sermon, preached at Percy Chapel, Rathbone Place, Nov. 4, 1789, before the ancient and honourable Order of Bucks.* By Rice Hughes, M.A. Rector of Aldenham, Herts, and Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Powlett.

THE text, Psalm cxxxiii. 1, does not seem confined to the order of Bucks, or any other order in the whole world, whether Christian or Pagan, but to deserve the fullest extent that the author of the psalm whence it is taken could wish it. There are who would tell us, that

that to confine it to our native country would be giving it no extent at all: how then can it be confined to the order of *Bucks*, an order, probably, little more numerous than the most noble order of the Garter. The preacher, who has "many important avocations," feels himself highly gratified by the favourable opinion of the "most noble grands," "noble bucks, vice grands, and brothers of the antient and honourable order of Bucks," who desired him to print a sermon as applicable to society at large as to their particular one.—Mr. H. gives a great deal of good advice to the fraternity; and we heartily wish they would sanction it through the circle of their acquaintance.

192. *Happiness. Price One Shilling and Six Pence.*

Happiness, a Poem; with the author's best respects to the authors of the review in *The Gentleman's Magazine*. The author is so sensible of the insufficiency of every apology he can make, and "so contented to sink "into obscurity," that we will content ourselves with repeating the motto to the vignette in his title-page:

"Near by the cottage, on a verdant green,
Tending the sportive flock, young Bill is
"seen."

All the damnatory clauses in the Athanasian Creed cannot be so terrific to Dr. Priestley as the monthly effusions of modern poets are to reviewers; from Mr. D'Israeli and his *Pye* (now poet laureat), to Bill and his cottage.

193. *Two Actions for Criminal Conversation, with the Whole of the Evidence, both tried before Lord Kenyon, in the Court of King's Bench, June 26, 1790, between Henry Cecil, Esq. M.P. and presumptive Heir to the Earl of Exeter, Plaintiff, and the Rev. William Sneyd, Defendant, in which the Jury gave 100l. Damages; and between Hooker Bartolot, Esq. Plaintiff, and Samuel Hawker, Esq. Defendant; Damages 700l.*

AS literary reviewers we feel ourselves bound to support the law of the land, however fashion may be against us. But all that reviewers can offer in favour of modesty and reputation will have very little force in these degenerate times.—Mr. and Mrs. C. lived happily together from their marriage, in 1776, to 1789; when Mr. Sneyd, who was curate to the rector of Hanbury, in the patronage of Mr. C. and had received every attention that ill

health could claim from him, eloped with his wife. After all the studied apologies set up for the lady, and the pleas urged to move compassion for her paramour, we must concur with the virtuous jury, who decreed 1000l. damages. The learned counsel who acted for the defendant in the first cause thought it required some apology for taking a different side in the second, where the jury very properly determined that no unhappiness in the matrimonial state is an apology for any artifices to make a woman false to her husband's bed.

194. *The London Medical Journal. Vol. X. For the Year 1789. Part III. 8vo.*

(Continued from p. 733.)

ART. III. *Remarks on Febrile Contagion. By Mr. James Lucas, one of the Surgeons of the General Infirmary at Leeds, and Member of the Corporation of Surgeons in London. (Continued.)*

"I HAVE endeavoured to establish in this town a plan for preventing the spreading of the small-pox, and also other febrile contagion; but although I obtained a promise of several contributions, yet I could not procure the necessary assistance and support for carrying it into execution. When I have been called to a patient in the natural small-pox, I have endeavoured to trace the introduction of the disease, and also to inculcate the preventive measures. In one instance I found that the disorder had been brought by a vagrant, and had been communicated to three families in the same street; by calling upon such families as seemed most exposed, and using every exertion in my power, a total check to the progress of infection, as far as I could learn, was the consequence. Could I have spared time, I wished to have proposed an occasional inoculation, as the complaint was confined to one street. Although equally good effects from pursuing the preventive means, or from occasional general inoculation, might not be experienced in populous towns as in villages, yet the establishment at Chester fully proves that the following year constantly exceeded the preceding in rendering the plan more easily executed.

"The result of two general inoculations in Leeds* has been, that the small-pox has since been less frequent and less fatal; its introduction might more easily be traced, and the poorer class seem to have adopted a more advantageous method of treating the natural distemper.

"The

* "One of these took place in the year 1781. The number of inhabitants in Leeds, in that year, was 17,117; of whom 7475 (males and females) were under twenty years of age. In the space of six months, in

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"The possibility of carrying Dr. Haygarth's rules into execution in villages requires no few exertions, and is evidently attended with such happy consequences, as to afford little doubt but the communication of the preceding narrative will have its due influence. There are bountiful persons in every place, who liberally dispense assistance to the indispensed and needy; and those who are accustomed to such visits would seldom fail to gain early intelligence of the small-pox, and any dictates of theirs would be scrupulously observed from the best of motives, gratitude and affection. The experience and success of villages, in stopping the progress of infectious disorders, would tend to encourage societies being formed in populous towns for the same laudable purpose.

"In the year 1779 I addressed a letter to the gentlemen who had the management of the poor in this town, recommending to them, in as strong terms as I could, a house of reception for such as might be seized with infectious fever, and require assistance from the town. I was led to this step from having visited several patients who laboured under a malignant fever, and from observing that the same contagion continued for many months; that eighty persons died of the disorder in one year; that many who struggled through the disease died of other lingering complaints; that in two courts, or yards, forty persons were affected with the fever; and that some families had received ten shillings a week from the poor assessment; that such a scheme appeared likely to check the malignant tendency of the disease, and at the same time to be more economical than supporting such paupers at their own houses, where no expence could afford comfort, or that preservation which might be expected from a well-regulated temporary hospital, which might at that time have been almost entirely supplied with furniture and attendants from the poor-house. At the same time I recommended that, by way of ascertaining the expence of supporting families afflicted with fever, the letter F should be placed to every sum so disposed of.

"To enumerate the distresses of families afflicted with fever, that have fallen under my own notice, would far exceed the limits necessary to be observed in the present paper; but I cannot avoid observing, that I

that year, 462 persons had the small-pox. Of these recovered 332; died 130. In the next six months were inoculated 385. Of these recovered 381; died 4. The number of those who were still uninfected was found, on a survey, to be 700. Two of the four who died evidently appeared from the early commencement of the eruptive fever, to have received the natural infection previously to their being inoculated. The general inoculation, so far from spreading the disorder, appeared to put an unmediate check to its progress."

have met with instances where additional sufferings have been owing to the patients being inmates, and therefore fearful of applying for relief lest they should be removed; and it appears to me that the poor-laws which relate to such removals particularly require some regulation.

"Although the plan I recommended was, without any trial, rejected, lest some additional expence should be incurred, I am fully persuaded that such a house would be of as real use as an Infirmary, Dispensary, or Asylum; and, if enforced by law, under proper regulations, would considerably reduce assessments for the poor.

"A Dispensary has, in many places, been instituted for the relief of patients whose complaints are inadmissible at hospitals; but, unless a house is annexed to it for the purpose of taking-in patients labouring under febrile infectious disorders, it does not answer well the purpose intended. If servants are seized with a malignant fever, they are often sent home to a crowded habitation, where they not only endure much for want of a more proper asylum, but also propagate the disorder, and produce great distress to all around them. In this case it may be said, that the law requires a master to provide a cure for his hired servant, and therefore such servant is not an object of charity; but, unless some other motive induces a master's attention to his servant, little consolation, under such affliction, is to be expected. It may be said, that few persons would be disposed to prefer such a receptacle to their own home. The same objection has arisen at the institution of all such charities; but it is well known that their good regulations and advantages have, in a short time, conquered all such vulgar caprice.

"Medical men would be the most useful house-visitors, and would amply compensate the difficulty of procuring the attendance of other trustees. In such towns as have an inspector, he would be the proper person to give notice of any prevailing infectious disorder; and when the benefits of a house of reception were once experienced, the application from the distressed family would generally supersede his discovery.

"An exact account of the expences of fever, at home and in this temporary hospital, should be preserved, for public satisfaction.

"By publishing a report of the proceedings and present state of houses of reception, contributions would be obtained, and similar plans promoted in other places. I cannot help observing, that no charitable institution whatever ought to be managed without the trustees being occasionally under a legal obligation to report publicly the intention of the donors, and the several purposes for which the money has been expended, as well as the balance in hand. It is to a neglect of this sort that we may attribute the abuse and decline of many ancient charitable institutions,

institutions, and the commencement of new ones, whose progress depends upon their public reports. When the late Act of Parliament for enquiring into charities was made, it would certainly have been, in many respects, more beneficial if it had rendered a publication of the state of each charity necessary; and it is to be hoped that such an amendment will in future call the attention of our legislature.

"As infectious disorders are, of all others, the most fatal, and all ranks of people are acquainted with the names of prevailing distempers, an especial accuracy in registering burials, of marking those that have died of such complaints, is of far greater consequence than an attention to chronic disorders.

"The construction of a house of reception, as well as the requisite means of prevention and management, may be collected from a variety of authors; amongst which, Dr. Lind on fever and infection; Dr. Haygarth on the prevention of the spreading of the small pox; Mr. Howard's different publications; Sir George Paul's work; and Mr. Day's account of the contagion at Maidstone; are highly worthy of notice.

"As it appears clear that the spreading of the small-pox is capable of being checked; that general inoculations may be very advantageously conducted even at the houses of the patients (although it must be allowed that a house for the purpose would be preferable); as well as that great distress arises from febrile contagion being left uncontrolled; and that it is no more in the power of medical practitioners than others to promote such benevolent schemes, but, on the contrary, that they have often the undesired odium of wishing to try experiments; it is to be hoped that at least their demonstrating the benefits that may be expected will be sufficient to induce those who have leisure and ability to exert themselves in promoting such laudable schemes. The best proof of the efficacy of any plan is the success with which it is attended; but this is a subject in which *mutuum adhibere resstat operari, multumque resistit.*"

(To be concluded in our next.)

195. *A Narrative of the Disinterment of Milton's Coffin, in the Parish Church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, on August 4, 1790, and of the Treatment of the Corpse during that and the following Day.*

CURIOSITY having been awakened to avail itself of the present repairs of Cripplegate church, whose roof and upper windows are going to be made new, to search for Milton's body, whose father was buried here, according to the parish-register, March 15, 1656-7, and his son, according to tradition, under the clerk's desk in the chancel, i. e. where that desk once stood, for it is now op-

posite to the former, Messieurs Strong, F.A.S. vestry-clerk, Cole, churchwarden, Laming and Fountaine, overseers, Tavior, surgeon, from Derbyshire, on a visit to Mr. Laming, Alcoug, hereditary parish-clerk, Mrs. Hoppers, sexton, and two others, opened the grave, August 3, and found a leaden coffin, old, and much corroded, without inscription or plate, 5 feet 10 inches long, and 1 foot 4 inches broad over the shoulders, lying on a wooden one, supposed his father's. The ground was immediately closed, but opened next morning by the churchwardens, &c. in consequence of a *merry-meeting* at Fountaine's house. They cut open the leaden coffin, from the head to the breast, and found the corpse done up in its shroud; on disturbing which, the ribs fell. They knocked out the teeth, cut off the hair, *six inches long*, which had been *combed and tied together*, and after pulling the bones about, left the whole a prey to the gravedigger, who made money by shewing it till Thursday four o'clock, when the ground was closed.—Mr. Philip Neve*, of Furnival's Inn, the writer of this pamphlet, has not a doubt of the authenticity of the body, from the site and hair, notwithstanding over the spot is a monument to a father, mother, and two sons of the family of *Smith*, buried *near that place*, 1653, 1655, 1664, 1674, to a daughter of which, a writer in *The St. James's Chronicle*, Sept. 4—7, inclines to give it; and it must be confessed, the length of the hair, and the state in which it was found, rather favours the opinion. Be this as it may, the dead have been shamefully violated, and most probably a fiction imposed on the publick for truth; which we sincerely wish may have been the case, and that our honoured Bard still rests in peace.

In a second edition Mr. Neve has added some further evidences that it was Milton's body, and not that of a female, from an attentive examination on a second careful disinterment, by leave of the churchwardens, in the presence of Mr. Strong, Aug. 17.

196. *A Treatise on Tropical Diseases; on Military Operations; and on the Climate of the West Indies.* By Benjamin Moseley, M.D. &c. &c. (Continued from p. 632.)

AT a period like this, when such

* Qu. if author of *Curfory remarks on some of the ancient English Poets*, particularly Milton, which, in Egerton's last Catalogue, is ascribed to a Mr. Neve?

great preparations have been making for war, apparently with hostile views towards Spain, it is impossible to pass over, as we had intended, that part of Dr. Moseley's work which is more immediately applied to the discussion of military operations in the West Indies; and which, if properly attended to, would enable this country to have "the glory (if there is any real glory therein) of shaking Spain to her foundation."

"The early part of the West Indian history is filled with melancholy relations of military disasters, arising from ignorance of the periodical changes which the seasons undergo in tropical countries. Yet it is strange that these woeful events, numerous as they have been, have served for very little more than as a theme for public commentary and private lamentation.

"Important as the proper seasoning of troops for service is, in these inhospitable climes, little will that consideration avail to enterprize, where no attention is paid to the peculiar elements which, in these regions, supporting but a feeble foe, will defeat the strongest power, and render the utmost human force opposing, Titanic warfare.

"In commercial voyages, necessity must be submitted to; but in military expeditions, where the choice of time and season is within the will of the directors of the enterprize, it is wonderful that they should ever be so chosen as to defeat the very intentions of the undertaking.

"The ruin of the forces with Vernon, and, with them, the expedition, from the rainy season in 1741, at Carthagena; and the unhappy Hosier's unparalleled story, in 1726, before the Bastimentos at Porto Bello; with several less momentous disasters of the same nature; have not operated like misfortunes, to deter by their example. The former national concern, in which twenty thousand lives were lost, is more remembered from the flagitious enmity and jealousy between the commanders (circumstances notoriously disgraceful to this country in every war), and the latter, from the political treachery which exposed that miserable fleet to destruction, than from the natural cause; which, in both instances, made the crimes of individuals so expensive to the nation, and so calamitous to private families, by the loss of so many of their dearest friends and relations.

"In the beginning of the year 1780 an expedition was begun from Jamaica, against the Spanish territories in America.—This expedition was directed by Gen. Dallin, at that time governor of Jamaica. The plan, wherever it originated, was judiciously designed, and highly approved by Lord George Germain, then secretary of state for the American department.

"The intent was to cut off the communication of the Spaniards between their Northern and Southern American dominions, by El Rio San Juan, or, The River St. John, as it is called by us, and the Lake Nicaragua; from the interior boundary of which, to the South Sea, is only four or five leagues, through a level country. Thus a connexion from the Northern to the Southern Seas was to have been kept up by us, a chain of posts was to have been established, and a communication opened, and protected, with an extensive coast, and all the richest provinces of South America.

"Every person acquainted with the geography of the Spanish territories, and of the defenceless state of this approach to them, and of the insurrections that then had actually taken place in Santa Fé, Popayan, and many parts of Peru, formed the most sanguine expectations. Happy was every man who had hopes of bearing any part in the enterprize. Enthusiasm never was carried to greater height than by those who had promised to themselves the glory of shaking Spain to her foundation. The colours of England were, in their imagination, already even on the walls of Lima.

"And so indeed they might have been, had Gen. Dallin met with no obstacles in arranging the business in Jamaica, and had there been no delay in sending out the force from England, which did not arrive until August, when it ought to have been on the Spanish Main in January."

Having already been copious in our extracts from this part, we must refer our readers, both medical and political, to the work itself, for the continuation of a well-written and very curious account of the disastrous failure of that expedition, which constitutes the most striking example to be found in history of the ill effects of exposing men to the rigour of the wet seasons in hot climates; on which cause alone, Dr. M. clearly demonstrates the failure to have depended:—an enterprize which he asserts to have been "the best concerted" and the most important that had been "conceived during the war, which was "totally defeated, and considerable national expence incurred, only to increase the jealousy of the Spaniards, "and their insolence to our country-men, which has ever been without "example among civilized nations."

(To be continued.)

197. *The Mercy of Providence, particularly obvious in the British Nation: on the Sovereign's most happy Recovery from a very unfortunate Malady; read on the Birth-day of his Britannic Majesty George the 11th, King of Great Britain, France, & Ireland, Defender*

Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick-Luneburg, Elector and Hereditary Treasurer of the Roman Empire, &c. &c. &c. Celebrated by his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia, Charles Whitworth, Esq. By a naturalized Englishman, P. H. Librarian to the British Factory at St. Petersburg. 1789. Celebrated likewise by the British Consul-general, John Cayley, Esq.

THE prolific Muse of our old friend Master Holstein (see vol. LIV. p. 931; LVI. pp. 46, 598) has again brought forth; and let us view her progeny.

"Tandem bona causa triumphat."

"There was a time in Britain's ills,
When Sin and Passions loudly tway'd,
And moral Force, suppress'd by guiles,
In party danger was array'd;
To which, an unexpected stroke,
(From physical, or Nature's cause,) Tremendous shock, all union broke,
And threaten'd Britain's land and laws;
Its Sovereign—the best of Kings a-lee,
Was taken ill, in mind and health:
Godd Heaven!—what a stroke of Fate
Made Britain tremble with its wealth!
Such heavy judgement then appear'd,
Might lead to ruin Albion's race,
Had Heaven not stepp'd between, and rear'd,
Now favour'd them, to seek for grace."

"Hail happy Monarch, great and good;
Thy people's wish—thy wish in life,
Thy fear of God—and virtues stood,
To sustain jarring interest strife.
Then may the Lord increase thy days,
For Britain's welfare, careful design;
(They, thankful, will increase their lays)
To manifest thy glorious reign.
And all the people join'd in the chorus—
"God save our noble King—
"God save great George the King,
"God save the King, &c. &c. &c."

198. *Practical Strictures on the late concluded Peace between France & Spain & Great Britain, signed in the Month of January, 1763. Dedicated to the Directors and Subscribers of an established British Office-house, only for Subscribers. Memorized by an Honorary Member of the Society, a naturalized Englishman, P. H.*

How to defend, or even how to extract, is here a difficult task. Honest Holstein introduces Fame, according to her summit, to foretell the prosperity of Britain; and let the goodness of his intension compensate for the poverty of his verse.

199. *Dreams in Lilliput, or, Visions in Persia: written for the Amusement as well as the Instruction of all young Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to be good, great, wise, and happy.*
WE have met with few works of a similar tendency better executed, and, consequently, more likely, to attain the

end proposed, than the little book before us; the general circulation of which, as friends to the morals of the rising generation, we earnestly recommend. To imbue with principles of virtue the ductile minds of children, is an office that does honour to genius, because it most essentially promotes the future good order and happiness of society. The author of *Dreams in Lilliput*, in teaching his pupils what to avoid, has with much address pointed out to them the proper objects of pursuit; and while he is perfectly intelligible to the young, those of maturer age may derive pleasure, at least, from the manner in which his precepts are inculcated. His adopting verse rather than prose we approve, as it is generally more alluring to the young, and dwells longer on the memory. We may add of this small work, what cannot be said with equal truth of every other of the kind, that, while it mends the heart, there is no danger of its vitiating the taste, or giving a wrong bias to the judgement. It is classically correct, and elegantly simple. Enough, we hope, has been said to render its introduction into schools as universal as we conceive, it would be found useful.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

We receive our good friend A. M. W.'s proposal with much pleasure.

To our woodbridge correspondent T. E. who, by the-by, did NOT pay the postage of his angry letter, we shall make the same answer as to S. J. p. 74;

CONQUISTADOR asks, "What towns in this kingdom have libraries established upon the plan of those at Manchester, Birmingham, and Liverpool, by the annual subscription of persons allocated for that purpose?" Being engaged in proposals for forming a library in the town in which he resides, he wishes to procure the rules and orders of as many as possible, to arrange a completer plan.

J. O. (we are informed) has obtained an order from his noble patron and friend to publish his pamphlet (see p. 688); upon which his dejected spirits seem to revive. He is greatly thankful to that Right Hon. Nobleman, as he will be to all kind encouragers.

HOWARDIAN will find his remark very fully anticipated in p. 795.

The letter to the Bishop of Rochester is of too personal a nature for us to print.

The drawing, &c. sent us by our much-respected correspondent at Canterbury (after a strange accident) is just received, and is engraving for our next; when the portrait supposed to be that of Sir Francis Drake shall also have place; with "the Procession" sent us by Mr. FORBES; the PHYSIOGNOMY from BRITOL; AGRICOLA on Insects, &c.

CARMEN SECULARE,

PRO GALICA GENTIE TYRANNIDI ARTIS-
TOCRATICÆ EREPTÆ: AD FRID. IDUS.
JUL. ANNI POST CHRISTUM NATUM
MILLESIMI SEPTINGENTESIM. NONA-
GESIMI, COMPOSITUM.

*Jucundiorum faciet libertatem servitutis
recordatio.* Cic.

DA, puer, plectrum citius sonorum;
Sapphicum jamjam libet excitare
Carmen—afflatus subito moveri
Sentio pectus.

Galliam, lætus, cano liberatam:
Ileu nimis longum rigidis revinctam
Funibus, longum et nimis haud ferendo
Pondere pressam.

Canto Saturni repetita regna
Lenis et justus, populique patris:
Et Themis terris cano restitutam, et
Aurea sacra.

Ecce prostratum truculentum, acerbum,
Horridum monstrum, stygiis in antris
Tristius quo non,—Procerum potentum
Sæva potestas!

Gentis humanæ fator atque rector,
Hoc tuum donum!—Tibi, O bonorum
Omnium vere dator ac origo,
Gloria Lausque!

Audiant omnes timeantque reges;
Totius terræ timeant tyranni;
Palleat quicumque imitatur illos,
Namine quovis!

Impr. ter felix Ludovice, Xpi!
Tu tenes tandem innocenti coronam;
Tu tenes tandem maculata nullo
Crimine sceptrum!

Te videt divus Ludovicus alter *;
Divus Henricus † videt, atque gaudet
Galliam talem meruisse regem
Tandem aliquando!

Gaudeant cives perisse totam
Diram et audacem dominationem;
Gaudeant ferrugineas catenas
Fulmine fractas.

Gaudeat clerus, jubiletque sese,
Liberam cura et mediocritate
Divitem, sacris mœdo rite posse
Dedere rebus.

Gaudeant ipsi, generosa pubes
Nata præclaris atavis, et ex longæ
Credent tibi merito debere
Nobilitatem.

Gaudeatque pro senior sybactin;
Dabiles palmas, oculosque fidos
Tendat in cœlum, pietate magna
Numen adorabile.

Gaudeat fortis juvenis, libensque
Velle, testetur patrius ad aras,
Se prius quam servitium subire,
Perdere vitam.

Gaudeat ludens gremio parentis
Parvulus lactens, simul ac referre
Polleat balbas pietate tinctas
Lingua loquelas.

Gaudeat mater genuisse prolem
Jam sui juris, vigilemque matris
Sedulum, et fulcrum tremula senectæ;
Ut deset annos.

Gaudeat virgo licitum marito
Libero tandem, decore ac honore,
Par pari fidem dare nuptialem, et
Jungere dextram.

Nec satis, solos jubuisse Gallos:
Canticum, audentes, repellant Iberi;
Consonent Belgæ, Batavi, Sicambri,
Helvetique.

Albion! sed te potiore plausu
Liberos Gallus decet geminari;
Æmulans Gallos, tibi gratularis
Terra Britannia!

Incliti Heroes Runimedis agri*,
Quodis, O, votis stupor atque sensus?
En! magis clarum Runimedis agro
Cernitis agrum!

Mira! nunc Lutetia puriore
Gaudet mœdo, quam Trinobantium urbs †; et
Thamesis quam, liberiori curru
Sequania ferunt.

ODE TO SENSIBILITY.
TO AMELIA.

THE widow's and the orphan's doom,
Emers' in poverty's dark gloom,
Draws down thy cheek the tender tear,
Sweet Sensibility!

Touch'd with a sympathetic grief,
Thy hands extend the kind relief;
Then feels thy heart a joy sincere,
Sweet Sensibility!

To feel such joy, to shed such tears,
I know—'tis a life endears;
For in her eye serenely beams
True Sensibility.

JUVENUS.

ELEGY,

WRITTEN AMONGST THE TOMES.

SINCE last fair Summer cheer'd the cir-
cling year, [supply]
And with sweet influence Nature's war-
How many thousand souls have left this sphere
Sink from the world, and in succession died

* *Uranus*, quo Angliæ Barones *Mæcenas*
quam dicunt *Libertas*; Regi Joanni extor-
terunt.

† Londinium.

* Ludovicus XII. dictus Pater populi.

† Henricus IV. nomine et re magnus.

Thou Being Supreme, who first created all,
Thou great, sole arbiter of life and death,
How short we flourish, and how soon we fall,
Like Autumn leaves dispers'd by Heaven's
breath!

O ye blest Spirits, heirs of Bliss divine,
Who perfect round the throne of God appear,
How hardly would you leave that height
sublime,

To join a crowd of dying mortals here!

Cautious, my soul, as o'er this turf you stray,
Charg'd with the sacred relics of the dead,
Perhaps I now, unconscious, in my way
May crush the ruins of some hero's head.

Who once in arts or arms superior shone,
The very pride and flower of their day;
Alas! none now their perish'd memory own,
Or finds distinction in this bed of clay;

Save where the scatter'd monuments of Pride
Some broken sculptor to the eye display;
While the poor turf-clad peasant here, beside,
Sleeps full as quiet and as well as they.

Here too, amidst the rest, some great ones lay,
Whose empty titles grac'd the lists of Fame:
Time's ruthless hand has swept them clean
away,

And from the very marble torn their name.

Strange thought! that man, unstable as the
moth, [daim,
Should swell with pride, and menace with dif-
When the least glance of God's avenging wrath
Can mix him with the dust from whence he
came.

Beneath this pile a fallen fair-one lies,
Once a bright form as ever met the sight;
Death has for ever clos'd those magic eyes,
Where Beauty triumph'd with profuse delight.

Oft have we met her in our evening-walk,
When the rude bustle of the day was o'er;
Oft shar'd her smile, and heard her pious talk:
Ah, grief to think that converse charms no
more!

These powdering elms, whose atoms cloud
the wind,

The rugged furrows of this shatter'd tower,
Are all clear items to the thoughtful mind,
That warn him of his dissolution-hour.

Ah! strikes yon clamorous bell upon my ear?
Each sound comes dismal as the dying groan;
'Tis a sad token that the moment's near
Which waits some spirit to its final home.

Why droops my soul? why this afflicted
bend?

Why bursts this flood of voluntary tears?
Is it the gloomy prospect of thy end
That makes thee tremble, and alarms thy
fears?

'Tis vain to mourn or dread a certain woe,
Contingent ills enough our steps await;
Full sure it soon will be thy turn to go,
And prove the nature of this wretched state.

Hugh Holburn, Aug. 17. S. S.

VERSES on the sudden Death of Mr. NORRIS,
Bachelor of Music, who died Sept. 3, 1790,
at Himney, the Seat of Lord DUDLEY,
the Week after he had conducted the Musical
Festival at Birmingham.

Inscribed to LORD DUDLEY by the Author,
who unites with the Public in revering his
Lordship for the generous Patronage, Protec-
tion, and humane Assistance, which he ex-
tended to the Subject of the ensuing Lines:

SUDDEN the mortal stroke the warrior
smote,
Eternal silence seals the tuneful throat:
Ah, NORRIS, thine! whom Albion heard to
long

Pour in impressive tones the sacred song,
With all thy Handel's glorious page inspires,
Pathos that melts, and energy that fires.

High o'er the numerous band we saw him
late, [want;
Saw choirs combin'd his graceful mandate
And heard the * too, too applicable lay,
His drooping spirit's mild complaint convey
Of that injurious, that ungrateful sound,
Which the thock'd ear with ruthless force
could wound; [pain,
For that his trembling nerves, oppress'd with
Whelm'd in resistless tears one under strain.

O! when that powerful voice, in peals of
praise, [mazes
Led the loud chorus thro' the harmonic
Breath'd the pathetic song, that on the breast
Religious awe, and contrite grief imprint;
How little we divin'd, who heard ere-while
His full notes echo thro' the vaulted aile,
That DEATH's dark clouds around the min-
stel hung, [sung!

That the sweet swan his own sad Requiem
Lichfield, Sept. 13. A. SEWARD.

LINES written by SHIRLEY PERKINS, Esq.
upon OFFCHURCH BERRIE, in the County
of WARWICK, the Seat of J. W. KNIGHT-
LEY, Esq. formerly the Residence of KING
OFFA.

FREE from the busy world's discordant jar,
From glittering pomp and noisy folly far,
In lonely contemplation here I rove,
Amidst the winding walks and shady grove.
The Mercian palace near majestic stands,
Untouch'd, as yet, by Time's all-mouldering
hands. [world!
Behold the fir-crown'd hill! the late! the
Old Warwick's Gothic tower, and Avon's
flood!

Sweetly enchanted by the thrush's tune,
The hours steal on from early morn to noon;

* Mr. Norris sung in the new church
Birmingham, "Thy rebuke hath broken his
heart," from the Messiah, with great feel-
ing, after he had been treated with cruel
disrespect the preceding evening by a part
of the audience, on a mistaken supposition
arising from his being too much affected in
singing a mournful song from Jeremiah, that
he was unable to finish it.

What

Whilst gentle cooings of the turtle-dove
Awake my soul to tender thoughts of love.
Thrice happy seat! where every scene con-
spires,
With smiles, to calm Ambition's vain desires.

HORACE, BOOK I. ODE XV.

AS o'er the main, from Sparta's shore,
The faithless shepherd Helen bore,
The rapid winds at once subside;
Unwelcome calm! the waves divide,
And Nereus, from the silent bed
Of waters rais'd his hoary head,
The vengeful Fates' decrees to sing—
"Ill-omen'd is the prize you bring,
Which Greece in arms shall soon demand,
Conspir'd to break thy nuptial ban,
And waste old Priam's wide domain,
That kings no more in Troy may reign.
Behold, e'en now, what sweat profuse
The hero and the horse bedews!
What slaughter made the Trojan race
To thee, their perjurd author, trace!
Already eager to engage,
Minerva, with determin'd rage,
Prepares her ægis and her car,
And animates th' impending war,
In vain in Venus shall you trust,
In vain your flowing hair adjust,
And suit to the unwarlike lyre
Strains that the female bands admire.
In vain, within the bridal bower,
The pointed spear, the Cretan power,
The tumult of the battle shun,
And from swift Ajax thither run;
Thy locks, adulterer, slight is vain,
Deft'd in dust shall sweep the plain.
Trembling regard Laertes' son,
And view in him thy race undone:
Nor less the Pylian sage revere;
Thee Teucer, ignorant of fear,
The Sthenelus, with double might,
Pursues, prepar'd to join the fight:
Or, if the chance of war demand,
To guide the car with skilful hand,
Meriones also thou shalt know.
See, in the battle's foremost row,
Tydides, burning with desire
To find out thee, surpass his fire;
Whom thou, as when the trembling hart
Deep in the vale's remoter part
The wolf he spies, forgets to feed,
Shalt coward fly with breathless speed.
Far different scenes thy boast display'd,
In safety to thy mistress made.
Achilles Ilium's fatal day
May to his ships retir'd delay,
The Phrygian matrons' woes suspend,
While destin'd years their course shall bend;
Still must they yield to Grecian power,
And flames devoted Troy devour."

W. a. wishfire, Sept. 18. SAGITTARIUS.

HORACE, B. I. ODE V. TRANSLATED.

WHAT taper stripling now bedews
His locks with liquid sweets, and
woes

Thee, underneath the arched shade,
Pyrrha, on fragrant roses laid,
For whom you bind your flowing hair
With that sweet, simple, graceful air?
Alas, how oft shall he in vain
Of broken vows and Heaven complain!
And when he views the angry deep
Grow black with winds, astonish'd weep,
Who now with thee the golden hour
Enjoys, and smiles at Fortune's power?
Thee ever constant, ever kind,
Fond, easy youth! expects to find,
Nor dreads the treacherous storm behind.
Ah! wretched they, on whom benign
Thy sickle graces newly shine!
For aye, no more I tempt the main;
High on the wall of Neptune's fane,
My 'scapes, my perils, and my woes,
My votive tablet duly shews.
Sav'd, to his Guardian Power I bend,
To him my dripping weeds suspend.

SAGITTARIUS.

HORACE, B. I. ODE XXXIII. TO TIBULLUS.

CEASE, Albius, idly to prolong
Thy woes, and waste thy plaintive song;
Let Glycera, faithless and unkind,
Be banish'd from thy wounded mind,
While younger lovers' suits are heard,
To thine in spite of vows prefer'd.
Lycoris, to whose polish'd brow
Admiring crowds in rapture bow,
In fruitless flames for Cyrus burns;
To scornful Phoebe Cyra turns:
But sooner the affrighted goat
On the Appulian wolf shall doat,
Than Phoebe be taught to bend,
Or with th' adulterer offend.
Thus Venus wills, who (cruel joke!)
Delights beneath her iron yoke
In-match'd, ill-fated pairs to join:—
And such capricious lot was mine.
Me, while a better object wooes,
A Freedman's daughter doom'd to choose;
Me, willing captive in her chains,
Imperious Mayrtle detains,
Fierce as the waves that break their way,
And scorn Calabria's winding bay.

SAGITTARIUS.

**EPIGRAM FROM PLATO, (in p. 718.)
TRANSLATED BY SAGITTARIUS.**

TEMPLUM quod foret æternum petiere,
animaque
Gratias Aristophanes constituit tæa.

**VERSES WRITTEN ON DRYDEN'S POEMS
IN THE YEAR 1777.**

IF Pope in wit, in taste, in judgement
reigns,
Poetic Genius beams in Dryden's strains!
The power of musick who like Dryden sung?
For Love his ready lyre was always strung.
Religious arguments he rang'd in rhyme,
And bade ev'n jarring Controversy chime.

Now

Now hear him politicks discuss in verse ;
And now a sad, or witty tale rehearse :
Paint a wild faction, or a furious sect,
With easy satire where we least expect :
Now sweetly trifle, and now soar aloft,
Profoundly learned, but in numbers soft.
Such Ovid was, and favour'd of the Nine ;
O Dryden ! Ovid's various powers were thine.

Your common errors let the Critick scan ;
You knew, deserv'd, and touch'd the heart
of man. NEUTER.

ODE ON DESPAIR.

STROPHE.

WHAT shrieks burst thro' the dark-
en'd air !

The dismal sounds I hear again !—
Ah ! see, encircled by his baleful train,
The black, grim-visag'd Genius of Despair !

Yonder he stands ! Around him wait,
In all the pomp of sullen state,
Remorse and Guilt, whose troubled breast
Hope's flatt'ring gales ne'er lull to rest ;
While Conscience acts the Torturer's part,
And gnaws with venom'd stings their heart.
And there, while Danger's giant form
Stalks thro' the horrors of the hurtling
storm, (hear ?)

(Whose howl what mortal unappall'd can
Slivers agast the phantom Fear.
There Madness too, whose shatter'd hair,
Wildly streaming mocks the air ;
His bloody eye-balls sparkle fire,
And burst with ineffectual ire.
While still by fits he shakes his hundred chains,
Or grins a ghastly laugh, or roars along the
plains.

ANTISTROPHE.

By the transient gleams of light
I see what yet escap'd my sight !
I see a self-devoted band,
Each holds a poniard in his hand ;
Despondence marks each downcast face,
And sad Reflection's gloomy trace.
With banning voice, that rends the sky,
They call Despair : Despair is nigh.

Far from the realms of cheerful day
The night-born chieftain leads the way.
High on yon cliff's tremendous brow,
That shades the gulph of Death below,
Awile they stand : Hell's ravening brood,
That glut their throats with human blood,
In one harsh scream their joy declare ;
(The sound still vibrates on my ear.)
Prelusive lightnings dart around,
And bellowing thunders shake the ground.
A wild the elemental shock

They deeply strike the sudden blow ;
Then plunge impetuous from the rock,
And sink beneath th' o'erwhelming tide
below. JUNIUS.

* *Hurling storm.*—"The noise of battle
burst in the air." Shakspere.—And Gray,
(*Fatal Sisters*), "Iron fleet of arrowy thower
Marches in the darken'd air."

CÆLIA AND THE BUTTERFLY.

BY MR. ELDERTON.

O ! the pretty, flutt'ring thing !
Whither, whither will it wing ?
Stay thy tremulating flight,
Beauteous Beau ! nor quit my sight.
Hark ! methinks I hear it cry,
"I am vanish'd from your eye !
Why these epithets bestow ?
Why degrade me to a Beau ?
If indeed you think me pretty,
Change your complaisance for pity.
Why, with flatt'ry whilst you woo me,
For your prey do you pursue me ?
Is it for my glittering plume,
Wove in Nature's gayest loom ?
Wonder not I tremble then—
Fearful of the grasp of men :
You would fly and tremble too,
Did such violence pursue !
If delight my beauties give,
For my beauties let me live.
You, when Strephon plies you hard,
Say, contemplating his regard,
How insidious is your tongue,
All with hidden mischief hung ;
Tongue with heart in strict alliance,
Heart with softness at defiance !
Inward, Cælia, turn thine eyes ;
Strip thyself of all disguise ;
Own thy colours just the same ;
Spare the fly, and take the shame.
Cælia, here no longer rove,
Strephon enters now the grove ;
Warm with wine, his reason bends ;
Ruin his approach attends.
Cælia now the flutt'ring thing !
Whither now will Cælia wing ?
Stay thy tremulating flight,
Beauteous maid, or quit the sight !
Take example, Nymph, by me ;
Spring from him, as I from thee !

ON SEEING A POPULAR ADMIRAL'S REMAINS LYING IN STATE.

BY THE SAME.

WHILST Britons bend in anguish o'er
thy bier,
Desponding France forgets her former feat ;
Re-conquer hoping, which thy labours woe,
She, like the night-bird, hail'd thy setting sun ;
From whose warm glow, when'er thy sails
were spread, (sic)
Her frighted navies mourn'd their fate, or

ON THE LATE DEATH OF DR. ADAM SMITH.

DEATH and Hermes of late in Elysium
made boast, (valued most :
That each would bring thither what earth
Smith's Wealth of Nations Hermes stole from
his shelf ;
Death just won his cause—he took off Smith
himself. AGRIOLA.

*The HERVARER SAGA, a Gothic Ode,
From the "Septentrionalium Thesaurus" of
Dr. HICKES.*

HERVOR.

ANGANTYR, wake at Hervor's word—
Thy child and Snafu's; honour'd shade!
Give from the tomb the temper'd sword,
By Elves for Sinfurula made.

Hervardur, Hiovardur, hail!
Come Hrafn, and Angantyr dire!
With helmet, and with coat of mail,
Sword, shield, and spear; all war's attire.

Beneath the roots of shady trees,
I wake you all within the tomb!
Are Andgrim's sons, whom fight could please,
More dust and ashes now become?

Can none of Eyvor's martial heirs
Pay kind attention to my cries?
Can sepulchres admit no prayers?
Hervardur, Hiovardur, rise!

Or ever, in this dreary shade,
With pismires putrifying lie;
Or quick the sword by Goblins made,
And belt magnificent, supply.

ANGANTYR.

O daughter Hervor, vers'd in spells
The dead to summon from the tomb!
Why dost thou wake us with thy yells?
Why madly rush upon thy doom?

No longer reason can be thine;
Thou dost thro' desperate frenzy rave:
None but a maniac could design
To rouse dead mortals from the grave!

Not rites funeral I obtain'd;
Nor fire nor friend me laid to rest:
Two me surviv'd, who *Tisfing* gain'd;
By one of these 'tis now possess'd.

HERVOR.

Alas, Angantyr, cruel fire!
Thou in the tomb may Odin hide,
As thou art now become a liar;
For *Tisfing* 's buried at thy side.

Thy only child, my father, see!
A brave inheritance on her,
Who here importunate hues to thee,
Art thou reluctant to confer?

ANGANTYR.

Mark, Hervor! then, what doom ensues;
This *Tisfing* will thy race destroy;
A son thou'lt have, who 'll *Tisfing* use;
The name of Heidric he 'll enjoy.

HERVOR.

Such enchantments will contrive,
The dead at rest shall never be;
Unless Angantyr, now alive,
Victorious *Tisfing* grant to me.

ANGANTYR.

Young maid, thou art as champion brave,
With calm, cool, steady, engirded with spell;
To rise at night, besedge the Grave,
And turn the Gates of Death and Hell!

HERVOR.

Thou too I deem'd a hero bold,
Ere I discover'd Odin's Hall:
'Tis fatal *Tisfing* to withhold;
I for that sword incessant call.

Bid from the tomb that steel depart;
Without it hence I'll never go:
That master-piece of Goblin's art,
Of coats of mail the furious foe.

ANGANTYR.

Lo, then! beneath my shoulders lies
Hjalmar's death, all wrapt in fire!
No heroine ever fix'd my eyes,
That could to wield this sword aspire.

HERVOR.

To wield that sword I'll take my turn;
Tho' flames around refulgent blaze!
I cannot think that fire will burn,
That round dead corpses lambent plays.

ANGANTYR.

Conceited Hervor, mad thy deed!
Lest thou into the fire should'st slide,
The sword I'll from the tomb concede,
No longer *Tisfing* I will hide.

HERVOR.

My thanks, thou Son of Kings! receive,
Who from the tomb the sword resign:
O Prince, more joy I hence conceive,
Than if all Norway now were mine.

ANGANTYR.

Vain maid, t' exult about the sword!
How transitory is thy joy!
Hervor, believe thy father's word,
Tisfing shall all thy race destroy!

HERVOR.

I to my mariners repair;
To tarry here I've no delight.
O Royal Sire, I little care
What may my sons to jars incite.

ANGANTYR.

Then take and keep the fatal steel;
Hjalmar's bane thou'lt long enjoy:
With venom fraught its edges feel;
How keen sad mortals to destroy!

HERVOR.

The blade, which you have now resign'd,
I'll keep, and wield in martial fight.
O murder'd Sire! I little mind
What may my sons to jars incite.

ANGANTYR.

Daughter, adieu! I'll instant give
What warriors twelve of life bereft:
'Tis all (thou firmly may'st believe)
That Andgrim's sons behind have left.

HERVOR.

Dwell in your tombs all void of fear;
Quick I must leave this hallow'd ground:
I, midst this awful place, appear
Hemm'd by devouring fires around!

Penrhyn, July 27.

W. WILLIAMS.

CORRECTIONS IN OUR PARLIAMENTARY LIST, &c.

COMMUNICATED BY MR. NORTON WHITMORE.

BUCKINGHAM. For Edm. Nugent, read *Col. Geo. Nugent.
 Wycombe. For Jarvis, read Jervis.
 Wendover. After Capt. read Hugh Seymour, as there are Captains of that name, sons of Lord Hertford.
 Cambridgeshire. For Hon. C. Yorke, read C. Yorke, esq.
 Cambridge. For Dickens, r. Dickins.
 Chester. *Dele* Hon.
 Tiverton. For Hon. r. Right Hon.
 Dartmouth. D^o
 Hoaiton. For Temple, r. Templer.
 Barnitaple. For Cleveland, r. Cleveland.
 Weymouth, &c. After Murray, r. Andrew; for P. r. Richard Bempte; after, Johnstone, r. Thomas.
 Aldborough, Ebor. After M. r. T.
 Malton. Read Rt. Hon. Edm.; for esquires, r. esquire.
 Pontefract. For Sotherton, r. Sotheron.
 Milden. For Sturt, r. Strutt; after C. read Callis.
 Harwich. For T. Orde, esq. r. Right Hon. T. Orde
 Gloucestershire. After Geo. r. Cranfield.
 Leominster. Before Sawyer, r. John.
 Huntingdonshire. After Earl, *dele* of.
 Maidstone. For Bloxham, r. Bloxam.
 Liverpool. For Galscaine, r. Galscoyne.
 Newton. For Leigh, r. Legh.
 Stamford. For Carysford, r. Carysfort.
 Lincoln. For Hon. r. Right Hon.
 Norfolk. For W. r. T. W.
 Lynn. For M. r. M. B.
 Yarmouth. For Hon. r. Right Hon.
 Thetford. For Ran. r. Joseph Randyle.
 Norwich. For W. Wyndham, esq. r. Right Hon. W. Windham—N.B. Not Wyndham of the Egremont family.
 Northamptonshire. For *Francis Dickins, r. Francis Dickins.—N.B. Returned also for

Cambridge in the last and present Parliament.
 Northampton. To Hon. *put an* *.
 Brackley. For Hayes, r. Haynes.
 Berwick. Before Lieut. r. Hon.
 Nottinghamshire. After Cha. r. Cavendish.
 Woodstock. For H. r. H. J.
 Rutlandshire. Before Heatcote, r. John.
 Yarmouth. For Clerk, r. Clarke.
 Newtown. For Berrington, r. Barrington; before Sir, r. Right Hon.
 Whitchurch. For W. Selwyn, r. Right Hon. John Thomas Townshend.
 Aldborough, Suff. For Gray, r. Grey.
 Reigate. After Somers, r. Cocks.
 Suffex. For Hon. C. Lenox, r. *Lieut. Col. Charles Lennox.
 Horsham. For Shelly, r. Timothy Shelley.
 Evesham. Before Thompson, r. Thomas.
 Bewdley. For H. W. r. G. F. [Gen. Fulk.]
 New Sarum. For E. r. W. H.
 Devizes. Before H. add Right Hon.
 Marlborough. Before Tho add Hon.
 Crickdale. For Eastcourt, r. Estcourt.
 Wotton Bassett. For S. r. John Thomas.
 Ludgershal. For W. r. W. Afteton.
 Great Bedwin. After Marquis, *dele* of.—
 N.B. Graham is a surname, not a place.
 Orkney, &c. Insert John Balfour, esq.

Double Returns

Dele Carlisle.

Members returned for different Places.

Midhurst. Hon. C. W. Wyndham. } So re-
 Tavistock. Hon. C. Wyndham. } spectively
 described in the Gazette.—*Q.* Are they
 the same?

Dele Hon. E. Bouverie, &c.

Hon. Henry Howard, r. Henry H. esq.

Ald Francis Dickins, esq. Northamptonshire
 and Cambridge.

Ald Hon. Charles Stuart, Irvine and Poole.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE.

July 10. THE discourse was read in the National Assembly that had been pronounced by Dr. Price at the Revolution Society in England, held on the 14th of the same month.

The sentiments of justice and humanity in this discourse, in which Frenchmen are invited to unite with the friends of mankind in England, to overthrow the pernicious designs of tyrants, was highly applauded. It was voted, that the discourse should be printed; and M. Populus demanded that it should be read a second time in a more numerous meeting.

M. Charles de Lameth said, that it was time to establish between England and

France those connections which might henceforth prevent tyrants from subjecting men to bondage, and cementing their chains. "We ought," says he, "to take occasion to address the people of England, through the medium of this Society, in order to be ascertained that this nation, formerly our rival, now our friend, has no intention of attacking our liberty by its present armament."

M. Dupont remarked, that the motion of M. de Lameth was neither worthy of the Assembly, nor noble, nor judicious, nor patriotic; that England is not governed by a Club, but by a Parliament; that the Society of the Revolution of England is not the depository of the National Council; that there are precautions of a much higher impor-

22:3

ance which ought to be taken; that the English fleet, in concert with that of Holland, was at sea, and appeared to prepare hostilities against their country; that it is not by such contemptible arts, but by exertions of power and reason, that France ought to shun the blows which England, perhaps, is aiming against her; that, in fine, the National Assembly cannot correspond with a Club, but with the Parliament only, which is the National Assembly of England.

July 31. The President announced the commitment of M. de Bonne Savardin, he having been apprehended at Chalons, in company with the Abbé de Barmont, Deputy to the National Assembly, who had concealed him in his house at Paris so secretly, that even the Abbé's brothers did not know the place of his retreat. He was discovered by the vigilance of M. Julien, aid-du-camp to M. de la Fayette, who kept so watchful an eye upon his motions, that, as soon as the Abbé and he had set out from Paris, they were followed and arrested in the Abbé's coach.

July 27. The National Assembly were thrown into the utmost consternation by dispatches arrived express from the department of Ardennes. The Commandant informed the Assembly, that the towns of Avesnes, Rocroy, and Charleville, were totally un-garrisoned at the juncture when the Austrian forces demand a passage through those very places.

The same packet contains a letter from M. Bouillé, stating, that the Ambassador from his Hungarian Majesty had demanded permission of free passage for some troops; and that it was the King of France's pleasure that no interruption should be made to their progress.

M. de la Tour du Pin, Minister of the War Department, stated to M. Montmorin, that, this demand being consistent with treaties, the King saw no reason for its refusal.

Whereupon an extraordinary censure was proposed by M. d'Aiguillon, viz. "That the conduct of the War Minister was imprudent; and that he should be personally responsible for such orders as he had issued."

A second extraordinary censure was proposed by the elder Mirabeau, in consequence of a manifesto addressed to certain municipalities, purporting to be from Louis-Joseph de Bourbon (heretofore De Condé). He proposed, "That the said L. J. de Bourbon be called upon, within the space of three weeks, formally and legally to deny such manifesto, upon pain of being declared a traitor to his country, and suffering a confiscation of his estates and possessions."

The Assembly temperately refused to pass either of these resolutions.

M. Voïdel, in support of these censures, communicated secret information which the Commandant of the National Guards had received at Certe, of an alliance formed to at-

tempt a Counter-Revolution, to take place about the latter end of August, of which the Prince of Condé was to be Commander in Chief.

Aug. 2. A letter was read from M. Montmorin, Minister for Foreign Affairs, stating, that the armaments preparing by Great Britain were so formidable, that it was absolutely necessary to arm fourteen ships of the line; that the Court of Madrid had actually made a formal demand upon France, that the stipulations and engagements entered into by her by the treaty called the Family Compact, dated Aug. 15, 1761, should be immediately fulfilled; and that, on that point, Don Fernand Nunez, the Minister for Foreign Affairs at the Court of Madrid, had demanded a positive and categorical answer.

M. Montmorin then proposed, that the Assembly should immediately appoint a Committee for the express purpose of concerting with his Majesty's Ministers on the steps proper to be taken in this very important affair.

A Committee was accordingly appointed; whose Report was as follows:

"Your Committee having taken into their most serious consideration the requisition from the Court of Spain, demanding a categorical answer touching our engagements in consequence of the Family Compact, have the honour to submit to the wisdom of the National Assembly, whether a strict compliance with the said requisition would not be risking too much under the present circumstances of the kingdom, more especially the nature of the question being materially altered since the Preliminary Declarations between England and Spain, subsequent to the date of our deliberations on this point, affording us the pleasing prospect of a speedy and amicable accommodation between the two powers; nevertheless, should your best endeavours towards a happy termination fail, we hold ourselves bound in honour to support our ancient ally, in every such right and claim as you shall deem reasonable and just."

Aug. 26. The order of the day being read, for the discussion of the above Report; the Assembly, after some debate, came to the following resolutions:

1. The National Assembly, having deliberated upon the proposition of the King, contained in the Minister's letter dated the 1st of August, decree, that the King shall be addressed, to make known to his Catholic Majesty, that the French nation, in their application of means to maintain peace, will observe the defensive and commercial engagements which the Government has formerly contracted with Spain.

2. Decree further, that the King shall be addressed, to charge the French Ambassador in Spain to negotiate with his Catholic Majesty's Ministers for the purpose of binding and

and perpetuating, by a national treaty, the engagements betwixt the two nations, and to fix, with precision and clearness, every stipulation likely to promote a general peace, and agreeably to the principles of justice, which shall in future be the politics of the French nation.

3. Further, the National Assembly, taking into consideration the increasing progress of the armaments of the different nations of Europe, and the security of the French colonies and commerce, decree, That the King shall be addressed, to give orders that the French squadron in commission shall be augmented to forty-five ships of the line, with a proportional number of frigates and smaller vessels, of which twelve at least shall be armed in the port of the Mediterranean.

Aug. 16. The Municipality of Nancy sent express a courier with the following alarming intelligence:—The soldiers of the regiment of King's infantry, and the Chateauxvieux Swiss, together with the *Maître de Camp* cavalry, in garrison at that city, have risen against their officers; they carried away forcibly a chest containing 150,000 *livres*; and the inhabitants, in the utmost terror, implore the succours of the Assembly.

By other letters to the National Assembly of a later date, it appeared that the Swiss regiment of Chateauxvieux, and the other regiments before-named, persisted in their revolt: it was therefore resolved to subdue them by force. Accordingly Gen. Bouillé, with 2,00 Regulars, and between 600 and 700 National Guards, were sent to reduce them. Upon his arrival at Nancy, he found the main gate shut, while the regiment of *Maître de Camp* were marching out at another, and the regiment du Roi had retired to its caserns. That of Chateauxvieux, with some misguided National Guards, and an immense number of people, guarded the gate at which M. de Bouillé presented himself.

The General having made dispositions to force the gate, it was opened, and a cannon appeared in the portal charged with grape-shot. In vain the officers, whom the regiment of Chateauxvieux had obliged to appear at its head, endeavoured to bring about a peace:—in vain M. de Silly placed himself at the mouth of the cannon, in which situation he received four musket shots. At length the cannon was fired, which killed many of the National Guards: this discharge was followed by another from the artillery. The National Guards then began to fire; they soon took possession of the gate, all the outlets, and the public squares.

The combat continued three hours, during which all the soldiers of the regiment of Chateauxvieux were either killed or made prisoners, about half of them having fallen.

The regiments of *Maître de Camp* and du Roi dispersed in the environs. The number of National troops who were killed has not been ascertained.

This afflicting recital gave rise to many warm eulogiums on the conduct of M. de Bouillé; and at last the following decree, suggested by M. Mirabeau, was passed:

"The National Assembly decrees, That the Directory of the Department de la Meurthe, and the Municipalities of Nancy and Luneville, shall be thanked for their zeal.

"That the National Guards, who accompanied M. de Bouillé to Nancy, shall be thanked for the patriotism and civic bravery which they displayed in the re-establishment of order at Nancy.

"That M. de Silly shall be thanked for the heroic manner in which he exposed himself.

"That the Nation shall provide for the widows and children of those who have nobly fallen in the execution of the decrees of the National Assembly.

"That the General, and the Regular troops which he commanded, shall be applauded for having nobly done their duty; and that the Commissioners appointed shall go immediately to Nancy, to take the necessary steps to maintain peace in that town, and to obtain exact information of those facts which may insure punishment to the guilty, of whatever rank."

On the 1st of September, *Monsi. de Montmorin*, Secretary of State, addressed the following letter to the National Assembly:

"Mr. President, *Sept. 1, 1790.*

"The King, in commanding me to make known to the National Assembly, that he had sanctioned the decrees of the 16th ult. concerning the confirmation of our defensive and commercial engagements with Spain, directed me at the same time to inform them, that he had charged me to employ the necessary means to fulfil the views of the Assembly relative to the explanations of which the treaty that has bound us to Spain in 1762 is susceptible.

"I have sent to his Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of London the requisite instructions, that, in apprising the English Ministry of our armaments, he might renew at the same time the most positive assurances of our pacific intentions.

"The Marine Minister has already informed the Assembly of the orders he has received from his Majesty in regard to the armaments they have decreed, and he has presented the table of the expence they will require. I should add to you, that, to fulfil gradually the views of the Assembly, his Majesty has determined to begin by equipping sixteen ships, which, added to those already armed, will increase the number to thirty. His Majesty has given orders at the same time, that the necessary measures be taken to enable him to complete the number of forty-five ships voted by the Assembly, with all the dispatch and by any possible turn of affairs may require.

"This

This disposition, subject to events, will make any change in the table of expence entited by M. de la Luzerne. His Majesty will take care only to give orders for issuing of the sums voted by the Assembly for the Marine Department, in proportion as the armaments shall require."

Sept. 2. The President read the following order from the King:

"Gentlemen,
I have ordered M. la Tour du Pin to arm himself of the events which have occurred to the re-establishment of order and peace in the town of Nancy. We owe much to the good conduct of M. de Boiulle, and to the good disposition and courage of the National Guard under his command. I sorely lament that order could not be re-established without the effusion of blood; but I hope it is for the last time, and that the soldiers will return to subordination and discipline, without which the army cannot subsist."

Sept. 4. The President read a letter of renunciation from M. Neckar to the National Assembly, in which he pleads the want of health, and the uneasiness of a wife equally ill, and the motives which have determined him to withdraw wholly to the asylum which he had quitted to devote himself to the service of the state. The National Assembly has demanded an account of the receipt and expenditure of the public treasure, from the 1st of May, 1790, to the 1st of May, 1791. "I have," says, "brought it up to the 1st of July." and he believes it may be already known if there exists in it any article of expence by which he may be liable to blame. If there could, he offers and leaves in guarantee his person in Paris, his house in the country, and his property in the Royal Treasury, which is long amounted to 2,400,000 livres; and requests only to draw out 400,000 livres, which the state of his affairs on leaving Paris renders necessary. The remainder he commits to the custody of the Nation. He concludes his letter in these words:

"The envy and injustice which I have experienced suggested to me the idea of the guarantee which I now offer; but when I compare these with my conduct in the administration of the finances, I cannot help adding it to the singularities which have distinguished my life."

"I have the honour to be, &c."

(Signed) "NECKAR."

While this letter was reading, a profound silence prevailed in the Assembly, and the signature of M. Neckar was received as a matter perfectly indifferent.

It therefore appears that M. Neckar lost no time in quitting Paris; for on the 11th inst. we see a letter of complaint sent by him from an inn at d'Arcy-sur-Aube, where he was arrested by the National Guard, to the National Assembly. This letter had its

effect, and an order was immediately sent for his enlargement.

Sept. 17. M. Nourissart presented a report of the Committee of Finances, relative to a dreadful fire which has consumed a great part of the city of Limoges to ashes. By this unfortunate event 800 families have lost their all, and are consequently reduced to the lowest ebb of distress. The Nation: 1. Guards of the town, and the royal regiment of Navarre, ventured their lives to stop the progress of the flames, but in vain. The Administrators of the department acted with the greatest humanity on the occasion; they immediately ordered the sum of 3000 livres to be distributed among the unfortunate sufferers, which they drew from the Caisse des Domaines.

The National Assembly unanimously passed the following decree on the report of the Committee, which does them honour.

1. That the Minister of Finances immediately shall send to Limoges the sum of 60,000 livres, for the relief of the families who have been sufferers by the fire.

2. That out of this sum shall be taken 3000 livres, to re-place the like sum taken from the Caisse des Domaines.

3. That the Administrators of the department shall immediately transmit a particular account of the losses sustained by the citizens of Limoges to his Majesty's Minister, that the same may be laid before the Committee of Finances, for their report.

4. That the President shall write to the National Guards, and the regiment of Navarre, to express the satisfaction of the Assembly at their courage and patriotism, so eminently displayed on the late occasion.

Sept. 18. A petition was read from the Municipality of Versailles, stating, that the town of Versailles was threatened with an armed banditti of above 2000 men, who hovered in the park of Versailles under pretence of hunting, but in fact subsisted by plunder. The Assembly ordered the matter to be taken into immediate consideration by the Committees on Feudal Rights and Domains.

A letter was read from M. de la Luzerne, which he had received from St. Domingo. It contained a detail of the insurrections which have disquieted that colony. Several of the most respectable characters of the island, and the whole Members of the General Assembly, are arrived in France. The Committees on Colonial and Marine Affairs were directed to report on this subject.

A report was made of a very extraordinary nature. An order had been given by the Executive Power for fitting out at the port of Brest, with all expedition, the ship *Le Ferme*. She was accordingly prepared, and on the point of sailing, when she was, to the surprise of the whole fleet, stopped by the Municipality of Brest, without their assigning the least reason for this extraordinary conduct.

conduct. How they will excuse this piece of Quixotism it is not easy to conceive.

The Assembly passed a decree, importing that it is a fundamental part of the French Constitution, that no Municipal or Administrative Body shall take upon them to oppose the departure of a ship of war; and that the King be addressed to cause this decree to be published at all the sea-ports of the kingdom.

A report was brought up from the Committees of Finances and Domains, relative to the commotions in the park of Versailles, and a decree was passed in substance, That the Municipality of Versailles, the Mayor of Paris, and the Commandant of the National Guards of Paris, should use their utmost endeavours to disperse this band of robbers; and that twelve Members should wait on his Majesty, to entreat him to take measures for the attainment of the same end.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Since the peace of Reichenbach (see p. 714) the affairs of Europe have assumed a new form, and, by a stroke of Russian politics, equally important and unforeseen, the whole Prussian system appears to be deranged.

An authentic letter from her Imperial Majesty to Count Browne, Governor of Riga, first announced the suspension of arms between the Russians and Swedes. This letter was nearly in the following terms:

"To our Governor, &c.

"On the 3d [14th] of August was signed between Us and the King of Sweden, an agreement for establishing an everlasting peace, and fixing our frontiers as they were before the war broke out. General Baron Ingelstroem signed it on our part; and Baron d'Armfeldt, First Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the King of Sweden, signed it on the part of his Majesty.

"The ratification is to take place in ten days from its date. We give our thanks to Almighty God for the cessation of shedding of blood, and restoration of peace in these quarters; and we hasten to inform you thereof, conscious that this news will be agreeable both to you and all our subjects.

"*Zarkowels,*

"Aug. 16, 1790.

"CATHARINE."

The preliminaries of this peace appear to have been concerted by the two Contracting Powers, without the intervention, and even without the knowledge, of any other Power; and, from the same motives, a mutual distrust and resentment to their allies. The Empress Queen could not be pleased with the conduct of the Court of Vienna, in not only deserting her cause, but leaguings with her enemy. Nor could the King of Sweden bear tamely the neglect with which he was treated, when left wholly at the mercy of a victorious enemy, and shut up in the gulph of Vibourg, with a bare possibility only of

escaping. There were some who regretted this neglect, but none who foresaw the consequences, which, if not productive of a naval war, have rendered the power at sea so nearly on a balance, as to encourage Spain to maintain her pretended rights to the sovereignty of the Pacific Seas; so that a war with Spain is now *probable*, which, before this event, had every appearance of being avoided.

On the 16th of August his Swedish Majesty arrived at his country-seat at Haga, in the neighbourhood of Stockholm; and on the 30th made his public entry into that city, accompanied by such of the officers who had particularly distinguished themselves during the late campaign, and who were already arrived from Finland. His Majesty first went to the Cathedral church, and, after having performed his devotions there, repaired to the Town-hall, where he made a most conciliating speech to such of the citizens as were assembled. And on the 31st, peace was proclaimed with the usual solemnity.

We will not presume to anticipate the effects of this memorable measure, which will be various, as the various States on whom it will operate are diversely circumstanced.—One thing is obvious, that, by uniting the three maritime Powers of Denmark, Sweden, and Russia, her Imperial Majesty will awe the Dutch, and leave Great Britain without assistance.

There appears no abatement in the progress of her Imperial Majesty's arms against the Turks. The army under Prince Potemkin is advancing to Ismail; whilst the troops under General Schwarrow are making swift marches to arrive at Brailow.

The King of Prussia received the news of the peace between the Empress of Russia and the Swedes with astonishment at Breslaw. He had just advanced to his Swedish Majesty a considerable sum.

On the 21st of August, a deputation from the Hungarian Diet had an audience of King Leopold at Vienna, to whom they presented an invitation of the States to be present at the deliberations of the Diet, and at the Coronation. The King replied, that he should take the request of the States into consideration. He afterwards returned an answer by Count Palfy, his Hungarian Chancellor, and next day set out for Fiume, to meet the King and Queen of the Two Sicilies. The substance of the answer which he left with Count Palfy was to this effect; "That he was glad to receive them (the Deputies), to hear from their own mouth, the wishes of the States; that the accomplishment of their wishes did not depend upon him, who, from the first moment that the lawful succession devolved upon him, was ready to accept, confirm, and observe strictly, the diploma of Mary Theresa; and to this diploma alone he is determined to fix his hand.

Notwithstanding the general despondency and distress which prevailed throughout the Belgic Provinces on the news of the peace of Reichenbach (see p. 754), the Sovereign Congress has resolved to defend their country against any attempt of the House of Austria to re-conquer it; and skirmishes between the Austrian and Belgic troops are said to be growing more vigorous than ever. The Patriots, undisciplined and unused to war at first, are now become more formidable enemies than before; and the turn which affairs have taken in the North is much in their favour. A short time will probably determine this controversy.

The Belgic Congress has issued two pieces, intitled, "Ordnances of the Three States representing the People of the Duchy of Brabant." The first is a general pardon for the deserters from the troops of the United Belgic States; and the other, a regulation relative to the coining of silver and copper money, and their current value. The principal coin, which is to pass for three florins in exchange, and for three florins ten sous as current money of Brabant, is to go by the appellation of *Le Lion d'Argent*; the impression on one side will be the Belgic Lion holding an escutcheon with the word *Libertas* on it, and the legend *Domini est regnum*; on the other side the arms of the Eleven Provinces, which are those of the Union, with a sun in the midst of them, casting his rays over each province, with the legend, *Et ipse dominabitur gentium*; and on their rim will be the words, *Quid fortius leone?* Pieces of one florin, and some of ten sous, will bear nearly the same impression; some have already been struck with the legend on one side, *Mon. Novi Arg. Prov. Feod. Belg.* and on the other, *In unione solus*. But the Congress has abandoned that legend, as it would have confounded its money with that of the States-General of the United Provinces.

The Swedish Ambassador, in a public audience which he had lately with the Minister of the Porte, delivered the answers of the King his master to the Sultan's letters of declaration. After this ceremony (which, owing to different occurrences, has been retarded) M. Heidenstam received as a present a horse richly caparisoned; and the next day the Porte's Dragoman waited on him from the Grand Signior, with a present of 30,000 gold piastras; M. Bretano also received 10,000. These munificent donations were however preceded by a present of a diamond worth 200,000 piastras, which M. Heidenstam presented to the Grand Signior in the name of his Swedish Majesty.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

When the Earl of Chesterfield left Bengal, it was currently reported that Tippoo had quitted Travancore with a detachment of 18,000 men; and in consequence of the supposition that he intended visiting the Car-

natic, all the garden-houses near Madras had been deserted; that Tippoo had thrown off his turban, and swore never again to wear it until the Travancore country was subdued.

Accounts from the Coast speak highly of the spirit and activity of General Meadows, who intended to take the field in person; that he had issued an order for two companies of sepoy to be added to each battalion, the regiments of cavalry to be augmented to 600 privates each; and that every native officer wishing to obtain a commission should raise a certain number of men.

Major-General Mulgrave was reported to be stationed at Trichinopoly, with a force of near 17,000 men.

The Nizam of the Decan has taken the field as our ally, with a respectable force, aided by the detachment of six battalions commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Cockrell. In addition to this happy circumstance, the Mahrattas had un-quivocally declared in our favour.

Madras, March 18. Dispatches were received here from Travancore on the 15th, informing Government, that, on the 6th, Tippoo Naib, having erected several batteries in the thick wood, or jungle, which runs parallel with the lines of Travancore, opened one, consisting of several 24 pounders, within 300 yards of the walls, at the place (Mellore) where he was repulsed on the 29th of December; but his battery, after a heavy cannonade of several hours, was silenced, by a well-directed fire from the lines, without having effected a breach. He is encamped along the lines in great force. His camp extends no less than seven miles.

Madras, March 30. Advices are received from Travancore, that Tippoo had quitted his encampment before the Rajah's lines, with part of his army, baggage, cannon, &c. and that he had returned to the Dindigul country, for the purpose of collecting all his forces, to oppose any invasion on our part. It is further said, he has given positive orders for all the districts, bordering on the Carnatic, to be immediately laid waste, the grain and cattle to be removed, and his magazines every where to be completed.

It was expected the army would march from Wallajahad in a few days, under the command of Col. Mulgrave.

We understand the most favourable accounts have been received from Poonah of the disposition of the Mahrattas, who are eager to embrace the present opportunity of attacking Tippoo, and recovering their former possessions.

From the above advices, which appear authentic, there is reason to suspect that the foundation of the East-India News in our last was fabricated in Change-alley.

WEST INDIES.

A sloop belonging to the ship *Ulysses*, Capt. Campbell, of Glasgow, by a sudden squall

squall of wind shipped a-sea in Montego-bay, by which she was instantly sunk, and only one sailor besides the captain saved. Capt. Campbell fortunately got hold of an oar, and the sailor of a gang-calk, which he held by the bung-hole. In this perilous situation, the captain touched something with his foot, which proved to be a shark. This new terror, instead of disheartening, animated him; and till five o'clock in the morning, when he was taken up by some negroes who heard his cries, he was found defending himself against the shark. The method he took was sometimes by pressing with his hands and the whole weight of his body with the oar upon the shark, which made him sheer off; at other times getting to the extremity of the oar, and striking him; and by these, and other stratagems that the moment suggested, he wonderfully preserved himself from being destroyed by the voracious animal. The shark was about eleven feet long.

AMERICA.

By letters of good credit from New York, it appears that a treaty has lately been concluded there between the United States and the Cherokee Indians, for their mutual accommodation; the United States granting them 1500 dollars, with implements of husbandry and cattle annually, to prevent them from making war, or molesting any of the citizens of America. "I supped the night before last (says the writer of this account) with Col. McCallivray in the St. Andrew's Society (his father being a Scotchman, he was made a member of the Society), and found him a very sensible, shrewd man. In his appearance and dress there is very little difference from the inhabitants here; but the inferior chiefs are dressed in the usual savage manner. At the time I write to you, the thermometer is up to 92 deg. in the shade."

New York, Aug. 5. Our harvest is in, and very plentiful. Notwithstanding which, wheat is near five shillings sterling a bushel, owing to the great drain of last year.

SCOTLAND.

Glasgow. Some time ago the large bell of the Cathedral of Glasgow was broke, and afterwards sent to London to be re-founded; within these few days it has been returned, bearing the following inscription:

"In the Year of Grace M.CCCC.LXXXIII.

"Marcus Knox, a merchant, zealous for the interests of the Reformed religion, caused me to be fabricated in Holland, for the use of his fellow-citizens of Glasgow, and placed with solemnity in the tower of their cathedral. My function was announced by the impression on my bosom—

ME AUDITO VENIA DOCTRINAM SANCTAM UT DISCAS,

and I was taught to proclaim the hours of unbedded time. CXCIV years had I founded

these awful warnings, when I was broken by the hands of inconsiderate and unskilful men.

"In the year M.DCC.XC I was cast into the furnace, re-founded at London, and returned to my sacred vocation.

"—Reader!—

"THOU ALSO SHALT KNOW A RESURRECTION.

"—May it be unto eternal life!"

The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened at Stirling on the 9th inst. when, after calling over the jury the Deputy Advocate informed the Court, that there were no criminal prosecutions in that district; at which his Lordship expressed his satisfaction, and informed the jury their attendance was no longer necessary.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The annual fair on Harkow Bush Common, in Essex, was held on Thursday, the 16th instant. The day proving remarkably fine, there was not only a numerous show of cattle and horses, but a very brilliant display of all the equipages and families on Epping Forest, and its environs. A considerable number of gentlemen of the county dined together, according to custom, at an ordinary under a spacious marquise, erected on the heath for that purpose. The price of cattle varied but little from those at Barnet; if any thing, however, stock was rather lower. There were several strings of fine fresh young horses of all kinds, which were rapidly bought by the dealers at high prices.

A rencontre of a very extraordinary kind took place on the 16th instant at Margate: Lieutenant Monro, of the 16th regiment of dragoons, quartered at Ramsgate, was on a visit lately to a party of gentlemen who had instituted a mess at Benson's Hotel. In a moment of inebriation some words passed that had reference to Col. McCarthy, who was then in London; which words being reported to the Colonel, produced a rencontre between that gentleman and Capt. Leeson, of which the following account, at the request of Col. McCarthy, is said in the London Chronicle to be given by Massey Stackpole, esq.:

"The parties having met on the appointed ground, approached each other within the distance of about ten yards. Col. McCarthy then fired. The fire was returned by Capt. Leeson, who then advanced in a circular manner, and, at the distance of about four yards, received the second fire of Col. McCarthy, and afterwards approached close up to him, fired at him, missed him, and, in a violent gust of passion, clubbed his pistol at him. Col. McCarthy then jumped back, took another case of pistols, called on Capt. Leeson to keep off, and desired him to charge again if he was not satisfied. This Capt. Leeson declined, and the parties separated without a reconciliation.

"Why

"Why I at all appeared on the ground, or why Col. McCarthy had a second case of pistols, are circumstances which I beg leave to refer to Capt. Malcolm for explanation."

"M. STACPOLE."

On the 20th inst. another duel was fought at Margate between Mr. Stephens, a young gentleman of twenty years of age, only surviving son of Philip Stephens, esq. of the Admiralty; and Mr. Anderson, an attorney. The parties met at Kingsgate, and, after exchanging shots without effect, the seconds interposed. Mr. Stephens insisted on an apology. Mr. Anderson said, he could not apologize for words he had never used. They again took their ground, and, firing together, Mr. Anderson's ball entered the head of Mr. Stephens, and killed him on the spot. Mr. Anderson was apprehended; and, as the offence was committed within the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports, he will, by a law peculiar to that port, be immediately tried, without waiting for the assizes. The coroner's inquest have brought it in "Manlaughter."

Wergrove, Sept. 2. This evening Lord Barrymore's fête commenced. His theatre he has prepared and embellished with infinite taste. It is exactly in the model of the late Opera house, and the whole is finished with captivating beauty. The play chosen by his Lordship with happy humour, as the true means of joining in the joke, was "The Polities of a Day."

The play was in all the essential parts very respectably filled. The performers were all perfect; and, though there were the means of comparison between the gentlemen who performed for their amusement, and the ladies who make acting their profession, the former did not suffer even by the severity of this test.

Lord Barrymore's Gardener was highly comic, and his humour was not overstrained. Mr. Wade manifested very fine talents for genteel comedy in the Count; and Miss Richards was inexpressibly attractive in the Page. Mrs. Rivers, whose elegant figure highly qualified her for the Countess, gave another proof that she ought not to be absent from the London stage.

A prologue was promised by Mr. Blackstone, but it was not spoken. His performance of Basil, however, was highly applauded, and Capt. Wathen's Figaro was arch and masterly.

The entertainment was "Robinson Crusoe; or, Harlequin Friday." Here the skill and humour of Delpini had been exercised to good account; for all the complicated machinery of this pantomime was managed with great address, and the scenes were beautiful. All the characters were double cast; and the children, who by a dextrous manoeuvre were produced from a cask, had been disciplined with all the usual felicity of the Buffo Caricato. The whole concluded with a dance of children in the Temple of Hymen,

in which was introduced the favourite *Pas Russe*, as performed at the Italian opera, by Lord Barrymore and Mr. Delpini, which kept the theatre in a roar.

The overture to the pantomime was entirely new, by Mr. Dibdin; the music under the direction of Mr. Carter.

The company, which was not numerous, as it was imagined that, in respect to the affliction of the Royal Family, the fête would have been postponed, consisted of the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood. There were few from London, owing to that circumstance. Refreshments of all kinds were liberally supplied in an adjoining room; and, on the whole, the genteel people in the vicinity speak in the highest terms of the rational and very elegant entertainment which the Noble Lord's taste and hospitality had provided for them.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Madrid, Aug. 12. Yesterday the man who attempted to assassinate Count Florida Blanca was publicly executed, by having his right-hand cut off, and then hanged. The Count made the strongest solicitations to the King to pardon him, but without effect.

On the 14th of January a fire broke out here, which continued burning till the 19th. This dreadful fire nearly destroyed la Place Mayor, one of the handsomest squares of the capital, and the most filled with tradesmen's shops. A third part of it, with a row of houses of an adjacent street, upwards of 80 in all, have already fallen a prey to the flames; which the public prayers, many soldiers and workmen, with a small engine, and several squirts, have not been able to extinguish.

The fire began at midnight: forthwith the miraculous image of St. Roch was uncovered and brought in procession to the square, but the conflagration, notwithstanding the presence of the saint, and the fervent prayers of the multitude, did not rage with less violence.

The Holy Sacrament succeeded, but with as little success; the Duke of Medina Celi, substituting the sacred image of our Saviour, belonging to the Capuchin's convent in his hotel. These successive pious efforts lasted more than six hours, during which time it was visible that the workmen preferred prayers to exertions.

The fire, it is said, was owing to a private gentleman's devotion, who kept night and day many lighted tapers before the shrine of a wonderful image.

The account already given of the carnage at Nancy was far from being exaggerated by common report. The following is an extract from M. Bouille's Letter to the National Assembly:

"On the 31st, I assembled the troops destined to quell the rebellion of the three regiments at Nancy. I read to them the Decree of the National Assembly; and, from their manner,

manner, I saw I might depend on their disposition and order to execute the decree.

"At ten o'clock, on the road from Pont à Mousson to Nancy, I was met by a deputation from the municipality and the garrison of Nancy. My answer was positive, that the garrison must quit the city. I continued my march, and at two o'clock in the afternoon I arrived within a league and a half of the city.

"Here I was again met by deputies, to whom I repeated the conditions, and added besides, that they must deliver to me four of the most culpable of each regiment, whom I should send to the National Assembly. A delay of one hour was desired. I granted it; at four o'clock I approached the city: I made my troops halt at 30 yards from the walls.

"A deputation from the municipality and from the king's regiment informed me, that the soldiers were departing according to my orders. I ran to my advanced guard to prevent an action. While the soldiers were going out of the other gates, one only was guarded by soldiers from each of the three regiments. I marched to the gate with my vanguard; I summoned the gate to be surrendered; I was answered by the discharge of cannon and musketry. The National Guard returned the fire, hurst open the gate, and it was no longer possible to stop my men, they killed all that encountered them.

"When arrived at the Great Square, I formed my troops in order of battle. They fired on us from the windows. I immediately advanced, through different streets, to the arsenal, and the quarters of the regiments. Here a furious combat commenced, which lasted three hours. I had not more than 2,400 regulars, and 6 or 700 National Guards, and we were attacked by 10,000, for the insurgents were joined by the lower part of the inhabitants.

"At seven o'clock, the Swiss regiment of Chateauxvieux being put out to pieces, and part taken prisoners, the regiment of Mestrede-camp being fled out of the city, the king's regiment sent to me, that they would surrender. I ordered them to march out of the city to their destined quarters, and then I repaired to the Town-house.

"To-day order is entirely re-established, and the citizens are satisfied. We have lost a great many men; I cannot at present exactly specify the number of the dead, but I believe they amount to at least 30."

Warlaw, Sept. 1. This day sentence was pronounced against Prince Poniatky; who is deprived of his order, nobility, and honours, and is ordered to quit the capital in 24 hours, and the kingdom in four weeks.

Hague, Aug. 24. This day Prince William Frederick, hereditary Prince of Orange and Nassau, having completed his 15th year, was received to a seat in the Council of State, upon the proposition made by the

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Province of Holland to the States General: His Serene Highness was, at the same time, promoted to the rank of General in the armies of the Republic, and complimented with the extraordinary appointments annexed to the rank of General.

Petersburgh, Aug. 27. Her Imperial Majesty, accompanied by their Imperial Highnesses the Great Duke and Duchess, and the Great Dukes Alexander and Constantine, arrived in town yesterday morning at ten o'clock, in order to assist at a *Te Deum*, celebrated on account of a peace with Sweden. This ceremony, and the proclamation in different parts of the city, was attended with extraordinary pomp; and in the evening there was an illumination.

A letter from Saxony, dated at Ditterdorf, in the district of Pirna, states as follows:

"There arrived at Ditterdorf three gentlemen well dressed, and mounted on horseback, who delivered a duplicate of a kind of manifesto to the Regency; one of which was to be published to the inhabitants, the other to be sent to the Bailiwick of Launstein. This demand was enforced by a threat to plunder and burn the town, if it was not complied with."

The manifesto is to the following purport:

"To prevent a bloody Revolution, which will shortly burst forth, we are determined to march into the neighbourhood of Dresden, and take our dear Father of his People amongst us, and stop the oppressions under which Saxony labours. We are already from 16,000 to 18,000 men strong, and, if you do not choose to be plundered, we call on you to join us. Our places of rendezvous are Lipsstadt, Launstein, and other places near Dresden. Each person must furnish himself with sufficient provision for the time we may stay there.

"When we are marching with our music, beat of drums and fises, and our colours flying, a detachment will march to Pillnitz, to make our sentiments known to our Elector, as the father of his people; and we will make a triumphant and public entry, with our beloved Sovereign, into the capital of his Electorate, and lay before him the following articles:

"1. All the great men, who are the cause of the misfortunes of Saxony, to be dismissed from their places; and, if found guilty of fraud, to have their estates confiscated, and appropriated for the benefit of the army.

"2. Two National Guards to be formed, the one on foot, the other on horseback; the first to be about the person of the Elector, and its Commander to hold a high office in the Cabinet, to prevent deception and fraud.

"3. The Courts of Justice and Police of Saxony to be placed on more just principles, and true religion to be established, that we may

may avert in future the just punishment of the Almighty, for setting his holy precepts at defiance.

"4. As some of the Nobility have impoverished the country under their power and jurisdiction, that power to be circumscribed.

"5. Deer not to be suffered, as the breed of them is the cause, in a great measure, of the scarcity of corn.

"6. The Clergy to be properly instructed in what manner true religion is to be propagated and supported; and that the name, as well as the honour of God, may be more regarded than hitherto has been done.

"7. The taxes laid on meat and drink to undergo revision.

"8. No more Attornies to be admitted, except such as hold places under Government, as the rest tend only to impoverish the community.

"A general order has been given, that the common people should not be desired to join them, in order to prevent uproar and confusion, as every place must be responsible for its inhabitants that are with us. We wish to act as men of sense, and as Saxons, and not as the French or Brabantines. Our intention is to rescue our oppressed nation from slavery, which if we do not immediately attempt, we must sink, never to rise again.

"We will shew we are Saxons that are brave and loyal, and capable of redressing grievances with moderation."

Warsaw Sept. 1. We have at length had, in the person of Prince Poninski, Grand Treasurer of the Crown, a striking instance of the instability of fortune, or, more properly speaking, of the certain retribution which sooner or later awaits those who build their own greatness at the expence of the reputation of their country. It is unnecessary to recount either the unlimited power he possessed at the famous Diet of Delegation, of which he was Marshal, and of the Division of Poland, or the criminal process instituted against him, after an interval of sixteen years, for having at the above period betrayed (owing to personal views) the dearest interests of the state. The business, it was thought, would by degrees have died away, but was on a sudden resumed again; and on the resumption of it at the session of the Diet of the 10th ult. very strong debates took place. The Grand Treasurer, foreseeing the result of them, resolved to avoid the consequences of it by a second flight; and, though released for the first offence on his parole, he secretly quitted Warsaw on Sunday the 26th of last month, but was met on the road by the same Captain who guarded him the first time he made his escape, and who was near paying so very dear for it. This officer met him fifteen leagues from this place, seized him, and brought him back to Warsaw. This day the delinquent was brought before the

tribunal of the Diet, which was assembled on Saturday and Sunday last, from the morning till late at night. The sentence, which was read to him, declares him "a traitor to his country, of course divested of his nobility, dignities, functions, and employments; condemns him to be stripped of the orders with which he has been decorated; that he shall quit Warsaw within twenty-four hours, and the country within four weeks; after which, any Judge or Jurisdiction, who finds him on the territory of the Republick, may arrest him, and punish him with death." Prince Poninski, who heard this judgement pronounced at the bar of the tribunal, must further submit to the degrading mortification of assisting at its publication before all the people assembled on the square before the Town-hall, where the insignia of the orders with which he has been decorated are to be torn from him, and from whence he is afterwards to be conducted through the principal streets, accompanied by a Cryer, who is to proclaim, "Such is the fate of traitors to their country." However (agreeably to the principles of natural justice recently sanctioned in France) the punishment of the culprit will be personal, and will not affect his consort, children, brothers, or any of his family or posterity.

Another letter of a later date says: The severe sentence pronounced against Prince Poninski was executed on Wednesday the 1st inst. but tempered with that humanity and moderation which ought always to be observed towards the unfortunate, however guilty they may be. He was permitted to stay within doors till the evening, before he made his appearance in public. He waited that dreadful moment of suspense in the Hall of Conference. He was not stripped of the insignia of his orders of knighthood; he pulled them off himself, and gave them to his youngest son, who is to deliver them to the King. This youth, whose filial duty was exemplary, afterwards accompanied his father to a village about a league's distance from the city, where he will remain about four weeks to settle his affairs. When the decree was reading at the Place de l'Hotel de Ville, even the women bawled out Bravo! Bravo! Although he was the grand enemy of the King in his prosperity his Majesty was the only person who shewed the least sensibility to his misfortunes. The public indignation against him was deservedly great, and his sentence is to be engraved upon marble, and placed in the Hall of Nuncios, as a warning to future Ministers, not to sacrifice their country to their ambition and interest.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Friday, SEPTEMBER 3.

The prizes given by the Prince of Wales to the Society of Royal British Bowmen, were

were shot for at Acton Park; when the Ladies' prize, a most elegant gold medallion, was gained by Lady Culliff, at 3c, 6c, and 70 yards; and the Gentlemen's, a beautiful silver bugle-horn, was gained by R. Hefketh, of Rosell, &c. at 64, 96, and 128 yards.

Richard Carr Glynn, esq. banker in Birch-lane, was unanimously elected Alderman of Bishopgate Ward, in the room of the late Alderman Swain.

Friday 17.

This day the trial of the noted George Barrington came on at the Old Bailey, for robbing Henry Hare Townsend, esq. of his gold-watch, chain, and seals, on the 1st of September instant, at Enfield Marsh.

Mr. Townsend was the first witness.—As he walked, he said, much about the Race-ground, he observed a person in a white coat come very near him several times, and once he came between him and his horse, and pushed against his arm; upon which, being a little irritated, he made use of an oath, and asked him what he was about. The prisoner made no reply, but turned about, affecting to look at something, though he appeared to have no object in view. He had, however, no suspicion of him till near half an hour after this had passed, when he received a message from Mr. Blades to be upon his guard, as he understood that Barrington was upon the ground. Upon this, putting his hand in his waistcoat pocket, he instantly exclaimed, "Good God! I have lost my watch!" Suspicion suddenly struck him, that the man who pushed against his arm was the person who had filched away his watch: he accordingly went with Mr. Blades in search of him, and found him at the starting-post. Mr. Blades said, There is Barrington the pick-pocket! on which Mr. Townsend collared him with both hands, saying, "You rascal, you have robbed me!" At this moment a man of suspicious appearance stepped up, and said, "Don't trouble yourselves, Gentlemen; let me take him;" but the person was beat off by the bystanders, and Barrington was conducted to a booth, and committed to the custody of Mr. Townsend's coachman and another man, till a constable could be found.

The next witness was Buxton Kendrick, a young gentleman whom curiosity had led to the booth, who saw the watch drop behind him; and this was corroborated by a young lady in the next booth, who swore that she actually saw it drop from his hand.—This was the material evidence which fixed the theft upon him; there were other witnesses, but none that brought the matter so pointedly home to him.

Before he pleaded in his defence, he requested to be heard; which being granted, he addressed the Court as follows:

"My Lords! At the time of my apprehension I had in my pocket a silk purse,

containing twenty-two guineas and silver. This property was forcibly taken from me, and although I have applied to have it returned, it is still detained; under what pretext, I am totally at a loss to know. Perhaps I share, in common with other miserable men in my situation, this hardship. I had almost said cruelty; because, to deprive prisoners of their property, is tantamount to withholding the means of their defence, and the chance of proving their innocence. I am advised, my Lord, that such proceedings are illegal, and directly contrary to a positive act of Parliament (11th Henry VI!). I therefore leave it to your Lordships, who, I am convinced, will give such directions as are consistent with sacred law and strict justice."

The Judges ordered the money to be returned; which was accordingly done, in open Court.

Being called upon for his defence, he addressed the Jury in a speech of some length, in which he rather appealed to the feelings of the Jury, than endeavoured to exculpate himself from the offence. Life, he said, was the gift of God, and liberty its greatest blessing. A Jury could not exercise the powers committed to them more nobly than by imitating the great Creator, who delights to spare, and not to destroy.

The Chief Baron, before whom he was tried, summed up the evidence with his usual precision; and the Jury in a few minutes pronounced him GUILTY.

Mr. Barrington, after his sentence was passed, made a short valedictory speech, to the following purport:

"My Lord,

"I have much to say in extenuation of the crime for which I stand convicted; but, upon consideration, I will not arrest the attention of the Court too long. Amongst the extraordinary vicissitudes incident to human nature, it is the peculiar and unfortunate lot of some persons to have their best wishes, and most earnest endeavours to deserve the good opinion of society, entirely frustrated; whatever they say or do, every action, and its motive, is misinterpreted, and twisted from the real intention. That this has been my fate, does not stand in need of any confirmation. Every effort to deserve well of mankind, that my heart bore witness to its rectitude, has been constantly thwarted, and rendered abortive. Many of the circumstances of my life have therefore happened in spite of myself.

"The world has given me credit for abilities indeed much more than I deserved; but I have found no kind hand to foster those abilities. I might ask, Where was the generous and powerful hand that was stretched forth to rescue George Barrington from infamy? In an age like this, which in many respects is so justly famed for liberal sentiments, it was my hard lot that no unblemished

mindful gentleman stepped forward, and said, 'You are possessed of abilities which may be useful to society. I feel for your situation, and, as long as you act the part of a good citizen, I will be your protector; you will then have time and opportunity to rescue yourself from the obloquy of your conduct.' Alas, my Lord! George Barrington had never the supreme felicity of having such comfort administered to his wounded spirit.

"As it is, the die is cast, and I bend to my fate without one murmur or complaint."

Mr. Barrington then bowed most respectfully to the Court, the Jury, and the Auditor; and withdrew from the public scene, most likely for ever.

Saturday 18.

Francis Fonton, a clerk in the 3 per cent. office at the Bank, was indicted for a forgery and felony, with intent to defraud William Papps and John Pierce; and the indictment also charged him with intent to defraud the Bank, and the said William Papps and John Pierce.

Mr. Garrow opened the pleadings, and Mr. Fielding entered into the case, which is simply as follows.—On the 8th of May, 1789, Mr. Papps applied to the prisoner, to purchase for him 50*l.* in the 4 per cents, and deposited in his hand 47*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* for the purchase, and the same prisoner gave him a receipt for that sum, signed John Pierce. He then tendered a book, which Mr. Papps understood to be the Acceptance-book, which as a matter of course he signed; whereas, in fact, this was the Transfer-book, and by this signature the prisoner obtained a transfer of 450*l.* to John Pierce, which sum the prisoner actually sold and transferred to the said John Pierce, for the sum of 428*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* which was never paid into the hands, or applied to the use, of William Papps. This double forgery and fraud was proved in the clearest manner; and the jury brought in their verdict,—“Guilty of uttering and receiving.”—*Death.* He was a very sanctimonious man; and told a friend, “He had taken care of his soul, and did not care what they did with his body.”

Tuesday 28.

The remains of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland lay in state this day in the Prince's Chamber, adjoining to the House of Lords; and, about ten o'clock in the evening, were conveyed by torch-light to Westminster Abbey, for interment. The following is the ceremonial observed upon the occasion:

Drums and trumpets sounding a solemn march, with banners attached to them, adorned with naval trophies,

the drums covered with black.

the Serjeant Trumpeter.

Knight Marshal's men.

Gentlemen, servants to his Royal Highness.

Pages of the Presence.

Pages of the Back Stairs.

Pages of Honour.

Physicians.

Chaplains.

Equerries.

Secretaries.

Pursuivants of Arms.

Heralds of Arms.

Comptroller and Treasurer of his Royal

Highness's Household

Norroy King of Arms.

The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household.

A Gentleman Usher.	{	The Coronet upon a Black Velvet Cushion, borne by Clarenceux, King of Arms.	}	A Gentleman Usher.

Supporters, 2 Barons.	{	THE BODY, Covered with a Black Velvet Pall, adorned with eight Escutcheons of his Royal Highness's Arms, under a Canopy of Black Velvet, borne by eight Admirals in their Uniform Coats, Black Waistcoats, with Crapes in their Hats and on their Arms.	}	Supporters, 2 Barons.

A Gentleman Usher.	{	Garter Principal King of Arms, with his Rod of Office.	}	A Gentleman Usher.

Supporter, A Duke.	{	The Chief Mourner, a Duke, in a long black Cloak; his Train borne by a Baronet.	}	Supporter, A Duke.

Ten Earls, Assistants to the Chief Mourner.
A Gentleman Usher.

Grooms of his Royal Highness's Bedchamber.
Yeomen of the Guard.

The Procession was from the Prince's Chamber, through the Old Palace-yard, to the South-East door of Westminster Abbey. At the entrance within the church, the Dean and Prebendaries, attended by the Choir, received the Body, and fell into the Procession just before the Officer of Arms who preceded the Lord Chamberlain, and so proceeded into King Henry VII's Chapel, where the Body was placed on tressels, the head towards the Altar; the Coronet and Cushion being laid upon the Coffin, and the Canopy held over it, while the Service was read by the Dean of Westminster. The Chief Mourner, and his two Supporters, sitting on chairs placed for them at the head of the Corpse; the Lords Assistants and the Supporters of the Pall being nearest the Body.

The part of the service before the interment being read, the Corpse was deposited in the vault.

The Body being interred, the Dean went on with the Office of Burial; which ended, Garter King of Arms proclaimed his Royal Highness's style, which ended the ceremony.

Minute guns were fired as usual.

P. 669, col. 1. Joseph Watkins, esq. the eldest merchant in London, died at *Kingsington*, not at *Newington*.

P. 767, col. 2. The Rev. Mr. Denton was a native of Cumberland, and lately one of the candidates for the curacy of St. James, Clerkenwell. He died August 20, and was buried in St. Bride's church-yard.

Ibid. Mr. John Knox was a bookseller of eminence in the Strand many years, and devoted the fortune he acquired by this business to the improvement of his country, in planning a herring-fishery and the settlement of new towns on the North-east coast of Scotland. He visited and explored that kingdom 16 times in 23 years, beginning 1764; and, in two volumes, gave a systematic view of Scotland in general. A Society was formed at Edinburgh, and the Highland Society in London extended their plan to his views, the progress of which, and Mr. K.'s tour through the Highlands and Hebrides, may be seen in our vol. LVII. p. 704. But Mr. K.'s patriotism did not stop here. He formed a splendid design of representing his native country in its "picturesque scenery," by the hands of such artists as Sandby, Dodd, Catton, and Farrington. His address to the publick on this occasion is preserved in vol. LIX. p. 326.

P. 769, col. 1. Mrs. Cheetham, of Barnwell, near Cambridge, bequeathed 100*l.* each, in the 4 per cents, to the charities for the relief of the widows and orphans of the clergy in Suffolk and Ely, besides legacies to the poor of Mettingham and Thorp Abbots, and also 100*l.* in the same fund to Addenbrooke's hospital, near Cambridge.

Ibid. l. ult. r. "Mr. Connop."

P. 770. The late Mr. Andrew M'Donald was born at Leith, and his original name was Donald, which he altered upon coming to London. His father was a very worthy, honest man, by trade a gardener, well remembered at this day by many of the inhabitants of the port (George Donald by name). From principle a friend to the Stuart family, the father soon introduced his son to Bishop Forbes, of Leith, a gentleman whose abilities and integrity were only equalled by his warm attachment to an unfortunate family. Young Donald discovered early to the Bishop a genius above mediocrity; and the Bishop contributed, both by advice and assistance, to procure him a liberal education. Retaining the prejudices of his father, Mr. Donald first took charge of an unqualified chapel at Glasgow; an appointment which he soon afterwards resigned, and with it all predilection for the old interest. In that city he made his maiden essay in the Novel style, by the publication of "The Independent."

BIRTHS.

LATELY, at Bramham-hall, co. Lincoln, the Lady of Thos. Wybergh, esq. clerk of the peace for the West riding of the county of York, two daughters.

Aug. 27. At the Admiralty, Lady Arden, a daughter.

28. At Brompton-park-house, the Lady of Thos. Hammerley, esq. a son.

Sept. 13. Mrs. Tulloch, of Ellerkown, a dam.

17. In Harley-street, the Lady of Henry Peirse, esq. a daughter.

18. At Kinnaird, the Lady of Sir David Carnegie, bart. a daughter.

23. In Great Cumberland-street, Portman-square, the Lady of T. Smith, esq.

At Ripley, co. York, the Lady of Sir John Ingilby, bart. M.P. for East Retford, co. Nottingham, a daughter.

25. In Lincoln's-inn-fields, the Lady of John Anstruther, esq. a son.

26. In Old Burlington-street, Mrs. Ellis, wife of John-Thomas E. esq. a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. **A**T Meatham, co. Derby, Mr. Walter Wittall, to Mary Jones, whose ages together amount to 160; he being 78, and she 82.

19. At Colnbrook-dale, co. Salop, Robert Fowler, esq. of Melksham, to Miss Rachel Barnard, of Colnbrook-dale.

22. At Bath, Mr. Thomas Fry, to Miss Anne Leake.

23. At Hereford, Lieut. Nicholas Sykes, of the King's own dragoons, to Miss Carr, daughter of Dr. C. of Hereford.

24. At St. Ives, co. Huntingdon, Mr. H. Davenport, of Wandsford, co. Northampton, to Miss Clay, dau. of Mr. C. of St. Ives.

At Bath, Mr. Garland, to Miss Woodman.

Rev. T. Thoresby, of Little Barton-hall, to Miss Haggitt, of Ipswich.

25. At Moreton-Say, Wm. Clive, esq. of Stych, to Miss Elizabeth Clive Rotter, niece to Archdeacon Clive.

At Crediton, co. Devon, Wm. Land, esq. of Silvertown, to Miss Anne Yarde, youngest sister of the late Giles Y. esq. of Irowbridge.

Chidley Cootes, esq. of Queen-square, Bath, to Miss Elizabeth-Anne Carr, daughter of the Rev. Mr. C. of the Crescent.

Mr. Isaac Harrison, to Miss Philadelphia Fry, both of Fenchurch-street.

26. Tho. Moore, esq. of Mile-end road, aged 73, to Miss Hester Hows, aged 38.

Rev. Mr. Jones, of Longney, co. Gloucester, to Miss Catherine Fowell, fourth daughter of the late Rich. Bridgen F. esq. of Bath.

Mr. Fenton Robinson, one of the common-council of Bridge ward, to Miss Ramsay, of Huddersfield, co. York.

Mr. Chetwynd, of the Treasury, to Miss Patty Cooper, late of Great Queen-street.

27. At Westminster, Henry Dampier, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss Law, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. L. archdeacon of Rochester.

Mr. Matthew Mooring, bricklayer, of Fore-street, to Miss Hannah Parter, daughter of Dr. P. of the north.

28. Mr. Wm. Dobie, of Coleman street-buildings

buildings, tea-broker, to Miss Barnard, of Nicolls-square, Aldersgate-street.

At Martyr-Worthy, near Winchester, Sir Charles Asgill, bart. to Miss Jemima-Sophia Ogle, youngest daughter of Vice-admiral Sir Chaloner O. hart.

At Dover-court, Essex, Francis Francillon, esq. of the navy, to Miss Fenning, of Harwich. 29. Capt. John Gowing, to Miss Stacey, of Tooley-street.

Mr. Rich. Holding, seedsmen, of St. Margaret's-hill, to Miss Sarah Collins, of the Borough High-street.

At Egham, Rev. Tho. Barne, rector of St. James South Elmham, Suffolk, to Miss Eliz. Wyatt, of Milton-place, Surrey.

At Grafgrigg, near Kendal, Westmorland, Mr. Henry Barradille, of Bucklebury, to Miss Fletcher, of Kendal.

31. At Maidstone, Mr. Dunstan Skinner, surgeon and apothecary, of Brompton, near Rochester, and assistant-surgeon to the marine corps at Chatham, to Miss Lamprey, of Maidstone.

At Hamble, Hants, B. G. Wright, esq. of Berners-street, to Miss Bradby, daughter of Capt. B. of the royal navy.

In the minister at Beverley, James Bolton, M.A. to Mrs. Smith, widow of Joseph S. esq. late of Beverley.

Rev. E. Prescott, vicar of Long Preston in Craven, to Miss Cooke, of Callico-hall.

Lately, John Houston, esq. of the county of Tyrone, Ireland, to Miss Maria Robinson, of Waterford, dau. of late Arthur R. M.D.

Charles Emilius Baggot, esq. of Kilcoursey, in the King's county, to Miss North, daughter of Ulysses N. esq.

Rev. Mark Drury, second master of Harrow-school, to Miss Catherine Angelo, of Carlisle street.

At Lovington, Mr. Rich. Clarke, an eminent farmer, to Miss Mary Tidcomb.

At Croydon, Surrey, Mr. Hill, linen-draper, to Miss Rowod.

At Rolleston, co. Stafford, Rev. Streynsham Master, eldest son of Rev. Dr. M. of Crofton, co. Lancaster, to Miss Eliz. Mosley, dau. of Sir John Parker M. bart. of Amcoats.

At Penzance, in Cornwall, Charles Short, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Millet.

At Gosforth, Mr. Thomas Munceaster, to Miss Hannah Dickenson, a maiden lady, aged 26. The bride was met at the church-door by several of her neighbours, who felicitated her on her appearance at a place which the infirmities of age had prevented her visiting for a number of years.

Mr. Hartley, an eminent hard wareman, to Miss Orme, both of Manchester.

At Hipswell chapel, near Richmond, co. York, Tho. Simpson, esq. alderman of that borough, to Miss Hutchinson, eldest daughter of Tho. H. esq. of Hipswell lodge.

At Kempford, co. Bedford, Rev. Mr. Palmer, to Miss Elizabeth Payne, daughter of Sir Gillies P. bart.

At Oxford, Mr. Wm. Tamar, aged 32, to Miss Brown, aged 67.

At Chippenham, Wilts, Mr. Wm. Stone, cutler, of Bath, to Miss Randall.

At Catwick, C. pt. Stickney, of Hull, a brother of the Trinity house, to Miss J. Robinson, eld. dau. of Bethell R. esq. of Catwick.

Mr. Thomas Thames Faux, to Mrs. Borman, of Bethnal-green, widow of Allen B. esq. Rev. Harry Davis, of Bloxham, co. Oxford, to Miss Gascoigne, of the same place.

Sept. 1. Stanley Bullock, esq. of King-str. Cheapside, to Miss Brooks, of Southampton-street, Bloomsbury.

Mr. Samuel Carrington, of Nicholas-lane, to Miss Cope, of Laurence Pountney-lane.

Wm. Cunningham, esq. of the City-chambers, to Miss Horsfall, daughter of Col. H. of Blackheath, Kent.

At Bedington, Charles Wall, esq. to Miss Baring, eldest daughter of Francis B. esq.—Also, Richard Stainforth, esq. to Miss Maria Baring, 2d daughter of the said Mr. B.

Mr. Tho. Rees, of Gray's-inn, coal-merchant, to Miss Mary Bant, of Andover.

Mr. Wm. Jones, of King-str. Snow-hill, to Miss Holland, of the Strand.

John Tiltstone, esq. of the customs, to Miss Beck, daughter of the late Charles B. esq. of Mile-end New Town.

2. James Hodgson, esq. of Chancery-lane, to Miss Lucretia Bache, of Preston, co. Lanc.

At Harleston, co. Northampton, Thomas Walker, esq. of Gray's-inn, to Miss Andrew, eldest dau. of Rob. A. esq. of Harleston-park.

4. John Lowther, esq. to Lady Eliz. Fane, sister to the Earl of Westmorland.

Basil Montagu, esq. of Christ's Coll. Cambridge, to Miss Caroline-Matilda Want, of Brampton, co. Huntingdon.

Mr. Richard Bannister, of Brydges-street, Covent-garden, to Miss Crick, of Spital-fields.

5. Hon. George Annesley, son of Lord Valentia, to the Hon. Miss Anne Courtenay, sister to Lord Viscount C.

7. At Gloucester, Wm. Orange, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Vigor, of Bath.

Rev. Wm. Smith, rector of Great Linford, Bucks, to Miss Ray, of Worlingworth, Suff.

8. Mr. Romaine Clarkson, attorney, of Essex-street, Strand, to Miss Sophia Baker, of St. James's-market.

Sir Edw. Hales, bart. of Hales-place, near Canterbury, to Miss Palmer, of Duke-street, St. James's.

9. By special licence, the Hon. John Eliot, second son of Lord E. to Miss Yorke, daughter of the late Right Hon. Cha. Y. and sister to the present Earl of Hardwicke.

At Scarborough, Mr. Tho. Popplewell, of Old Swan-lane, London, merchant, to Miss Higgins, of Ilting n.

At Chiswick, Mr. Edw. Bishop, to Miss J. Atkinson, da. of Mr. A. apothecary, Pall-mall.

At Edinburgh, Mr. John Dickson, writer to the ngrget, to Miss Charlotte Allison, dau. of the late Mr. James A. writer.

Edward Manning, esq. commander of the
 Pitt E. India-man, to Miss Peers, of Carlisle.
 10. John Moore, esq. of Bedfordshire, to
 Miss Howell.
 Wm. Harrison, esq. of the East India-house,
 to Miss Mary Finch, of Cruxched-friars.
 11. At Poole, Captain Laugharne, of the
 royal navy, to Miss Skinner, daughter of the
 late J. S. esq. of that place.
 At Teignmouth, Edmund Trowbridge Hal-
 liday, esq. of Bishops Lydiard, co. Somerset,
 to Miss Hodgekinton, daughter of the late Rev.
 J. H. of Sarfden. co. Oxford.
 Jas. Thompson, esq. in the Turkey trade,
 to Miss Anne Lloyd Jones.
 Mr. Tho. Bayes, of Russel court, Covent-
 garden, to Miss Whalley, of Ridge, Herts.
 12. At Bkewell, Derby, Rev. Tho. Clark,
 vicar of Hull, to Miss Wilberforce, sister of
 W. W. esq. M. P. for the county of York.
 At Exeter, W. Jackson, jun. esq. of Cow-
 ley-place, to Miss Frances Haring, of Exeter.
 13. At Newington, Surrey, Capt. Watter,
 to Mrs. Anne Andrews, widow of T. A. esq.
 At South Ockenden, the Rev. Mr. Postle-
 thwaite, rector of Nevendon, Essex, to Miss
 Susannah Mead, of Billericay.
 14. At Mary-la-Bonne, Rev. Jonathan
 Raleigh, rector of Silvester, co. Devon, to
 Miss Cuning, of Berners-street.
 16. At Beaulieu, C. Pocock, esq. of Saw-
 ley-house, Hants, to Miss Adams, daughter of
 Hen. A. esq. of Bucklerhard.
 John Ellison, esq. of Thorne, co. York, to
 Miss Harriet Parker, youngest daughter of
 John P. esq. of Woodthorpe, near Sheffield.
 17. J. R. Huiton, esq. of Somerset-street,
 Portman-sqn. to Mrs. Sturt, of Newman-str.
 18. Cha. Smith, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to
 Miss Beaver, of Dover-street.
 Mr. Wm. Townsend, of Great Marlow,
 Bucks, to Miss Ors, of Bkewell-court.
 19. At Bath, Mr. W. Hewlett, jun. builder,
 to Miss Martha Webb
 20. At Lymington, Hants, Dr. Stewart, of
 Southampton, to Lady Shelley.
 At Chelsea, Rev. Mr. Norris, to Miss Gil-
 bert, of Beaufort-row, Chelsea.
 Mr. Orton, jun. of Bearbinder-lane, to
 Miss Rowe, da. of Capt. R. of Margate.
 21. Mr. Sam. Farrar, jun. of Deptford, to
 Miss Mary Waring, 2d daughter of the Rev.
 Mr. W. of St. Luke's, Old-street.
 Mr. J. W. Cooper, stationer, eldest son of
 Mr. C. of Charing-cross, to Miss Oliver, only
 daughter of Peter O. esq. of Leicester.
 23. Mr. Geo. Priest, of Butcherhall-lane,
 to Miss Haynes, of Ilminster.
 At South Luffenham, co. Rutland, Edward
 Boodle, esq. of Lower Brook-str. Grosvenor-
 square, to Miss Clementon, daughter of John
 C. esq. of the House of commons.
 Tho. Wilkinson, esq. of Westhorpe-house,
 Bucks, to Mrs. Bulcock, of Ashled, Surrey.
 27. At St. Mary-la-Bonne, Jacob Botan-
 quet, esq. of Bedford-squa. to Mrs. Grady, of
 Harley-str. sister to Sir Geo. Armitage, bart.

DEATHS.

1780. A T Terling, Port Antonio, Ja-
Nov... ma ca, Mr. Samuel Reynolds,
 formerly of Chelmsford.
 1790. Feb. 26. At Bombay, Geo. Green, esq.
 third member of council at that presidency.
 July 25. At Presbourg, in his 85th year,
 Baron de Greven.
 Ltds. at Bombay, Captain Duncomb, of
 the marines; and Mr. Symes, in the civil
 department.
 At the Cape of Good Hope, Mr. William
 Fairclough, of the unfortunate Guardian
 frigate.
 In India, Captain Alex. Duncan, younger
 brother of the celebrated Dr. D. of Edin-
 burgh. Since his arrival in India, in 1781,
 he had been employed many hundred miles
 up the country, in the capacity of engineer.
 A fire happened lately at Fort William, be-
 low Calcutta, which destroyed many of the
 works. Government judged it necessary to
 order him to that presidency, to superintend
 the rebuilding them. Too anxious in the dis-
 charge of his duty, he fell a sacrifice to the
 climate. Naturally of a good constitution,
 and of an open, generous disposition, he
 thought nothing would hurt him, ever ex-
 posing himself to the rays of the sun, so des-
 tructive to most Europeans, and sleeping in
 a low roomed house, situated in a marshy
 part of Calcutta, he caught a fever, which in
 a short time carried him off.—It will be some
 consolation to his friends in England to hear
 that he died universally regretted by all who
 knew him, particularly by the corps of en-
 gineers to whom he had the honour to be-
 long. Dr. Hare, physician at Calcutta, at
 whose house he died, employed his best skill
 and attention to preserve so valuable a life.
 In Jamaica, Mr. James Campbell;—Mr.
 Wm. Blair;—Capt. Redman (of the ship
 Wildman);—Mr. Wm. Antholin Morris;—
 and Mr. Dennis Kelly.
 At St. Croix, Major John Coakley, a re-
 lation of Dr. J. Coakley Lettson, of London.
 Besides sugar estates and negroes, he is said
 to have died worth 200,000 pieces of eight.
 Aug. 8 At his seat at Leventhorp, near
 Wakefield, co. York, in his 81st year, Rich.
 Green, esq. a gentleman much respected and
 esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his
 acquaintance. His maternal grandmother
 (Redshaw) was the sister of Dr. John Rad-
 cliffe, founder of Radcliffe's Library, Oxford.
 9. At Hammermith, after a short illness,
 aged 37, Mr. Isaac Wane, only remaining son
 of Mr. Isaac W. late of Coventry street.
 11. Of a lingering illness, at Aix, where
 he went for the recovery of his health, Ro-
 bert Pope Blachford, esq. of Osborne, in the
 Isle of Wight, where he built an exceeding
 good house, commanding a fine view of the
 road at Spithead and the opposite coast; of
 which a print may be seen in Sir Richard
 Worsley's History of that island, p. 280.
 13. At Sidmouth, co. Devon, Mrs. Town-
 send.

feud, of Honiton, in the same county, relict of Mr. James T. attorney.

19. In Dublin, Mr. Clifford Boldock, of the Bank of Ireland, and formerly of the city of York.

20. At Inverness, in an advanced age, Mrs. M'Intosh.

21. At the London inn, Brixham-quay, Exeter, Mr. Wm. Marshall Norris, of Plymouth, roper. His death was instantaneous, occasioned by hursting a blood-vessel.

23. At Berlin, in his 51st year, Anthony-Joseph-Philip d'Esterne de Montfort, minister plenipotentiary from his Most Christian Majesty to the Court of Prussia.

At Kyrn, in the principality of Kyrnbrough, in her 26th year, and universally regretted, Jane-Frances, of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, reigning princess of Salm Kyrnbrough.

At Croydon, Surrey, aged 16, Miss E. Kimberley, late of Scarfdale-house, Kensington.

24. At Uffington, Berks, Mrs. Senior, relict of Nassau-Thomas S. esq. late of Bath, and formerly of Hoddesdon, Herts.

In his 71st year, Francis Fothergill, esq. of Aiskews, near Bedale, co. York.

At Kirkcaldy, Philip Paton, esq. collector of the customs there.

Mrs. Eliz. Franklin, wife of Mr. Charles F. of New-street, Soho-square.

At Brighelmstone, aged 22, Mrs. Pugh, wife of Mr. Evan P. oil-merch. Bishopsgate str.

At Mr. Hine's, brass-founder, North-street, Exeter, after a short indisposition, Mr. H. Gerred, of Bridgewater.

25. At Kingston upon Thames, Miss Catherine Ogle, youngest daughter of Gen. O.

At his son's house in Westgate, Peterborough, aged 78, Wright Squire, esq.

26. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Russell, widow of Mr. James R. professor of natural philosophy in the University of Edinburgh.

James Corbett, esq. of Kenmuir.

At Derby, aged 77, Benj. Ward, esq. formerly of Whittington, co. Derby.

At Bushy, Mrs. Barrett, wife of Mr. John B. of the Hay-market Theatre.

27. Wm. Wills, esq. of West Ham, Essex.

At Cambridge, Mr. T. Markby, formerly an eminent linen-draper.

28. Suddenly, in Mark-lane, Tho. Hubbert, esq. merchant.

At Dublin, aged 85, Lady Elaney, mother of the Countess of Clermont.

Suddenly, while talking to a pot-man, Mr. Jas. Phipps, clerk of Peterborough-market.

At Armagh, John Burges, esq. brother to Ynyr B. esq. paymaster of sailors' wages at the East India-house.

29. Mrs. Russell, of Great Castle-street, Cavendish-square.

At Hengrave-hall, co. Suffolk, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Gage, wife of Tho. G. esq. She was born April 11, 1750.

At Hugham, Norfolk, Miss Ridley, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Gloucester R.

At Liverpool, Mr. Joseph Rathbone, one

of the people called Quakers, and a proprietor of the Colnbrook-dale Iron-works.

At Woburn, co. Bedford, Mr. Tho. Wells, jun. late of Boston, co. Lincoln.

At Forglan, Lady Jane Banff, widow of Alexander Lord B.

At Kendal, co. Westmorland, Mr. Joseph Mafterton, of the King's Arms inn there.

30. At his house at East Brentford, aged 78, John Bond, esq.

At his house in Moorfields, Samuel Swain, esq. alderman of Bishopsgate ward; in which he succeeded the late Ald. Townsend, 1787.

At Bathwick, Rev. Tho. Biddulph, vicar of Padstow, co. Cornwall.

Mr. Tho. Dennet, of Mill-lane, Tooley-str.

At his seat at Haines-hill, Berks, James-Edward Colleton, esq. who had been upwards of fifty years in the commission of the peace for that county.

At his house at Boulogne-sur-Mer, in his 77th year, Wm. Chalmers, esq. an eminent wine-merchant there.

At Hull, Mr. George Prince, printer of "The Hull Packet."

Of a decline, in the prime of life, Mrs. Hunt, wife of Mr. H. mercer, at Donnington.

31. Mr. Wessels, many years a vender of quack medicines in the Old Bailey. He was buried in the Jews' burying-ground, Mile-end.

Mrs. Hulbert, wife of Mr. George H. plumber, of Bath.

Mrs. Gould, wife of Mr. G. a very eminent schoolmaster at Spalding, co. Lincoln.

Wm. Battle, esq. of Welton, near Hull.

The day preceding, while on his journey from Leeds to York, he was seized with a pain in his bowels, which obliged him to stop at a village on the road, and which increased with such violence, that, notwithstanding every possible assistance that could be procured, he expired the next morning, in the greatest agonies. He was a gentleman truly and deservedly esteemed.

Lately, at Ely, Mr. Cha. Dancer, formerly an eminent surgeon and apothecary at Barnet.

Aged 23, Miss Kemison, youngest daughter of Roger K. esq. banker, of Norwich.

After a severe *rub*, Wm. James, assistant to the bowling-green at Solihull, co. Warwick. The bearers of his corpse, by the last particular request of the deceased, played a game of bowls upon the green, on their return from the funeral.

At Darton, in his 70th year, the Rev. Mr. Fisher, vicar of that place.

At Wolverhampton, while pursuing his business, Mr. Morton, steel toy maker.

Aged 63, Rev. Wm. Downes, rector of Little Stampford, co. Essex.

Aged 80, J. Howard, of Bethnal-green; who, by hawking gingerbread nuts, &c. had accumulated 400l.

Rev. Edward Elliot, rector of Hambledon, co. Surrey.

At Bardney, co. Lincoln, after a long and painful illness, Rev. Mr. Jones.

In Dublin, Rev. Francis Beffonet, minister of the French church in St. Patrick's cathedral.

In Ireland, Henry Rose, esq. an eminent attorney, and in the commission of the peace for the county of Limerick.

Mr. Tho. Bennett, an eminent hop-planter at Farnham, Surrey.

At Bristol Hotwells, Miss Wall, daughter of Rev. Mr. Geo. W. rector of Mongewell, co. Oxford.

At Bray, co. Kildare, in his 50th year, Boyle Spencer, esq. late of the 24th reg. of foot, who served with distinguished honour at the battle of Minden, and all last war in America; and was for the last six years of his life (in consequence of the very great hardships he underwent) totally deprived of the use of his limbs.

Near Wellington, Somerset, in the flower of his age, Rev. Mr. Ellis Williams, curate of Clay-hadden, co. Devon. This diligent, faithful, and laborious minister fell a sacrifice to his duty, by visiting the dwellings of the wretched and the poor. He has left a disconsolate widow and six children. A most liberal subscription has been made for the family at Bath.

Mrs. Munns, wife of Mr. M. liquor-merchant, of Botesdale.

At Uttoxeter, Mrs. Turner, relict of Rev. Mr. T. formerly rector of Tixhall, Stafford.

At Richmond, co. York, aged 105, Mrs. Todd. She enjoyed good health to the last, being capable of walking with most women of 40; and her sight was so strong that she never had occasion for glasses.

Near Havant, Hants, aged 102 years, 6 months, and 8 days, Mr. John Coomer, gentleman farmer. He retained his senses till within a week of his death, so as to take an account of the quantity of wheat grown in each field, the present harvest, as it was bound and carted.

At Exeter, after a short illness, the corpulent butcher, Wm. Sanders.

At Dublin, Miss Louisa Newcome, daughter of the Bishop of Waterford.

In her 23d year, Mrs. Berry, of Alfred's-town, in the Isle of Wight. Her death was occasioned by walking on wet ground, and sitting the rest of the evening in damp shoes.

Mr. Conoll, gunner of the Britannia man of war; a man very well respected.

At Twickenham, Mr. Rafter, brother-in-law of the late Mrs. Clive, the celebrated comic actress.

At Portarlington, in his 46th year, Wm. Rainsford, esq. recorder of Athlone.

At Welwyn, Herts, aged 75, Mr. W. Chippindale.

Suddenly, at Edinburgh, Mr. Lucas Bate-man, the proprietor of the Eidophusicon; a very worthy and intelligent man.

At the batwells, Bristol, Mr. Hilton, of Dyer-hall, Upper Thames-street. He was Deputy of the Ward of Dowgate.

GENT. MAG. September, 1790.

Of a consumption, in the prime of life, at Moathill, Northumberland, where he went for the recovery of his health, Mr. William Story, soap-boiler and candle-maker.

At Banbury, near Newark, aged 90, Mr. Robert Macon; whose body, by his own desire, was borne to the grave by six of his eldest grandsons.

At Lutterworth, co. Leicester, Mrs. Roe, mistress of the Ram inn. Previous to her own death she had buried five husbands.

At Cowes, in the isle of Wight, after a very long indisposition, Mr. Edw. Sneyd, youngest son of Jeremy S. esq. of Hertford-street.

At Gosport, after a long illness, aged 28, Mrs. Eliz. Harper, wife of Mr. Tristram H. an eminent surgeon and apothecary.—With every enlivening virtue that elevates our nature, she possessed the softer talents that adorn the sex. Benevolent, candid, and humane, she performed the duties of a Christian; and her mind was tempered with all its best affections. Her person was lovely and engaging; her manners refined. Her affable and amiable behaviour rendered her universally beloved. As she lived, so she died, resigned to the will of Heaven, leaving her relations and a numerous acquaintance to lament and deplore her loss.

Aged 90, Mrs. Hewit, of Uppingham.

At Blyth, co. Nottingham, Rev. Thomas Waddington Ferrand, M. A. late fellow of Clare-hall, Cambridge, rector of Patrington, co. York, and vicar of Mattersea, Notts.

In Dublin, Anthony Atkinson, esq. of Congart, in King's county.

At Moura, Henry Langford Burleigh, esq. of Templepatrick, formerly a captain in the 123d regiment of foot.

At Finglas, near Dublin, Fra. Conway, esq.

At Cork, Mr. Albert Curry, of Hammond's Marsh, formerly a merchant in that city.

At the Cove of Cork, Mr. Stamford, gunner of the Squirrel.

At Williamstown, co. Clare, Wm. Brady, esq.

Sept. 1. At Cuckfield, Sussex, on his return from Brightelmston, of a decline, in his 40th year, Mr. Isaac Smith Graves, of Bishopsgate Within, upholster, and nephew to Mr. Isaac S. of Palmer's-green.

At Brompton, Mrs. Campbell, wife of Dugald C. esq. of Dunstaffnage.

At his house in the Circus, Bath, aged 57, Gen. Joseph Smith. This gentleman had served in India with an unblemished reputation; his fortune was not enlarged by rapine, nor his heart divested of the finer sensibilities by the contagion of ill example. *O! si sic omnes!*

At Windsor, aged upwards of 80, of an apoplectic fit, which was preceded by a paralytic stroke, Mrs. Wightwick, widow of Rev. John W. M. A. many years curate of Barnes, Surrey, mother of John W. esq. of Sandgate, near Chertsey, and sister to the late Sir Wm. Baker, knight.

2. At Dublin, of the wounds he received near

near three months ago in a duel, George Robinson, esq.

After a lingering illness, Rev. Tho. Bruce, rector of St. Nicholas, near Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan.

Mr. Lloyd, treasurer of the Bath theatre. As he was walking the streets of Bristol, in apparent good health and spirits, he was suddenly taken ill, and expired within an hour.

Aged 74, Rev. John Rogers, upwards of 45 years pastor of a congregation of Protestant dissenters in Southwark. Till the short illness that ended in his dissolution, he had never been confined to his bed, nor prevented from discharging the duties of his office one day, by sickness.

3. At Acton, aged 72, Mrs. Mary Roome, a widow lady, who had been confined to her bed for the last 32 years.

At Stoney-Stratford, the Countess of Clarendon. Her Ladyship was going to Dunham-Massey, in Cheshire, accompanied by the Earl of Clarendon and Lady Charlotte Villiers, on a visit to the Earl of Stamford. She was suddenly taken ill on the morning of the 1st inst. and carried to a gentleman's house in Stoney-Stratford. Lord Villiers was immediately sent for, but did not arrive until after her Ladyship's decease.—Her remains were interred in the family vault at Grove, near Watford, Herts, on the 11th.

Of a fever, in his 13d year, Mr. Robert Welchman, of Warwickshire. His amiable disposition and integrity of heart endeared him to all his acquaintance; and, as he was sincere in his friendships, and steady in his attachments, his loss is a severe affliction to his friends. He had, with uncommon assiduity, employed the greatest part of his life in endeavouring to accomplish himself as a surgeon, and the proficiency he had made promised fairly that he would have been a most useful member of society and an honour to the profession.

At Beverley, Mr. Robert Burton, formerly an eminent surgeon, but had retired.

At Sleaford, co. Lincoln, of a consumption, Mr. Smith, of Newark, flax-dresser.

After a long illness, aged 39, the wife of Mr. Kleffendorf, pastry-cook, Piccadilly.

4. At Ewell, Surrey, Lady Glyn, wife of Sir Geo. G. bart.

Aged 56, Mr. Jacob Edwards, bookseller, of Norwich.

At Addington, co. Northampton, Mrs. Sanderford, wife of the Rev. Wm. S. rector of that place.

Rev. Mr. Fromantel, rector of Wickmore and Woolterton, co. Norfolk, and perpetual curate of St. Michael at Thorn, in Norwich. He was the son of Daniel F. esq. alderman of St. Giles's ward, who was mayor of Norwich in 1725.

At his seat at Gosford castle, co. Armagh, Archibald Lord Viscount Gosford, Baron Gosford of Market-hill, baronet of Nova Scotia, and one of his Majesty's most honour-

able privy council. His Lordship was born in the year 1718, and chosen M. P. for the university of Dublin in 1741. He succeeded his father, the late Sir Arthur Acheson, in title and estate in 1748. In 1761 he was chosen to represent the county of Armagh; and in 1770, during the administration of Lord Townshend, he was made a privy counsellor. On July 20, 1776, he was advanced to the peerage, by the title of Baron Gosford, of Market-hill; and in the year 1785 was created Viscount Gosford.—In 1740 he married Mary, youngest daughter of John Richardson, esq. of Richill, co. Armagh; and by her Ladyship, who is still living, he has left the following surviving issue: one son, the Hon. Arthur Acheson, member in the present parliament for the borough of Old Leighlin, and now Lord Viscount Gosford; and six daughters: Anna-Maria, married to the Rev. Henry Maxwell; Nicola, to Michael Obins, esq. of Portadown; Julia-Henrietta, to Alex. Mac Aulay, esq. of Glenville; Lucinda, to Jeremiah French, esq.; Mary, to Hugh Montgomery, esq. of Castle Hume; and Sophia, unmarried.

5. At his house in Holywell, Oxford, aged 72, S. Chapman, M.D.

At his house in New-inn-buildings, Mr. T. Lloyd, attorney at law.

At Grantham, Mr. Rich. Briggs, grocer, one of the justices of that borough.

At York, Mrs. Wyvill, wife of Hale W. esq.

Aged 75, James Kirkby, esq. of Newman-street, formerly an eminent druggist, but had retired from business many years.

At Imley-hall, near Stourbridge, in Worcesterhire, the seat of Lord Dudley and Ward, Charles Norris, Mus. Bac. organist of St. John's College and of Christchurch, in the University of Oxford, well known in the musical world as a capital singer. The ill state of Mr. N's health, for some time before his dissolution, considerably injured him in his musical engagements. At the last Abbey commemoration, such was his debility that he could not hold the book from which he sang; his whole frame was agitated by a nervous tremor, and that voice which, in the plenitude of health, was wont to inspire rapture, excited pity. Of this failure he was too sensible; and, anxious to support that professional fame which constitutes so large a portion of the happiness of those who excel in any of the liberal arts, he engaged himself at the late Birmingham music-meeting, where, on the first day, he was unsuccessful, and omitted an air; but on the last night his exertions dazzled, astonished, enraptured! he excelled himself even in his happiest days, and the theatre rang with just applause. The effort, however, was fatal; for, like Strada's nightingale, he sang himself to death. In ten short days after this too violent, though successful struggle for fame, "deaf was the prais'd ear, and mute the tuneful tongue!" Let it not be deemed in-
vidious

vidious if we say, that twenty, nay ten, years ago he unquestionably held the first place in the oratorio department, and that he has left no equal. His voice was a fine full tenor; and in pathetic passages he sang with so much manly dignity, and unaffected tenderness, that it was impossible to hear him without being deeply interested. His taste was exquisitely delicate, and his judgement profound and correct.—Mr. N. had the misfortune to entertain a passion for a lady distinguished by her personal attractions and great musical abilities, since married to a gentleman of first-rate talents; and the ill success of his suit drove him to convivial consolations, which he indulged to a degree that impaired his health, and injured his fortune. Numbers resorted from the country for the benefit of his instructions; but ease was so much dearer to Mr. N. than riches, that few returned the better for the journey. To the credit of his moral character it should, however, be mentioned, that he would never keep money which he had not justly earned; and that, as master of the choristers, he never failed to improve ability, where he discovered it, by imparting as much as he was able of his own admirable taste and knowledge.—To another correspondent we are indebted for the subsequent particulars respecting Mr. N. “This celebrated singer was originally a chorister in Salisbury cathedral, in which situation he attracted the notice of the learned author of “Hermes,” whose profound knowledge of musick considerably aided the genius of his *disciple*. How high an opinion Mr. Harris entertained of his vocal powers may be inferred from that gentleman’s having written a little musical after-piece, in the style of a pastoral opera, for the purpose of introducing the young man to the publick, on the stage, for which he thought him eminently qualified. The story of the piece was nothing, and the songs were written with no other view than to suit all the favourite Italian airs of the time; and, considered in that light, the composition had uncommon merit; but Norris’s voice being then a *supremo* one, the galleries gave him all the credit of an Italian education; and, though he was supported by the better part of the audience, he was so continually and vociferously insulted, on the score of his voice (which did not till some time afterwards acquire its manly tone), that he quitted the stage, and confined himself to private concerts, oratorios, and provincial music-meetings. Mr. Harris, failing in his wish to fix him on the stage, advised him to settle at Oxford, where he received all the encouragement which so distinguished a friend, and his own merit, gave him reason to expect. He soon after took his degree of Bachelor of Music in that University; was elected organist of St. John’s College; had a great many pupils among the students; and was a favourite singer at the weekly concerts in the Music-room. In the London orato-

rios he was for many years a principal singer. He was long greatly and deservedly esteemed by the admirers of Handelian musick, and is said to have been honoured with the particular approbation of their Majesties. His opening of the “Messiah” was always given with considerable power, judgement, and feeling; and if he did not always afford the first pleasure in the vast variety of vocal performances to which he was called, he never failed to please. He was an excellent musician, and master of several instruments; but while academic indolence prevented his making any exertions on them, academic ale, by degrees, injured his voice, and he at last excited pity instead of applause. At the Abbey musick of last year, he was injudiciously brought forward, to produce that sentiment in the bosom of those who had been delighted by him in his better days—He was attacked by premature infirmity, for he was not 50 when he died. Of his compositions, the writer of this article has seen six full concertos, and some glees of uncommon merit; that on the death of William Duke of Cumberland will be admired while genuine musical expression is felt, and harmony understood. It is to be lamented that the love of ease, so often fatal to posthumous fame, and so predominant in superior minds, prevented his favouring the world with some pieces on a larger scale, and of transcendent worth; for he was equal to the task. The “L’Allegro” and “Il Penseroso” of Milton would have established his fame as a poet; but from these alone the admiring world would not have classed him with the two great Epic poets of Greece and Rome. The name of Norris will, however, hold a respectable rank in the annals of English musick; while his mild virtues and inoffensive disposition must be remembered with affectionate sensibility by all who knew him.”

6. In Oat-lane, Noble-street, Mr. Abdy, silversmith.

Aged 83, Mr. John Porch, of Wells, co. Somerset.

At his seat at Scottow, Norfolk, aged 68, Sir Tho. Durrant, bart so created in 1783.

7. Mrs. Foxall, wife of Capt. Tho. F. of the General Goodard East India man.

John Johnston, esq. of Moulsey, Surre. late commander of the Barrington E. India man.

Mrs. Amler, relict of John A. esq. of Ford, near Threwbury.

At Sherfield, after a short indisposition, aged about 87, John Holmes, a sailor, who went round the world both with Anson and Byron, being pressed into those hazardous services. He says, he was the man whom Anson’s voyage reports to have had so narrow an escape at Patia, owing to his being drunk, for which he received a severe correction, and could never after gain a naval promotion, though he was then upon a level with Mr. Keppel (afterwards the Admiral). He confirmed the report of the gigantic size

of the Patagonians; and though he had never seen any of them measured, he was satisfied that the common height was seven feet, and some as high as eight, which was about the size of the queen. In a run from Gibraltar to Malaga, being taken prisoner by the Algerines, he was in slavery eighteen months, which he redeemed by the liberality of one of the Cavendishes. After spending 20 years in the naval service, he was admitted into Greenwich Hospital; but his stay was not long in that retreat; for some irregularity he got the *yellow coat*, an indignity he could not brook, so ran off. He then returned to Sheffield, resumed the occupation of a cutler, and married. Here he supported himself by industry till about six years ago, when, by a severe asthma, he became incapable of work, and since that time has been supported by the benevolence of his neighbours, and the pay from the parish.

In his 22d year, Mr. John Palmer, eldest son of Mr. Thomas P. grocer, in Fenchurch-street. The disorder which terminated in his death was a fever, by which he was confined twelve days. This excellent young man was the admiration of all his acquaintance. To a sweetness of disposition that has been seldom equalled, and the most engaging manners, he joined a superior and cultivated understanding. In promiscuous company he was rather reserved; but this endeared him the more to the select circle whom he honoured with his friendship, for it was only in a select circle that he felt himself free from restraint, and was inclined to display his colloquial accomplishments. Towards the close of his disorder, he felt a presentiment he should never recover, foretold the hour of his death, and died by a quiet and silent expiration exactly at the time he had predicted. Such was the firmness and sweetness of his disposition, such his habits of life, that his death, though sudden, and unexpected by his friends, was to himself not premature.

8. In Chapel-street, after a short illness, Mrs. Septi, wife of the Rev. Mr. S. morning-preacher at the Lock Chapel.

Mr. Tibb, carpenter, of St. John's-street, West Smithfield.

At Bromley, Middlesex, Wm. Delling, esq. many years a Bohadock merchant.

At Wadham College, Oxford, of which he had been a member upwards of 30 years, Rev. Thomas Price, M.A.

At her seat near Bristol, Mrs. Mary Whitclurh, relict of Joseph Whitclurh, of Trapsden.

On his return from Portugal, by a fall from his horse, which dislocated his neck, and broke his leg in two places, Mr. Lewis, paper-maker, of Long Dean, near Castle Combe, Wilts. His horse was found the next morning, grazing by his foot.

At Kilmacough, Mr. Patrick Robinson, jeweller, of Edinburgh.

At Achorn, in his 71st year, William rdon, esq. of Bogleston.

9. Mr. Davis, of Addington.

Mr. Nichols, of Winterburn, near Bristol. Having passed the evening with great conviviality at the White Hart Inn in that city, on mounting an excellent horse, he declared that he would be at home in a few minutes, and set off in full gallop; but he had not proceeded more than fifty yards, when his horse struck with such violence against a piece of timber that was lying in a cart in the street, that its head was entirely dashed to pieces, and Mr. N. was thrown with such force against the same, that he expired in a few minutes.

At Ware, aged 29, Mrs. North, wife of Mr. N. of the New Road, Mary-la-Bonne.

10. At Reading, in his 82d year, Dr. Keate, of Wells, co. Somerset.

Rev. Wm. Gasfley Ayrest, rector of Eastbridge, in Kent.

At Minard, in Argyleshire, Archibald Campbell, esq. of Knockbui.

In Fore-street, aged 55, Mrs. Eliz. Taylor. Suddenly, Mr. Ormond, sen. of Aldgate, the oldest inhabitant of that parish.

11. Mr. Grey, one of the performers in the bands at Covent-garden and Hay-market theatres. Without discovering the least symptoms of previous indisposition, he suddenly dropped down dead in his own house.

In her 84th year, Mrs. Birch, of Hatton-freet, relict of Mr. Tho. B. formerly a respectable merchant of London.

At Bath, Wm. Miles, esq. eldest son of Alderman M. of Bristol.

12. In his 70th year, Mr. Geo. Mortimer, of Wyck-street, St. Clement's-lane.

At Winchester, aged 70, Geo. Durnford, esq.

At Bath, Tho. Hele Phillips, esq. of Westbury Leigh, Wilts.

At the same place, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Opie S. brewer, of that city.

Mrs. Eliz. Dick, eldest daughter of Sir Wm. D. bart. of Prestonfield.

In the abbey of Holyrood-house, Miss Anne Dastviller, daughter of the late Andrew D. esq. of Broxbourne, Herts.

In Wellbeck-street, in an advanced age, Mrs. Ing, relict of Theodore William I. esq. of Thorpe, co. Stafford, and daughter of Sir John Wrottesley, bart.

13. At Lowlayton, Essex, Mr. Sam. Lockyer, apothecary.

At Mr. John Carter's, at Greenwich, Mrs. Eliz. Burton.

In Queen Anne-street West, after an illness of above twelve months, the Lady of Sir John Orde, bart. brother to Mr. O. formerly secretary of State in Ireland.

At Hull, Capt. Pierpoint, late commander of the Juno, in the London trade.

14. At Jenningsbury, co. Hertford, aged 64, Rob. Chester, esq. of Curzon-street.

At his lodgings in Thatched-house-court, St. James's, David Rois, esq. late patentee of the Theatre-royal at Edinburgh, and well known over the three kingdoms for his merit

rit as an actor. He had for some time had many complaints, but went to bed on the preceding night no worse than usual. Early in the morning he was taken very ill, and after some hours, notwithstanding medical assistance was administered, he expired. Mr. Boswell, who had long been one of his particular friends, was sent for when he appeared to be in great danger, but the messenger went too late; for before that gentleman could come, Mr. Ross had breathed his last. He was born in the year 1728. Though cruelly disinherited by his father for going upon the stage, he had the credit and happiness of retaining the steady regard of a most respectable number of school-fellows, as well as of other friends whom he acquired in later life; amongst the former may be mentioned Lord Stormont, Lord Onslow, Lord Somers, the Hon. Daines Barrington, the Hon. Admiral Barrington, and Geo. Dunbar, esq.; amongst the latter, the Hon. Mr. Fitzwilliam, Mr. Boswell, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Bensley, the India director, and Mr. Bensley, of Drury-lane Theatre. He was a most social and convivial man, in the fullest and best sense of the word. He came upon Covent-garden stage about the year 1753; and having the advantages of a good person and good education (having been bred at Westminster-school), he gave an earnest of those talents which afterwards raised him to at least the second rank in tragedy and genteel comedy. He uninterruptedly enjoyed this situation until about twelve years ago, when being left out of the managerial engagement, he never afterwards recovered it. For some time after this period he was confined to severe distress. Improvident, like the generality of his brethren, he had made no provision for the future; and, in this situation, an ill-paid annuity from a mortgage on the Edinburgh Theatre served rather to tantalize than to relieve. His wants, however, unavoidably disclosing themselves, he was one day surprized by an inclosure of a 60*l.* note; the envelope containing only a mention that it came from an old school-fellow, and a direction to a banker, where he was to receive the same sum annually. This, which he afterwards found his most certain provision, was continued for many years, and the donor was still unknown. The mystery was at length discovered, through an inadvertence of the banker's clerk, and Ross, with infinite gratitude, found his benefactor in the person of Admiral Barrington. The accident of breaking his leg, about two years since, decided his theatrical fate, and he lived principally upon the bounty of his great naval friend. As an actor, Ross had claims to great praise in tragic characters of the mixed passions, as well as lovers in genteel comedy; not from indolence, or the love of pleasure, he was not always equal to himself.

"Ross—(a misfortune which we often meet)

"Was *seen* after at dear Statira's feet."

This was one of Churchill's just criticisms; but when awake he often gave the happiest effect to the writings of the poet. As a companion, he may be considered as the last élève of Quin, from whom he seemed to glean his relish for the table, together with his happy manner of relating anecdotes. The theory and practice of the first he well understood; the second he executed with a neatness and retention of face well remembered by his friends and acquaintances. His domestic life was marked by his marriage with the once celebrated Fanny Murray, who, whatever her former indiscretions were, conducted herself as a wife with exemplary prudence and discretion.—His remains were interred in the paved department of St. James's church-yard, in Piccadilly, on the 17th inst. A great many of his friends were in the country, and the funeral was very private. The service was performed partly in the church, and partly at the grave. Mr. Boswell, attended as chief mourner, and, with a select few, decently paid the last honours to a man with whom they had passed many a pleasant hour.

In her 22d year, Miss Watson, only daughter of Cooke W. esq. collector of excise at Lynn.

At Southwell, co. Nottingham, in his 64th year, the Hon. Philip Sherrard, brother to the Earl of Harborough, a lieutenant-general of his Majesty's forces, colonel of the 60th regiment, and highly esteemed in the army for his personal bravery. He commanded as major-general in the campaign of 1762, and acquired great credit in the affair of the Brucker Muhl, where he was at the head of the first regiment of British guards; and distinguished himself on many other occasions. His remains were interred in the family-vault at Whitfield, Rutland.

15. Dr. Cutler, of Hertford, one of the aldermen of that borough. On his return from visiting a patient, he suddenly dropped down dead at his own door.

At Brompton, near Chatham, aged 86, Mr. Christopher Hadgedott, tul-maker, and the oldest inhabitant of that place.

At Weymouth, Benjamin Jones, esq. of Grosvenor-place.

16. At her house at Poplar, in her 79th year, Mrs. Anna Steevens, relict of Wm. S. esq. a commander in the Honourable East India Company's service, and mother of George S. esq. editor of Shakspeare.

While eating his supper, Mr. John Courtney, clerk of the Three Tuns inn at Bristol.

At Chesterton, near Cambridge, in her 93d year, Mrs. Robinson, mother of the late Mr. R. minister of the Baptist congregation at Cambridge.

Suddenly, Mrs. Ward, wife of C. J. W. of Wrexham, Norfolk.

17. At Moyhall, Sir Ludovick Grant, bart. of Dalvey.

At Titchell, Berks, Mr. Wm. Pitt, many years an eminent draper at Maidenhead.

Mr.

Mr. Parsons, of Stratford-grove, Essex.

At Wargrave, Berks, aged 72, Mrs. Cleo-ter. She had not enjoyed a single day's health for upwards of 40 years; notwithstanding which, her cheerful and benevolent disposition endeared her to all her acquaintance.

18. At Craigends, Alex. Cunningham, esq. Richard Spencer Schutz, esq. second son of Geo. S. esq. of Shotover, co. Oxford. He was a lieutenant of the 49th regiment of foot, and distinguished himself as a gallant officer during many years service in Canada.

At Over-Seil, co. Leicester, Mr. Jn Wilkes, who, in his great abilities as a farmer and grazier, could not be excelled. He was always a friend to the poor, happy in relieving the distressed; and universally esteemed.

At his house in Pall-mall, his Royal Highness Prince Henry-Frederick, Duke of Cumberland and Strathern, Earl of Dublin, in Ireland, knight of the most honourable order of the Garter, one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council, an admiral of the White, and ranger of Windsor Great Park. His Royal Highness was born Nov. 7, 1745; and was created an admiral in 1788. He married the Hon. Anne Horton, widow of Christopher H. esq. daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Earl of Carhampton, by whom he has left no issue. He had come to town from his lodge in Windsor-park on the preceding afternoon; and, so far was he from having any idea of approaching death, that his band were ordered up to town for a concert in Pall-mall on the same night; and he had appointed to meet his hounds to hunt at Windsor-lodge the next morning: but on his alighting from his carriage in Pall-mall, he found himself so excruciatingly weak, that he exclaimed, "I feel now that I am going." In the course of the night he expressed himself in the most affectionate and tender manner to the Duchesse (who sat up with him), for her unwearying attention to him through his indisposition; he also returned thanks to all his attendants for their care and assiduity towards him: and he departed this life with the greatest serenity, without the least struggle or emotion, even without the observance of those who were more immediately about him, the vital spark having left him a few moments before they perceived that he was dead.—His Royal Highness's death was owing to a disorder which had lately broke out upon him with an uncommon degree of violence. An eating ulcer had entirely destroyed the palate, and the right lobe of the lungs was a mass of putrefaction; but neither the trade nor the ecchymoses were in the least ulcerated, and the viscera were in perfect sanity. The disorder prevented his swallowing any thing but liquids for near a month past. On the 14th, by advice of his physicians, he got down the yolk of two eggs, but with such extreme pain, that he could not be prevailed upon to procure a second time. At the commencement of his illness

he was advised to repair to Weymouth, in order to try the salt water. It is apprehended that sea-bathing, which is in as many cases pernicious as it is salutary in others, may have accelerated his death. The loss of this Prince will be much regretted by those who had an intimate acquaintance with his character, in which many amiable qualities predominated over the frailties incident to human nature. His domesticicks, in particular, and all those who were employed by him, will have great cause to lament the melancholy event. The respectful affection, the heartfelt concern, and the unremitting attendance by which the conjugal virtues of the Duchesse have been distinguished, ever since the first moment of the illness of his Royal Highness, do her infinite honour. After laying in state two days, the body was deposited, with great solemnity and pomp, in the vault of the chapel of Henry the VIIIth, in Westminster-abbey, on the 18th inst. at ten o'clock at night. See p. 856.

20. Mr. J. K. Sherwin, engraver to his Majesty and the Prince of Wales, an artist of the most uncommon abilities.

At a small village near Edinburgh, aged 70, Mary Thomson, sister of James T. author of "The Seafarers." She was married, 1. to Robert Craig, a decayed merchant, afterwards mace to the magistrates of Edinburgh; 2. to — Milne, a miller. For several years she had subsisted on a small pension allowed her by the Barons of the Exchequer, out of the royal bounty, and on the private charity of individuals. She was a woman of very mean parts, and gave no indication of having been related to a man of genius.

22. In Holles-street, Clare-market, Mr. John Macquistin, surgeon and man-midwife.

At his house in Orange-court, in the Grove, Bath, Jonathan Gilpin, esq.

At Wandsworth, aged 19, of a paralytic stroke, Miss Fowndend.

At Edinburgh, John Aitken, M.D. fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and lecturer on the practice of physick, anatomy, surgery, chemistry, &c.

23. At his seat at Twickenham, after a long and painful illness, the Most Noble William Graham, Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Montrose, Marquis and Baron Graham, Dundar, Kincarn, Mindock, and Kinabor, in Scotland, and Earl and Baron Graham of Belford, co. Northumberland, in England.—His Grace married, in October, 1742, Lucy Manners, daughter of John second Duke of Rutland, by whom (who died June 18, 1788) he had issue, 1. James, Marquis Graham, born Feb. 8, 1755 (married, first, March 5, 1775, *Jemima-Elizabeth*, daughter of the E. of Arundham, by whom he had issue a son, born Sept. 4, 1786: the Marchioness died fourteen days after she was delivered, and the child died April 22, 1787; and the Marquis married, secondly, July 1775, *Lady Caroline Maria Montagu*, eldest daughter of the late, and

and sister to the present, Duke of Manchester);—2. Lucy, born July 1751, and married, June 1771, to Archibald Douglas, esq. now Lord Douglas of Douglas, and heir to the late Duke of Douglas, by whom she has issue. His Grace had lost his eyesight many years before his death. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his only son, James, Marquis Graham (before mentioned); by which his Lordship vacates his seat in the House of Commons for Great-Bedwin, Wilts, which place he represented in the two last parliaments, and was lately re-chosen.

25. At her house in Edward-street, Portman-square, in her 80th year, Mrs. Baker, relict of Rich. B. esq. of Orsett-hall, Essex.

26. At Woburn, co. Bedford, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Jones, wife of Wm. J. esq. steward to the Duke of Bedford.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. James Cowe, M. A. Sunbury R. co. Middlesex.

Rev. J. Warner, D.D. Stourton R. Wilts.

Rev. F. H. W. Cornewall, M. A. appointed master of Wigston's Hospital in Leicester, vice Rawlstone, dec.

New Prebendaries of St. Paul.—Rev. Henry Waring, vice John Mangey, M. A.; John Sturges, D.D. vice Benjamin Wheeler, D.D.; East Aphorp, D.D. vice Rich. Hind, D.D.; Rev. Rich. Ormerod, vice Tho. Rayne, M. A.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from Sept. 13, to Sept. 18, 1790.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.
London	6 6 3	3 2	10 2	7 3	1
COUNTIES IN LAND.					
Middlesex	6 8 4	9 2	8 2	10 3	2
Surrey	6 6 3	7 2	9 2	8 4	1
Hertford	6 5 4	0 2	9 2	7 4	0
Bedford	6 5 3	9 0	0 2	8 3	10
Cambridge	6 0 3	4 2	9 2	2 3	1
Huntingdon	6 3 0	0 0	0 2	3 3	4
Northampton	6 11 4	0 3	0 2	5 3	7
Rutland	6 6 0	0 3	3 2	4 4	6
Leicester	7 1 4	6 3	8 2	9 4	7
Nottingham	6 11 4	4 3	7 2	10 4	3
Derby	7 4 0	0 0	0 2	10 4	9
Stafford	7 8 0	0 3	9 2	8 4	8
Salop	7 5 5	1 3	8 2	7 4	9
Hereford	7 4 0	0 3	6 3	3 0	0
Worcester	7 2 4	2 3	3 2	11 4	3
Warwick	7 3 0	0 3	6 3	3 4	1
Gloucester	6 11 0	0 3	1 2	10 4	0
Wilts	6 10 4	8 2	11 2	7 4	5
Berks	6 6 4	3 2	11 2	7 3	6
Oxford	6 10 0	0 2	11 2	9 4	0
Bucks	6 5 0	0 3	2 2	5 3	9

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex	6 2 0	0 2	8 2	5 3	1
Suffolk	6 0 3	5 2	7 2	4 3	0
Norfolk	6 1 3	1 2	5 2	3 0	0
Lincoln	6 2 3	9 3	0 1	11 3	5
York	6 6 4	4 2	10 2	4 4	0
Durham	6 4 4	1 3	2 2	6 0	0
Northumberland	6 0 3	9 2	11 2	2 4	0
Cumberland	6 8 0	0 4	0 3	0 0	0
Westmorland	7 7 4	8 3	11 3	1 0	0
Lancashire	6 8 3	6 2	11 2	7 3	10
Cheshire	6 9 0	0 3	4 2	3 0	0
Monmouth	7 3 0	0 3	1 2	0 0	0
Somerset	6 9 0	0 3	0 2	5 3	11
Devon	6 2 0	0 3	1 1	8 0	0
Cornwall	6 4 0	0 2	11 1	8 0	0
Dorset	7 1 0	0 3	0 2	3 3	7
Hampshire	6 6 0	0 2	9 2	5 3	8
Sussex	6 5 0	0 2	8 2	4 0	0
Kent	6 7 0	0 2	9 2	7 3	0

W A L E S.

North Wales	7 3 5	2 4	0 2	4 3	8
South Wales	7 4 6	9 4	2 2	6 0	0

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Sept. HAY-MARKET.

1. Inkle and Yarico—Try Again.
2. A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—The Spanish Barber—The Virgin—Unmark'd.
3. Tit for Tat—The Son-in-Law—The Village Lawyer.
4. The Liar—The Basket-maker.
6. The Battle of Hexham—Who's the Dupe?
7. The Suicide—The Basket-maker.
8. Inkle and Yarico—Cath. and Petruccio.
9. The Spanish Barber—The Basket-maker.
10. The Battle of Hexham—Ditto.
11. Seeing is Believing—I'll tell you What!—

What the Dupe?

13. The Battle of Hexham—The Basket-maker.
14. Inkle and Yarico—The Son-in-Law.
15. The Battle of Hexham—Who's the Dupe?

Sept. DROCKY-LANE.

11. The Haunted Tower—Fence is in Him.
14. The Country Girl—The Liar.
16. The Heir's—The Spoil'd Child.
30. The Country Girl—The Sultan.

Sept. COVENT-GARDEN.

13. Romeo and Juliet—The Padlock.
15. The Belle's Stratagem—The Defector.
17. The Suffering Richard—P. or Soldier.
29. The Man of the World—Ditto.

BILL of MORTALITY, from August 31, to Sept. 21, 1790.

Christened.	Buried.
Males 802 } 1480	Males 620 } 1215
Females 678 }	Females 595 }
Whereof have died under two years old 439	

Peck Leaf 25. 7d.

Between	2 and 5	127	50 and 60	90
	5 and 10	58	60 and 70	54
	10 and 20	30	70 and 80	56
	20 and 30	82	80 and 90	18
	30 and 40	103	90 and 100	3
	40 and 50	119		

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN SEPTEMBER, 1790.

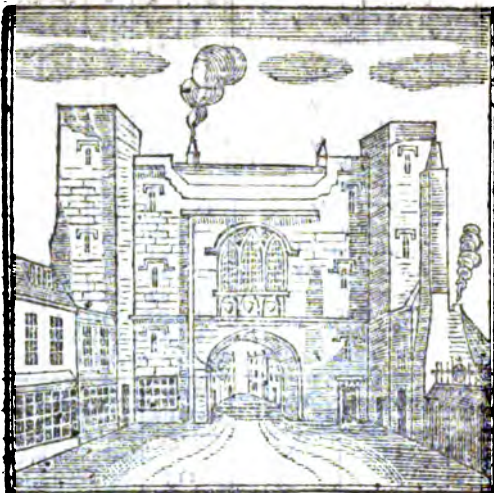
Bank	3 per Cent.	3 per Cent.	Ditto	4 per Cent.	5 per Cent.	Long	Short	Ditto	India	India	India	5 per Cent.	Old	New	3 per Cent.	New	3 per Cent.	Exch.	Lottery
Stock.	redac.	confols.	1726	Confol.	Confol.	Ann.	1777.	1776.	Stock.	Ann.	Bonus.	Stock	Ann.	Ann.	1751	Navy.	Scrip.	Bill.	Ticket.
27 1834	77 77	77 77	1726	99 98	115 115	22 22	1777.	1776.	105 105	73 73	88	80	76 76	1751	1751	1751	1751	1751	15 14 6
28 182	77 77	77 77	1726	98 98	115 115	22 22	1777.	1776.	105 105	73 73	88	80	76 76	1751	1751	1751	1751	1751	15 14 6
29 Sunday	77 77	77 77	1726	98 98	115 115	22 22	1777.	1776.	105 105	73 73	88	80	76 76	1751	1751	1751	1751	1751	15 14 6
30	77 77	77 77	1726	98 98	115 115	22 22	1777.	1776.	105 105	73 73	88	80	76 76	1751	1751	1751	1751	1751	15 14 6
31 181 1/2	77 77	77 77	1726	98 98	115 115	22 22	1777.	1776.	105 105	73 73	88	80	76 76	1751	1751	1751	1751	1751	15 14 6
1 181 1/2	77 77	77 77	1726	98 98	115 115	22 22	1777.	1776.	105 105	73 73	88	80	76 76	1751	1751	1751	1751	1751	15 14 6
2 181 1/2	77 77	77 77	1726	98 98	115 115	22 22	1777.	1776.	105 105	73 73	88	80	76 76	1751	1751	1751	1751	1751	15 14 6
3 181 1/2	77 77	77 77	1726	98 98	115 115	22 22	1777.	1776.	105 105	73 73	88	80	76 76	1751	1751	1751	1751	1751	15 14 6
4 Sunday	77 77	77 77	1726	98 98	115 115	22 22	1777.	1776.	105 105	73 73	88	80	76 76	1751	1751	1751	1751	1751	15 14 6
5 Sunday	77 77	77 77	1726	98 98	115 115	22 22	1777.	1776.	105 105	73 73	88	80	76 76	1751	1751	1751	1751	1751	15 14 6
6 Sunday	77 77	77 77	1726	98 98	115 115	22 22	1777.	1776.	105 105	73 73	88	80	76 76	1751	1751	1751	1751	1751	15 14 6
7 181 1/2	77 77	77 77	1726	98 98	115 115	22 22	1777.	1776.	105 105	73 73	88	80	76 76	1751	1751	1751	1751	1751	15 14 6
8 181 1/2	77 77	77 77	1726	98 98	115 115	22 22	1777.	1776.	105 105	73 73	88	80	76 76	1751	1751	1751	1751	1751	15 14 6
9 181 1/2	77 77	77 77	1726	98 98	115 115	22 22	1777.	1776.	105 105	73 73	88	80	76 76	1751	1751	1751	1751	1751	15 14 6
10 181 1/2	77 77	77 77	1726	98 98	115 115	22 22	1777.	1776.	105 105	73 73	88	80	76 76	1751	1751	1751	1751	1751	15 14 6
11 181 1/2	77 77	77 77	1726	98 98	115 115	22 22	1777.	1776.	105 105	73 73	88	80	76 76	1751	1751	1751	1751	1751	15 14 6
12 Sunday	77 77	77 77	1726	98 98	115 115	22 22	1777.	1776.	105 105	73 73	88	80	76 76	1751	1751	1751	1751	1751	15 14 6
13 181 1/2	77 77	77 77	1726	98 98	115 115	22 22	1777.	1776.	105 105	73 73	88	80	76 76	1751	1751	1751	1751	1751	15 14 6
14 181 1/2	77 77	77 77	1726	98 98	115 115	22 22	1777.	1776.	105 105	73 73	88	80	76 76	1751	1751	1751	1751	1751	15 14 6
15 181 1/2	77 77	77 77	1726	98 98	115 115	22 22	1777.	1776.	105 105	73 73	88	80	76 76	1751	1751	1751	1751	1751	15 14 6
16 181 1/2	77 77	77 77	1726	98 98	115 115	22 22	1777.	1776.	105 105	73 73	88	80	76 76	1751	1751	1751	1751	1751	15 14 6
17 181 1/2	77 77	77 77	1726	98 98	115 115	22 22	1777.	1776.	105 105	73 73	88	80	76 76	1751	1751	1751	1751	1751	15 14 6
18 181 1/2	77 77	77 77	1726	98 98	115 115	22 22	1777.	1776.	105 105	73 73	88	80	76 76	1751	1751	1751	1751	1751	15 14 6
19 Sunday	77 77	77 77	1726	98 98	115 115	22 22	1777.	1776.	105 105	73 73	88	80	76 76	1751	1751	1751	1751	1751	15 14 6
20 Sunday	77 77	77 77	1726	98 98	115 115	22 22	1777.	1776.	105 105	73 73	88	80	76 76	1751	1751	1751	1751	1751	15 14 6
21 Sunday	77 77	77 77	1726	98 98	115 115	22 22	1777.	1776.	105 105	73 73	88	80	76 76	1751	1751	1751	1751	1751	15 14 6
22 Sunday	77 77	77 77	1726	98 98	115 115	22 22	1777.	1776.	105 105	73 73	88	80	76 76	1751	1751	1751	1751	1751	15 14 6
23 Sunday	77 77	77 77	1726	98 98	115 115	22 22	1777.	1776.	105 105	73 73	88	80	76 76	1751	1751	1751	1751	1751	15 14 6
24 Sunday	77 77	77 77	1726	98 98	115 115	22 22	1777.	1776.	105 105	73 73	88	80	76 76	1751	1751	1751	1751	1751	15 14 6
25 Sunday	77 77	77 77	1726	98 98	115 115	22 22	1777.	1776.	105 105	73 73	88	80	76 76	1751	1751	1751	1751	1751	15 14 6
26 Sunday	77 77	77 77	1726	98 98	115 115	22 22	1777.	1776.	105 105	73 73	88	80	76 76	1751	1751	1751	1751	1751	15 14 6

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For OCTOBER, 1790.

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a View of Mr. JACKSON'S Monument, by BACON, at St. Mildred's, Canterbury;
the Procession at opening the STATES GENERAL in FRANCE; &c. &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON: Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of SAINT JOHN'S GATE.

Meteorological Diaries for October, 1790; and October, 1789.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for October, 1790.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

o. c. l.	Morn.	Noon.	11 o. c. l.	Night.	Barom.	Weather	in Oct. 1790.	D. of Month.	o. c. l.	Morn.	Noon.	11 o. c. l.	Night.	Barom.	Weather	in Oct. 1790.
0	0	0						01.	0	0	0	0	0			
59	69	51			29,02	showery		9	54	59	44	29,91	fair			
56	62	52			30,29	cloudy		10	43	55	42	30,06	fair			
52	63	54			,36	cloudy		11	37	62	47		fair			
54	62	54			,38	cloudy		12	51	64	50	29,86	rain			
53	58	44			,36	cloudy		13	48	59	39	,84	fair			
41	61	49			,13	fair		14	55	68	55	,8	showery			
52	62	50			,21	cloudy		15	56	65	52	,98	fair			
52	61	49			,24	fair		16	43	54	42	30,33	fair			
46	63	50			,02	fair		17	42	68	52	,12	fair			
48	62	57			29,8	cloudy		18	57	60	46	29,87	rain			
57	67	55			,82	fair		19	39	55	44	30,17	fair			
56	57	55			,91	rain		20	41	51	50	,04	fair			
54	63	54			30,05	showery		21	54	64	55	29,92	fair			
56	63	56			29,82	fair		22	53	64	51	,75	fair			
58	68	57				fair		23	55	63	50	,7	showery			
56	66	55			,85	fair		24	51	60	49	,70	fair			

CARY, Mathematical Instrument-Maker, opposite Arundel-Street, Strand.

Barometer.	Thermom.	Wind.	Rain	Weather in October, 1789.
Inch. 20ths			100th in.	
29	55	W		heavy rain in the night, stormy day
29	56	W	125	bright morn, cold wind
29 6	54	W		white frost, cold, hail storms
29 6	54	SW		white frost, bright day
28 18	54	S		overcast, steady rain ¹
28 14	58	W		bright morn, storms
29	54	N		cloudy morn, slight rain
28 14	50	NW	.68	thick mist, overcast ²
29	56	SW		overcast, dark even
29 6	55	SW	.19	overcast, rain ³
29 10	58	W		bright morn, overcast even ⁴
29 4	56	N		overcast morn, bright sunshine
29	56	S		gleams of sunshine, stormy even ⁵
29 2	57	SW	.77	bright morn, very warm ⁶
29	55	W		cold dew, bright day ⁷
29 10	56	NW		white frost, bright day
29 10	55	SSE		thick mist, gleams of sunshine ⁸
29 12	57	SW		bright morn, showers
29 6	55	SSE		thick mist, overcast even ⁹
29 6	64	SW	.57	bright morn, very warm
29 8	60	NW		bright morn, warm day
29 12	60	NE		bright morn, showers ¹⁰
29 14	54	E		cloudy morn, cool air
29 16	54	NE		shady day
29 18	54	NW		shady morn, dark even
29 18	52	ENE		shady morn, settled weather
29 18	50	N		shady and calm ¹¹
29 16	50	N		misty showers, cold air ¹²
29 16	51	N		bright morn, cool air
29 10	46	W		slight showers, brisk wind
29	39	NW		high wind in the night, very cold ¹³

OBSERVATIONS.

Great plenty of hares in the covers and inclosures.—² Some swallows still remain — allows entirely gone.—⁴ Fieldfares (*turdus pilaris*) seen.—⁵ Curlew (*colopax argus*) at the village.—⁶ Sky-lark (*alauda arvensis*) sings.—⁷ Grapes gathered; but indifferent. Large flock of flares (*sturnus vulgaris*) associate with the rooks.—⁹ Linnets frequent the tops.—¹⁰ Goldfinches (*fringilla carduelis*) flock.—¹¹ Many crabs and widdings. Hips & haws are plenty.—¹² Moderate crop of beechmast and acorns.—¹³ Snow covers the early in the morn.

T H E

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

For OCTOBER, 1790.

BEING THE FOURTH NUMBER OF VOL. LX. PART II.

Mr. URBAN,

O^B. 10.

✕✕✕✕✕ N Dr. Priestley's "Familiar Letters addressed to the Inhabitants of Birmingham," part IV. p. 18 (dated April 8, 1790), appeared the following paragraph:

"As Mr. Madan lays much stress on arguments from authority, I will inform him of one, with which he is probably unacquainted. The Dissenters have not only been defeated in the *House of Commons*, but in the *Royal Society* also. A friend of mine was lately recommended to this philosophical Society by myself, Mr. Kirwan, Mr. Watt, Dr. Crawford, Dr. Watson, Dr. Price, and Dr. Kippis. His knowledge of chemistry far exceeds mine; and I entertained no doubt but that a certificate *so signed* could not fail to be successful. But, as my information goes, Bishop Horsley, the King's two Librarians, and many church dignitaries, came to vote against him; and the votes of two-thirds of the company being necessary to an election, he was rejected."

The plain impression from such a report was, that Dr. Horsley and the other *ecclesiastics* united in the rejection of the unsuccessful candidate *merely* as a friend of Dr. Priestley, and a Dissenter, without any one personal demerit or disqualification whatever. A charge of this nature ought not to have been reported at second-hand, especially at the time of its first publication, but on the most unquestionable authority. The candidate for a place in the Royal Society, we (who are unacquainted with the reasons of his ill-success) ought to believe was rejected on good grounds. Whatever his philosophical qualifications might be, we ought to suppose that they were overbalanced by greater disqualifications in himself, or superior qualifications in a competitor. It ought always to be remembered, for the good of civil government and of civil society, that *more* capacity for an office or honour is not, of itself, a sufficient qualification.

But, whatever were the reasons which influenced the members present, the candidate was rejected; and his rejection was converted by Dr. Priestley into an occasion of invidious reflexion on the Bishop of St. David's, and other persons of eminence and character. A report of the kind, obviously calculated to answer the purpose of the moment, if untrue, becomes a calumny, for which no public recantation can sufficiently atone. The imputation, indeed, of any share in this rejection becomes a calumny only by its untruth and its malicious intention.

The report of Dr. Horsley's share in this rejection soon passed from Dr. Priestley's Letters into the public papers, and with all its desired effect; for it was eagerly circulated by the enemies of the Establishment and of its learned champion. After a considerable interval of time, Dr. Priestley discovers that his information was *incorrect*; and that Dr. Horsley was *not* present at the rejection of the candidate in question. He accordingly added the following Postscript to the fifth number of his Letters:

"A mistake in part IV. p. 19, corrected. In the account of the rejection of a friend of mine at the Royal Society, my information was not sufficiently correct. For I find, that neither Dr. Price nor Dr. Kippis, though they exerted themselves in favour of the candidate, signed the certificate; and that Bishop Horsley was not present."

When I saw this acknowledgement in a postscript to a letter, I expected to have seen it followed up by an advertisement as public and extensive as the first circulation of the report; "as public as the offence, and as *full* as it is *heinous*," as Dr. Priestley expressed himself on an occasion which will not easily be forgotten. It was the more to be expected, because it was natural to think that the known contest between Dr. Horsley and Dr. Priestley, and the warmth with which it had been conducted

ducted on both sides, would have induced Dr. Priestley, on a principle of delicacy, at least, and honour, if not of Christian charity and civil justice, to retract in the most public manner the charge against his learned antagonist, that he might prevent the imputation of any ungenerous attempts to vilify the Prelate's character in revenge for his own signal defeat. Near seven months have elapsed, since the publication of the fifth number of the *Familiar Letters*, without any advertisement from Dr. Priestley, in the public papers, on the subject of his mistake. As it is a debt, however, which he owes to Dr. Horsley and the publick, and as he is rather backward in these payments, I take the liberty, Mr. Urban, through the channel of your Magazine, to pay it for him.

As Dr. Priestley's writings afford many specimens of the species of *incorrections* which gave occasion to this letter, if you approve of what I have now sent, you may expect to hear again from a sincere friend to free enquiry, but a greater

FRIEND TO TRUTH.

Mr. URBAN, *Coventry, Oct. 6.*

I THINK your correspondent Leicester is under a mistake about the old brass box found in digging the canal at Coventry (p. 799). It cannot be the portrait of Prince Maurice, nephew of King Charles I, as the Elector Palatine was not married to his mother, the Princess Elizabeth, till Oct. 1612, and the date on the box is 1613; neither was there, during the Civil War, any engagement nearer Coventry than Edge Hill, at least 20 miles distant.

I rather think it is a portrait of Maurice, Prince of Orange, the hero of that period, and deliverer of his country from Spanish tyranny, who, about the year 1577, was constituted Captain-general of the United Provinces; elected Knight of the Garter by K. James I. 1612, on the marriage of his daughter with the Elector Palatine; and on the death of his brother William, Prince of Orange, without issue, 1618, succeeded to that title, and closed a life of military glory, April 23, 1625, aged 58.

Yours, &c. COVENTRIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct. 9.*

THE answer returned by a certain literary character to a cool and sensible letter of a Country Rectory, which passed through the channel of your Magazine, not a little astonished

me; for it can neither be admitted as a vindication of, nor as an apology for, the virulent pamphlet addressed to the Dissidents of England. Indeed I cannot suppose that it was seriously meant to be considered in either point of view, as the assertions he has there attempted to defend and retract do not constitute the most objectionable parts of the book.

I had hoped, I freely confess, that no one would ever come forward to attempt a defence of this singular and illiberal attack upon the clergy (especially as it had been so hastily suppressed), and that, of course, it would sink into the oblivion it deserved; but since the subject is revived, and seems to court the public notice, I beg leave to make a few short observations upon it.

It is no very easy matter, Mr. Urban, to conceive what motives could induce a writer of note to disgrace himself by such a publication. The prospect of fame could not actuate him upon the occasion, because no fame could be acquired by a pamphlet which had nothing of argument or moderation to recommend it. Neither does it appear that he was moved by the prospect of advantage; for he tells us himself, he is a *disinterested* person, and, what is more extraordinary, that the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts would not benefit him. The language of disapprobation is harsh; and, if we can fancy a resemblance betwixt it and the style of the Address, we may conclude that it was written when the author was smarting under the defeat of his most sanguine hopes. This in some measure accounts for his writing, and would probably exculpate him, had he not once more come forward to avow his hatred to the Church, and to defend the advice which he gave to the Dissenters. To enter, Sir, into the supposed hardships of their case, "the manner in which they have been degraded and cut off from the privileges of other citizens," is not now my intention, because I have too high an opinion of the good sense of most of them to suppose they lament so imaginary a grievance. It will be sufficient then for me, Sir, to express my abhorrence of that part of the Address which encourages the Dissenters to effect that by the sword which has been denied to their petitions. Nothing, surely, can excuse the man who, in these enlightened times, foment religious disputes; or who, because particular sects think themselves ill-used by the government

ment of a country, endeavours to shake their allegiance, and light up the flame of civil war. Admitting that the determination of the English senate, with regard to the repeal of the Test Act, is as injurious as has been represented, is it becoming an *uninterested* individual so freely to animadvert upon it? to pour down a torrent of abuse upon the clergy, and, so far as his influence reaches, to deprive them of parts of their income? Had the Country Rectors mustered one-half of the malicious expressions, or the insulting suppositions, concerning the characters of his brethren, which run through the Address, they would indeed have stood in formidable array against the author, and justified his complaint; for he must then have trembled for his reputation, his candour, and his meekness. He would even have been debarred from replying, because the world must have felt prepossessed in the favour of his opponent. Perhaps, Sir, it may be asked why, if this pamphlet is so bad, some of the gentlemen of the Establishment did not sooner come forward to answer it?

The fact is, several actually wrote; one in particular (whose abilities are well known to the literary world), in a private correspondence with this champion of liberty, obtained from him an explicit acknowledgement of his error; but these letters, through motives of tenderness, or of some other nature, were never published. As your correspondent, however, has not repented of writing so extraordinary an Address, they may yet be given to the world. A circumstance I shall not be sorry for, because they reflect as much credit upon the head and heart of the one, as disgrace upon the other.

There is a remark, Mr. Urban, which I think every one who has read the Address cannot help making, I mean the very low estimation in which the author seems to hold the sense of religion entertained by people in general. He supposes that motives of interest would sooner bring them to receive the sacrament than motives of duty. He speaks, in one place, of their approaching the communion table for that purpose with levity, or, perhaps, studied disdain; and, in another, he insinuates something worse. I know, however, of nothing more unjust, or more unfounded, than such assertions; because, if a man is not dead to every sense of gratitude and of religion, the solemnity and importance

of this rite must awaken it; and, if that is the case, how can it be a profanation of the sacrament to take it upon receiving a place? A LAYMAN.

Mr. URBAN, *Langton, Linc. Oct. 13.*
I BEG leave to offer some observations on the MS. mentioned in p. 798 of your last.

The family of Newburgh were never Earls of Leicester, though one of that surname had the Earldom of *Warwick* conferred on him by the Conqueror in the year 1077, and, in fact, was the younger brother of Robert *de Bellomont*, first Earl of Leicester, taking his name from Newburgh, a town in Normandy, where he was born. However, his arms (cheque Or and Azure, a chevron Ermine) were quite different from those your correspondent says are in the 1st and 4th quarters, which appear to be the arms of Walleran de Beaumont Earl of Worcester (brother of Robert second Earl of Leicester) in King Stephen's reign, but are wrong blazoned in your Magazine. The ad quartering was doubtless intended for the arms of the de Montforts (though the true blazon is, Gules, a lion rampant, *double queue Argent* *), not only from their great similitude to the real arms of that family, but because Simon de Montfort became Earl of Leicester when having married the heiress of the de Bellomonts, whose arms were, *Gules, a cinquefoil Ermine*. In your Magazine the cinquefoil is said to be *pierced*, which is wrong; however, that is, I suppose, the fault of the MS.

It is absurd in the highest degree to suppose that Robert *Newburgh* Earl of Leicester in the reign of William the Conqueror was heir to the Bellomonts and Montforts, the former of which families not only existed in the male line, but enjoyed the title of Leicester till

* These arms are to be seen in Westminster Abbey, among the names and armorial bearings of the Princes and great men (forty in all) who lived at the time King Henry III. undertook the re-edification of the church, and among all that number none of the arms are quartered with others; which, I think, is a good argument that *quartering* was not then in use: and on the tombs in the Abbey, erected before the time of Edward III. we do not find any of the arms quartered as the practice was in later times, but each coat of arms denoting the alliances of the family placed separate, as on the tomb of William de Valence Earl of Pembroke, who died A.D. 1296, &c. &c.

374 *Quartering of Arms.—Improvement of Astronomical Instruments.*

about the year 1200, and the latter till 1265! And so he could not possibly have been heir, consequently he could not lawfully quarter the arms of either of those families (both of which became extinct long after the Conqueror's time,) even if the quartering arms had been practised in this country so very early, which it certainly was not, as coats of arms did not become hereditary in families till after the Crusade; before which period, the arms of the father generally varied from those of the son.

The arms of *Peverell*, your correspondent thinks, are not *really* in point: it appears to me they are not *at all* in point, being the arms of only *one* family; whereas the question now is, the bearing the arms of different families quarterly in one shield or escutcheon. And I apprehend that Mr. Gough, in saying "the Earl of Essex in the reign of King Stephen bore quarterly," does not mean that the arms of *different* families were then marshalled together in one escutcheon; for the arms of that Earl's family * were *Quarterly Or and Gules*; a bearing similar to that of the Stanhopes now Earls of Chesterfield†; and therefore the criticism in p. 698 of your Miscellany for August is erroneous. I have not seen Mr. Gough's *Camden*, but imagine he means as above; if he mentions arms of different families quartered by the said Earl, he is certainly mistaken.

The family of Beauchamp had not the title of Warwick till the year 1268, *John's successor* Henry III. then reigning; and as for their having their coat of arms quartered with others (it were much to be wished those quarterings had been mentioned), many of the Beauchamps Earls of Warwick might very well do it, as the title continued in that family till 1445, long after the reign of Edward III. who is said to have introduced the practice of quartering arms.

Hence it appears that the *M.* is false even to absurdity, and blunders in every instance; therefore it can be of no authority, nor ought it in the least to be depended on; indeed I think it exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to produce any *authentic* testimonies of the quartering different coats of arms in one escutcheon being practised in England prior to King Edward III.

P.S. Since I wrote the above, looking into Camden's *Remains*, I found it was

the opinion of that judicious Antiquary, that the practice of quartering arms was introduced by Edward III. He says that, as far as he has observed, the practice alluded to first began in Spain; and that our King Edward III. next imitated it, "when he quartered France and England." And a little farther on, that Hastings Earl of Pembroke was the first of the Nobility who quartered another coat; and that after those times "every gentleman began to quarter the coat of the chief heir with whom his progenitor had matched." L.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 26.

THE following account of a very great improvement in the method of subdividing astronomical instruments, is extracted from the last volume of the *Transactions of the Society instituted for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce*. The utility and ingenuity of it appear to me so great, that I cannot help requesting you to insert in your valuable Repository, that it may be made more generally known than it would otherwise be.

Yours, &c.

NAUTICUS.

* To the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.

"PERMIT me, Gentlemen, to lay before you a subdivision of a Nonius, by means of which, the divisions of a Quadrant, &c. twenty inches radius, may be read off to a second, or less; and the instrument rendered equal, if not superior, in many cases, to the Mural Quadrant at Greenwich.

"To elucidate this, let us suppose the limb of a Quadrant divided in the common manner, each degree into parts of twenty minutes each; then the span, or arch, of nineteen of these divisions being laid upon the index, and divided into twenty equal parts, makes the Nonius, which will read off to a minute: the principle of which is too well known to need more to be said on that head; and the subdivision is equally easy to be understood, being upon the same principle. Therefore let the span taken upon the index be one minute greater or less than the nineteen divisions; then it will be evident, that in the former case (when it is one minute more), there will be as many times three seconds to be subtracted, as the coincident division of the Nonius points out minutes to be added; and, in the latter case, as many times three seconds are to be added.

"Now, as an instrument five inches radius can be divided into half-minutes accurately, and read off to quarter minutes, or less; one of twenty inches radius will give four times the scope, and may be divided so finely, that a coincidence must very often take

* Mandeville.

† The arms of that family are, *Quarterly Or and Gules*.

take place amongst the lines on the limb, and Nonius on the index: if not, the difference may be estimated to a very great nicety.—Again, supposing each degree on the limb, or arch, to be divided into parts of ten minutes each; then nineteen of those parts, more or less, twenty seconds being laid upon the Nonius, and divided into twenty parts, will again bisect, and make forty parts.

"Such an instrument will, on a perfect coincidence, be read off to half a second.

"It often happens in instruments, that the Nonius, either over or under, spans a small quantity; which, if discovered, and divided by the number of divisions on the Nonius, gives the quantity to be added or subtracted for each division, and proves a perfection in a well-divided instrument.—This accident gave rise to the idea, which has been fully verified by

(Signed) "JOHN ADAMS."

MR. URBAN, O8. 16.

YOUR correspondent Durgan, p. 520, wishes for an explanation of the term *Furry-day*. He says, the 8th of May is, at Helstone, in the county of Cornwall, dedicated to festive mirth; and influences some ceremonies used on that occasion. *Furry-day*, he says, is supposed to be a corruption of *Flora's day*; but he will not allow it to bear any allusion to the festival instituted in honour of that goddess, but supposes it to refer only to the garlands made use of on that day. Now, as the *Floralia*, or games in honour of *Flora*, began, in the Roman Calendar, on the 28th of April, and ended on the 3d of May, I should rather suppose that the term *Furry-day* was a corruption, not of *Flora's day*, but of *Ferir*, and that it *did* bear an allusion to the ceremonies used on that occasion. Or it may bear a reference to the beginning of summer, which was supposed, by the Romans, to commence on the 13th of May.

Tum mihi non dubiis autoribus incipit æstas,
Et tepidi finem tempora veris habent.

OID. Faff.

Or, after all, may it not be the day of the *Feriz*, or festival of the patron saint? which is still observed with much exactness, in many parishes in England, under the denomination of parish-feasts.

In p. 712, for *Regillack* read *Regil-lack*; for *Pennis* read *Pearin*; for *Ingimber* read *Tregimber*.

In p. 689, "the remains of Henry the Seventh" should be corrected to "the remains of Henry the Sixth," who was the founder of the colleges there.

mentioned, and was buried at Windfor, Henry the Seventh, it is well known, was buried at Westminster. Whilst I am upon the subject of Windfor and Eton, the memory of my old friend and master naturally suggests itself; and it appears rather extraordinary that a man, to whom literature owes so many obligations, and to whose educating care many of the brightest ornaments of the present age are indebted for no small part of their celebrity, should so long have been consigned to that oblivion so little mented; and that the Gentleman's Magazine, which usually pays a tribute to departed genius, should barely have announced to the publick, in 1774, the death of Dr. John Foster, late master of Eton school. It is not my intention, at this distance of time, to attempt any thing like his panegyrick. His public abilities as a scholar are too well known to need my feeble notice or approbation, and of his virtues in private life a schoolboy may be supposed to have formed a very superficial estimation; of his humane attentions, however, to his scholars when sick, gratitude obliges the author of the present article to speak in the most lively terms. The following epitaph, written by himself, and in the parish-church at Windfor, may not prove unacceptable to the publick, and more particularly so to such of his scholars as remember their old master with the gratitude and affection which will ever be felt by SYNE.

*** We thank this correspondent for the epitaph; but it has escaped him that we have already printed it, with a character of Dr. F, in vol. LIII. p. 1005; and see LIV. 280.

MR. URBAN, O8. 17.

I AM very glad to see that done in your extensively-circulated Magazine, which I had done many years since in the public newspapers upon another occasion, i.e. expose the falsehood, folly, and impertinence, of a contemptible scribbler's account of a regimental dinner, said to be given by Earl Percy in Ireland. I doubt not, but it is the same infamous libeller who fabricated the falsehood in America to which I allude; a falsehood, the repetition of which shall not stain my pen, nor contaminate my paper. I say, it must have come from the same vile pen, for it is impossible that two such calumniators could have existence in the same century. Permit me, however, Mr. Urban, to relate one fact (I could many) to

to shew in what a detestable light the dark assassin would appear, could he be brought forward and exposed as he ought. Now, Mr. Urban, I have not the honour to be personally known to his Grace of Northumberland, unless standing three hours every day for nearly three weeks before him as a criminal prisoner, charged with high crimes and misdemeanours, can give me such a claim; but I was at the same time intimately acquainted with a gentleman who knew all the interior transaction in the house of that nobleman's father; and from him I was informed, that, when his father was Viceroy in Ireland, the present humane and benevolent Duke often dined at Northumberland House upon a cold chicken, and sent Mr. Butler* out with twenty or thirty guineas to relieve necessitous tradesmen. But, Mr. Urban, I owe his present Grace still higher obligations; for I, as is said above, stood before him a prisoner, when my bread, my honour, and even my life, were at stake; and I will venture to add, that I should have fallen a victim to the *two first*, if not to all *THREE*, had not Lord Walkworth and Lieutenant-colonel D—y, whom I never saw before nor since, with infinite pains, and superior sagacity, sifted matters to the bottom, seen through, and routed a combination of knaves who sought my ruin.

If those two gentlemen's attention had been owing to partiality or friendship, I should have been proud of that honour; but I am infinitely more so, knowing that I then stood before them both an utter stranger, and destitute of a single friend among those who sat in judgement upon me; and therefore no doubt can remain but that they met me with prejudices very unfavourable, because the charges against me were heinous, and my defence was wholly unknown to them. Though I have, with gratitude never to be forgotten while my mind and body are united, expressed my sense of it, yet I must add, that such was the innate modesty of the first in rank, and, I believe, in capacity, among my judges, that all the questions, which would have done so much honour to the head and heart too of Lord Walkworth†, passed through the mouth of Colonel D—y.

ONE WHO LIVES IN A BATH.

* Mr. Butler was a gentleman of the law, who lived at Northumberland House.

† His Lordship was then very young.

P. S. It was said that Earl Percy (and I will repeat it to his honour) dined at the common mess with his officers in America, and drank his bottle of port with the ensign or lieutenant who sat next to him. What can be a stronger proof of good-sense and propriety of conduct? Were they not to fight together? and would they not fight with more spirit when they found a young nobleman, whose rank and fortune would have enebled him to enjoy ease and luxury at home, bearing with them the dangers and fatigues of an unnatural war in a foreign land?

Mr. URBAN, *OB. 8.*

YOUR correspondent *Indagator*, p. 801, asks the derivation of "an it please the *pix*." It is, with a very small change, the old Roman Catholic ejaculation, "an it please the *pix* *!"

As to "bubble and squeak" the etymon may not be so easy. *Qu. Hās bubulci* any share in it?

I do not join *Indagator* by any means in his praise of porter; but believe that three-fourths of the plump Londoners, who decaise at 55, lose good fifteen years of their lives by their regular daily allowance of it. But this is matter of opinion. Yours, &c. K. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Cowbit, OB. 11.*

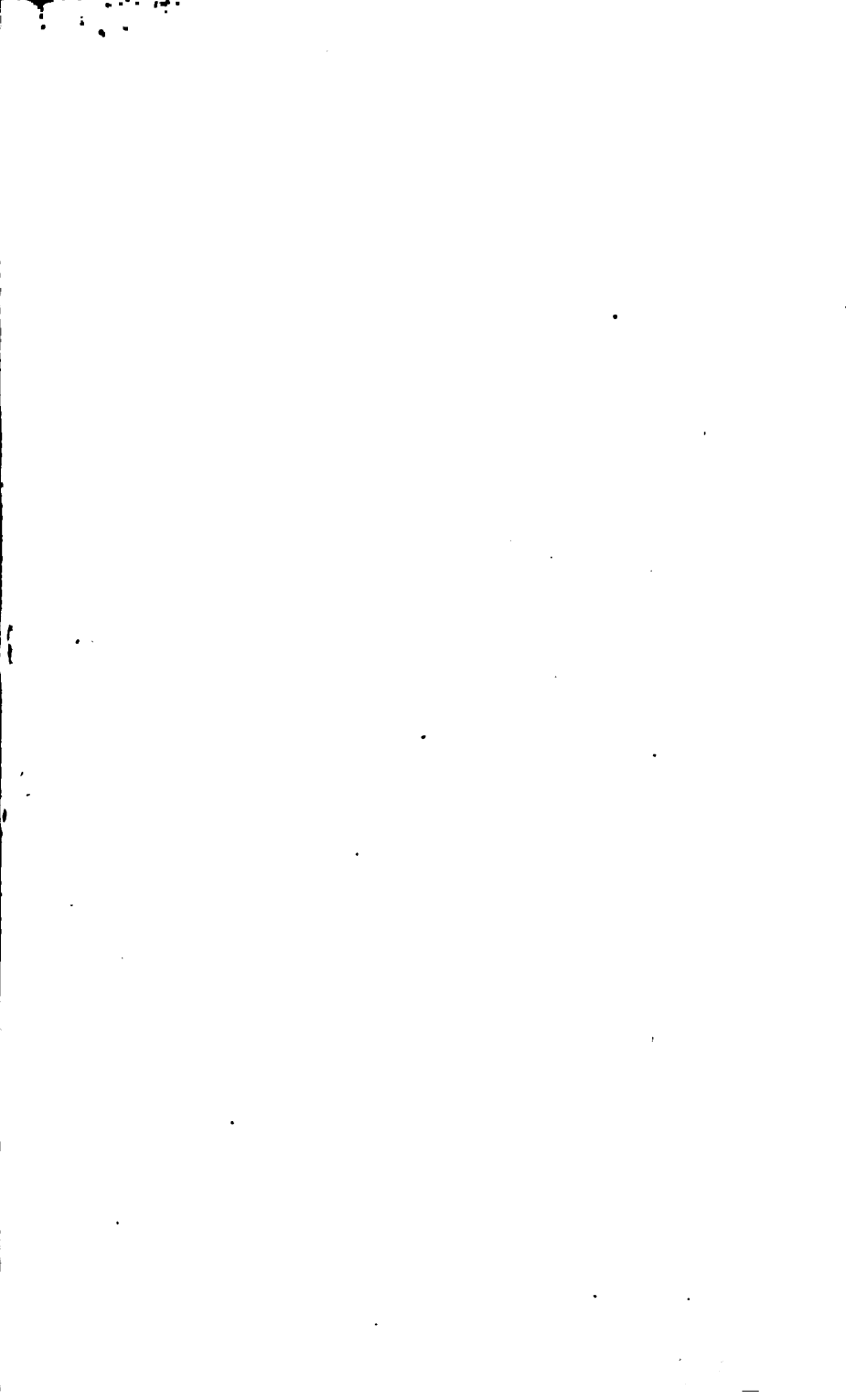
IT is with peculiar pleasure I have read these extracts from Mr. Burgess's Sermon in your last month's Magazine, with your Reviewer's remarks upon them, p. 830. Mr. B's labours will, no doubt, be an honour and a blessing to the Christian world, and serve to stem that torrent of Free-thinking which has lately poured in upon us. I mention this to shew that (as an individual) you have my hearty concurrence in your commendation of such an able defender of the doctrines of the Church of England. Yours, &c. J. M.

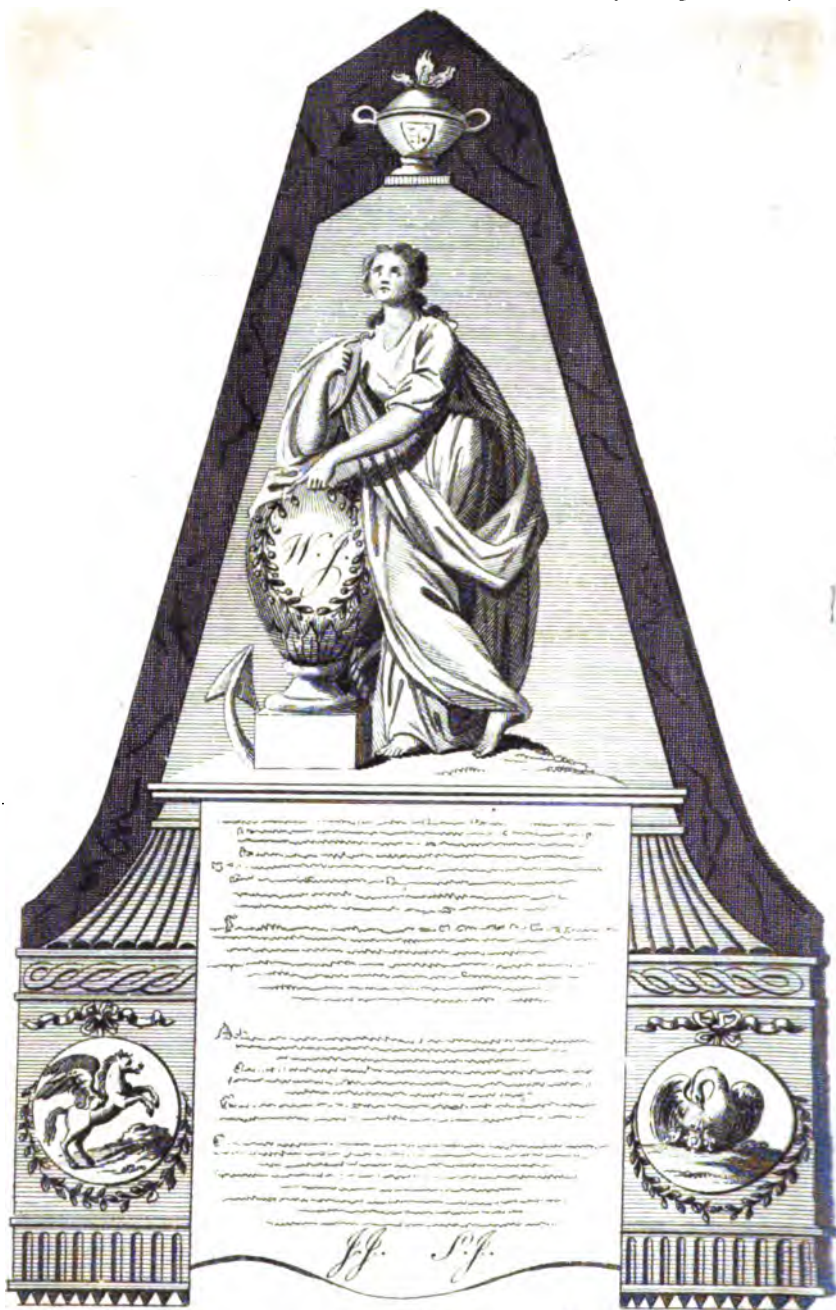
Mr. URBAN, *Caerludd, Taeb, 20.*

ON what authority did G. C. insert his account of the Ear-cockle, vol. LVII. p. 570? I have never observed such a plant, and do not recollect to have met with any book that describes a plant similar to that mentioned by G. C.

Yours, &c. L. L. W. 1.

* To the same purpose R. 9.; who adds, "the *Pix* is the box in which the host was carried."





Monument at St. Mildred's, Canterbury.

*** We are very much obliged to our worthy Correspondent at CANTERBURY, who has favoured us with an elegant Drawing of the Monument (on the South side of the Chancel of St. Mildred's Church in that City) engraved in PLATE I. accompanied with the following Elucidation. On the truly admirable Character it commemorates we have already declared our Sentiments in vol. LIX. p. 378.

EXPLANATION OF THE MONUMENT.

The monument is in a pyramidal form, of white marble, on a black marble ground. The figure of Hope is represented ~~lying~~ ^{rising} on an urn, supposed to contain the ashes of the deceased. The inferior ~~part~~ ^{base} beneath does not express more than Justice authorises in the admirable character delineated by the pen of Friendship and Affection. On each side are basso ~~reliefs~~ ^{reliefs}; one of them representing Pegasus, to express poetical genius, and the other ~~signifying~~ ^{signifying} Benevolence and Charity, by the antient symbol of the Pelican, fabulously supposed to feed its young from its own entrails. On the top is placed a small vase, on which the arms are emblazoned. The whole is executed with elegance, neatness, and masterly skill, by BACON.

THE INSCRIPTION.

This monument is erected by his afflicted parents .

to the memory of their only son,

WILLIAM JACKSON, Esq.

of this city, who died April the 17th, 1789, aged 31 years.

Endowed with a clear apprehension, an accurate discernment,
and with a memory uncommonly tenacious;
and having enriched the gifts of Nature by continued application;
he was distinguished as a polite Scholar
and a judicious Critick.

By an exemplary uniformity of conduct,
he deserved and possessed the character
of a good man, a good citizen, and a good Christian:
Being, both in principle and practice, eminently just and sincere,
a most affectionate and dutiful son,
a warm, steady, and disinterested friend;
a promoter of every useful work,
and of every pious and humane institution;
a patron of indigent merit;
an adviser and comforter of the distressed;
benevolent in heart, and charitable in practice,
to the full extent of that affluence,
with which Providence had blessed him;
a punctual, conscientious, and unaffected performer
of his religious duties.

And while, by the discharge of the many beneficent offices,
which these various characters imposed upon him,
he commanded universal respect,
by the sweetness of his temper, the urbanity of his manners,
and the unclouded serenity of his mind,
the hearts and affections of all who knew him well
were so imperceptibly engaged,
that he became the peculiar object of their love and veneration,
and the constant theme of their praise;
the *general Favourite* and the *general Friend*
of the society in which he lived.

Having passed, alas! a short life
in the daily exercise of Virtue,
he was translated, not prematurely, being "rich in good works,"
to the full enjoyment, as we humbly believe, of that heavenly bliss
to which Faith had taught him to aspire,
to which Hope had raised his dying thoughts,
and which his Charity, through the merits of his Redeemer,
had rendered him worthy to obtain.

J. J.

S. J.

GENT. MAG. *Octbr.*, 1790.

Mr. URBAN, *Mavesyn-Ridware, near Lichfield, April 20.*

MAY I not flatter myself your candour will excuse the trouble I here give you by attempting to appropriate an old portrait now in my possession, even though truth obliges me to own it is almost too much defaced to deserve your attention? But the painting having already been honoured with the notice of you and three of your correspondents, it is probable the inclosed drawing will not be unacceptable, and that you may wish, with me, every possible light to be thrown upon the subject.

It is the very piece mentioned in your Magazine so long ago as September, 1762, in the "Natural History" of Sutton-Coldfield,* where it is introduced to the publick as an original picture of Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, Queen Elizabeth's favourite, in the possession of my late uncle, Charles Chadwick-Sacheverell, Esq. of New-hall, in Warwickshire; nor did any body *then* doubt the truth of this account, as it had immemorably passed for such in the family; and it was reasonable enough to think that a picture of that distinguished personage might then be looked for with propriety at New-hall, merely on the score of relationship, this nobleman's father (Walter Devereux, first Earl of Essex,) being first cousin, of the half-blood, to Sir George Devereux, of Sheldon-hall, in Warwickshire; whose daughter, Anne Devereux, married Valence Sacheverell, Esq. of New-hall, great grandfather to the owner of the painting. (*See Plate II.*)

But it happening to come into my possession (almost too late, alas! to be preserved) after the death of my late aunt, Dorothy Chadwick, of New-hall, in the year 1784, I *then* first presumed to lay hands upon it, by lowering the grim majesty of the supposed family-piece from its proud situation in a gloomy dining-room, in order to take a nearer view, and soon afterwards had it cleaned and varnished by the ingenious Mr. Stringer, of Lichfield, who used every precaution possible.

A thick coat of dust being removed, the face appeared of a fair complexion, the head uncovered, and the *short hair, thin beard, and whiskers*, all of a sandy,

or *auburn* colour; the habit black, of a spotted pattern, much like that of the unfortunate Earl of Essex, in his head by Houbraken, and round the neck a large white ruff, edged with lace. He has a sword by his side; and, passing across his breast, from his right shoulder, is a *gold chain*, in which he rests the thumb of his *left* hand, whilst his *right* is laid on a sort of tablet, and seems to direct our attention to the six following lines, inscribed there:

Cum vitæ rupit fatorum stammina forceps,

Traxit et extremos ultima meta dies,

Attamen extinctus linquam monumenta figuræ

* Quam gessi, inque umbra hac vivit imago
Si suadente bonum feci virtute, coronam [mei,
Ipse feram, fructus posteritatis erit.

Over his right shoulder is a label, inscribed with these words, *Si satis obsequii vel occurri potuit*; and over his head we at length discovered, with no less pleasure than surprise, the original date of the piece, *very perfect*, viz. "A^o Dⁿⁱ 1581, ætatis suæ 34." Though little assistance can be gathered from the verses, yet, by the *date*, and the colour of the *hair*, our traditional family-tale seems most effectually overturned, as the Earl of Essex was beheaded in 1601, *then* aged only 34; and his portraits (says Mr. Granger) are remarkable for the *black hair* and red beard †. But, whoever may prove to be the person designed by this original portrait on board, it is unquestionably (as observed by W. G. in your Mag. for Sept. last, p. 803,) the work of some eminent artist; and near the top of its square black and gold frame are two small hooks, first placed there, most likely, for the purpose of supporting a curtain to shield this valued painting from the dust.

* If the above be the true reading, it should seem that your correspondent Polypragmon (in December last, p. 1068,) erred a little in the *fourth* line; but it is only surprising to me how he could possibly come so near the original without seeing the picture.

† And yet, after all, it does not seem unlikely but there *once* might be this Earl's portrait at New-hall; probably it was one of those "*remains of his best pictures*" left by the will of George Sacheverell, Esq. (son of Valence), in 1715, to his wife, who was afterwards married to the well-known Dr. Sacheverell (originally, it is said, curate of Cannock, in Staffordshire), with whom she lived in London, but latterly, I have heard, at Hampstead; and possibly the picture may yet be discovered in some obscure corner in that neighbourhood.

* Of which Dr. Percival, in his "Observations on Population," p. 49, supposes the Rev. Mr. Ryland, late rector of Sutton-Coldfield, to be the author.



Portrait, supposed to be Sir Francis Drake.

From the Original, in the possession of 'G. Chadwick, Esq.'



For our further satisfaction, however, in the corner, over his left shoulder, is a small distinct compartment, fortunately little damaged, from the subject of which, compared with the date, we may hope to gain most help in our endeavours to appropriate the piece. And here we see represented a ship at sea, evidently in the utmost distress, near which is a figure seemingly intended for our Saviour, walking on the waves, stretching one arm to the ship, and the other towards a solitary person in black, with sandy hair, who appears supplicating his assistance on the sea-shore; not far off stands the sickle dame, Fortune, on her wheel; and over the head of the suppliant are two gigantic arms, one grasping a sword, and the other a purse; emblems, perhaps, of future riches and honour; the words *Quem Fata premunt Deus sublewat* being written underneath. It was no difficult matter to see that all this must allude to the perilous situation of some one of the many brave sea-officers who were the glory of Elizabeth's reign; and to which of them (as it first struck me) more likely, the picture being at New-hall, than to the valiant and learned Sir Walter Raleigh, the discoverer of Virginia, to which he made no less than five voyages, who seems to have been the particular friend of Valence Sackverell, if any credit be due to the following old memorandum, written in a volume of Sir Walter Raleigh's "History of the World," which my late uncle shewed to me at New-hall, viz. "This book was given to Valence Sackverell by Sir Walter Raleigh's own hand?" But, unfortunately for this conjecture, the date of the portrait (to say no more) does not agree with the age of Sir Walter, he being born (says Biographia Britannica) in 1552; consequently, in 1581, he could only be about 29. What say you then to his contemporary and rival in naval fame, Sir Francis Drake? a name so revered, both at home and abroad, that we are told *his picture was common*, not only here but in all parts of Europe. The engraving amongst Houbraken's heads represents him with *hair cut nearly close, a thin beard, and whiskers*. Again, Biographia Britannica tells us, he had hair of a *fine brown*, and a *fair complexion*, agreeable to the painting; and though it is there supposed that he was born in the year 1549, which, if true, would make him a year or two older than the picture, yet it must not be forgot that the same will

ter acknowledges there is really *much uncertainty* respecting the exact time of his birth, which, if this piece should prove an original, must have been somewhat earlier, about the year 1547. You will allow, however, that the painting certainly alludes to some person of note, who experienced *at sea* the *frowns* as well as the *smiles of Fortune*, and who (*dignus vindice nodus*) was only preserved from destruction by the *interposing hand of God*; but surely no Englishman, even in that age of adventurers, would be able to boast of more *hair-breadth escapes on the ocean* than Sir Francis Drake: and if the history of this great man points out, amidst a "sea of troubles," one rescue from impending death still more providential than all the rest, we may surely venture to suppose it was the grateful remembrance of *that* very event which this painting was meant to perpetuate. Here then I will presume to mention his wonderful escape from shipwreck on the island of Celebes, where *his ship struck upon a rock* on the 9th of January, 1580, but whence, *beyond all expectation, he got off in a manner miraculously*, and pursued his course*. We know that a ship under the direction of the hand of God was his crest, and the words *Divino Auxilio* were his motto; and when it is recollected that the latter end of the year 1580 was memorable for the return of this bold navigator from his voyage round the world, which he accomplished through the *assistance of God* and his own conduct, though not without great change of fortune; that Queen Elizabeth dined with him at Deptford on the 4th of April, 1581 (which year is the very date upon the picture), and then honoured him with *knighthood on board his own ship*, "the Golden Hind," which was long preserved as a monument of his own and his country's glory; perhaps Mr. Urban will finally agree with me in opinion, that the person designed by this portrait can be no other than Sir Francis Drake, that hero "who lived by the sea, died on it, and was buried in it," who, by his great

* See "Biographia Britannica," and "Harris's Voyages," where is a print supposed by Mr. Granger to be the most authentic portrait of him extant, and which is thought to bear some resemblance to the portrait before us. See also a curious account, in Fuller's "Holy State," of his ship striking twice on this dangerous shoal, and "knocking twice at the door of death."

abilities; his valour, and enterprising spirit, improved the art of navigation, opened the way to our commerce in the *East*, was the great author of our navigation to the *West*, gave a shock to the whole power of Spain, and was the first *Englishman* and the first *commander* that encompassed the globe³.

CHARLES CHADWICK.

OF INSECTS.

IT is a general observation, that all animals, many useful plants, and even fishes, suffer greatly by the ravages of insects, which have often been more destructive than even the sword; and tho' Natural Historians have been very accurate in describing them, few have given any account of the means of preventing their increase, or of destroying them.—This neglect has induced me to collect a few observations on record upon this subject, and some which have occurred to myself. I request, Mr. Urban, that you will grant them a place in your very useful publication; for I flatter myself that, by others following this example, a foundation may be laid which in a few years may afford much useful information.

Every animal, by a law of Nature, nourishes, and often harbours, its peculiar insect. If we consider the damages we sustain from their insatiable rapacity, it is happy that they have many enemies which also prey on them. Thus a sparrow and its mate destroy many insects when they have young. It is probably in pursuit of such reptiles that we are visited by some of our beautiful songsters.

The question is, Whence these numerous swarms of insects proceed? There seems to be a general law for producing the insects, peculiar to each animal and plant, and even to insects themselves. Is it not probable that, for good purposes, the infinitely-wise Creator did at the creation so form all organized bodies, as at certain times, and in certain circumstances, to contain, or discharge from their bodies, particles which may coalesce into other bodies possessing a living principle? When these are produced, they are enabled afterwards to produce their kind, as Buffon observes of eels in paste, which do not appear to be produced by other eels: yet, though they are not propagated themselves, they fail not to engender other eels; for, by opening them with

the point of a lancet, we discover small eels issuing in great numbers out of their bodies. See Mr. Adam's excellent *Essays on Agriculture*, vol. II. p. 170.—When we revolve in our minds the general history of animation, we shall find many circumstances which are to us inconceivable; but shall we thence conclude that they cannot be as their appearance indicates?

Let us suppose a cold North-east wind, for instance, in spring, to come on suddenly, when the juices of plants circulate freely in their capillary vessels. The cold is known to stop the early circulation of the juices of plants. On the return of warmth, the circulation is restored, and the stagnated juices are extravasated. The organic particles in these juices are collected into the stamina of the insect peculiar to each plant: and thus the infinite number of caterpillars in spring are produced. This effect may proceed from any other cause which interrupts the circulation, or stops the perspirable matter on the barks. In animals, in the same manner, the component particles of the insects peculiar to the animal may rest on, or in, the skin, by the neglect of not keeping them clean.

It is generally observed, that insects seldom appear on either animals or vegetables while they are in perfect health, and have due care bestowed on them. When they appear, the cause should be enquired into, in order that such calamities may be as much as possible prevented in future. Thus the louse is peculiar to man, when cleanliness and care are wanting; or in second childhood, when attended with poverty. A louse is a king's companion, said a most worthy king, especially in a camp. By the sleek skins of horses on whom due care is taken, we see the advantage of keeping them clean. Plants in well-cultivated fields are seldom liable to become the prey of insects. It appears from such instances, that, both in animals and vegetables, care in their infant state is of essential service.

Instead of pointing out the particular inconveniences which insects bring on animals or vegetables, I shall now mention such substances as have been generally observed to be efficacious in driving away or in destroying them. Mercury, and its various preparations, may be reckoned one of the most generally useful. Sulphur is also useful. Oils of all kinds have been often and deservedly recom-

* See Hume, Rapin, Biographia Britannica, and Granger's History.

commended. Tobacco is not less remarkable for its utility. As early as in the time of the Romans, shell-fish were observed to be at least very disagreeable to insects. Of the application of these in order.

Mercury is known to kill or drive away lice from the human body; and it may probably be of equal efficacy in ridding other animals of their insects. For instance, sheep having a small quantity of mercurial ointment rubbed on their skins, on the sides, between the fore-legs and the body, it may kill or drive away the insect peculiar to them. Sulphur is recommended to be added to the mercurial ointment. Thus not only the insect peculiar to them, but also the scab, may be cured. See the Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, London, vol. VII. VIII. p. 90. In the Transactions of the same Society, vol. V. VI. p. 59, Mr. Aitway directed that, in the winter, the walls, frames, &c. of his green and hot-houses should be well washed with the following mixture: Take of corrosive sublimate mercury four ounces, and dissolve it in two gallons of water. These houses had been greatly infested with red-spiders and ants. After having been washed with the above mixture, neither were to be seen next summer. This wash may be used on old garden walls, and to the roots of fruit-trees infested with insects, if made weaker. It may destroy the tender leaves of plants, though not the roots. One pint and a half, poured four months ago on a standard currant-tree, as near the stem as I could, had no bad effect either on the leaves or tree. This wash will effectually destroy that disagreeable insect the bug, and all other insects of a tender cuticle. This wash will not in the least hurt the colour of bed-furniture or hangings. Care must be taken that the wash be applied into every crevice or folding of the furniture with a painter's brush. It will sometimes be necessary to repeat the wash, as some of the *ova* of bugs may remain concealed, notwithstanding the utmost care.

Some of the West India islands were much infested with large ants, which greatly hurt the sugar-canes. I was informed by a gentleman from thence, that they dissolved corrosive sublimate mercury in rum, in the proportion of two drams to a pint of spirits. They poured this solution on dry powdered sugar; and when the sugar was dried, they laid it in the paths of the ants. They eat it, and

were destroyed. Might not this practice be imitated, by laying sugar thus prepared on paper or pieces of thin boards near the root of fruit-trees infested by insects, especially when the fruit is ripening? The papers or boards might be taken-in during the night, or when it rained. The sugar should be coloured with indigo, or other substance, thereby to mark it as a substance to be avoided by curious idlers.

We are informed that a person in Philadelphia employed brimstone in the following manner. Having cleared all round the roots of trees infested with caterpillars or other insects, he strewed some flour of brimstone round the roots, and covered it with a thin sprinkling of fine mould, that it might not be blown away by the wind, yet so that the sun might operate through, and cause the brimstone to fumigate: Thus he destroyed the caterpillars. One pound he found sufficient for two hundred trees. In that hot climate the sun may perhaps have that effect; but it scarcely will in this. He also employed sulphur in the following manner to drive insects from tall trees. He split the end of a pole, and put in the slit some matches, set them on fire, and held them under the parts of the trees chiefly affected. A pole thus armed, he found, would answer for three or four trees. Brimstone thus mixed with damp straw, and set on fire, for instance, in a hop-ground infested with the fly, might be of use to drive away the fly.

The itch is supposed to proceed from a very small insect which nestles under the skin, and proceeds no farther into the habit; and is therefore attended with no dangerous consequences. Brimstone made into an ointment with hogs-lard is a sure remedy. Whether the cure proceeds from the brimstone or the oily lard, I shall not determine.

Sheep are liable to an irruption on the skin, known by the name of the scab. The brimstone, when added to the mercurial ointment recommended for that disorder in the Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, vol. VII. p. 90, might perhaps render the application more efficacious and less dangerous.

The natives of hot countries are taught by experience, that an unctuous covering on their bodies prevents the bites of muskitoes and all gnats. The White inhabitants in such countries are not sufficiently careful in preventing the least stagnant water near their dwellings, in

in which the muskitoes are bred; even in the waste water thrown out they are produced. Dr. Franklin, that accurate observer, informed me, that, by a careful attention to this circumstance, he guarded his family in Philadelphia from such insects: and that one day seeing a number of muskitoes in his library, he found on enquiry, that one of his servants had taken the cover off a tub placed near his window for receiving rain-water. On such an occasion the remedy is easy, *viz.* shutting the room up for the day, so that the muskitoes cannot come at any water, in which time they die. Though this caution may seem trifling to us, who live in a mild climate, it is far otherwise in hot countries.

Oils being known to be most efficacious in destroying insects, may not the use of it be extended to the destruction of worms in the bowels of horses, where they may occasion the violent pain they seem sometimes to suffer? If the horse was for some time kept fasting, and a large quantity of oil, suppose a pint, was given, if worms are the cause, the oil may in that case kill them. If I may venture into another line, may I not ask, whether the use of it is not too little attended to as an athelminthic medicine in case of worms in the human body? Being injected by glister, it is known to bring away the ascarides, a small worm which seldom ascends higher than the rectum, or the last gut.

Flowers, leaves, and fruit, on plants, are known to be devoured by caterpillars. These are destroyed by oils, which close the lateral pores by which they breathe. For this purpose it is advised, that, on the approach of spring, a cloth dipped in the train-oil be laid on such parts of the tree in which there is the least appearance of them.

We are informed, in the Memoirs of the Society of Agriculture at Paris, that oil of turpentine, when applied to animals which were covered with insects, destroyed the insects without hurting the animal. The author tried it on several trees, mixed with fine earth so as to incorporate them well, then adding water, still stirring them carefully till the whole was brought to some degree of fluidity. In this mixture he dipped branches of fruit-trees on which there were insects, and hereby destroyed not only the eggs, but also the insects, without hurting the leaves. This composition may be got off by washing, or the first heavy shower. From these experiments the author

thinks, that oil of turpentine may with equal efficacy be employed for killing various kinds of lice on domestic animals.

We are informed, in the Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, vol. V. p. 45, that Mr. Winter, among other experiments on turnep-feed, steeped the seed twenty-four hours in a sufficient quantity of train-oil. He then drained the oil from the seed, which he mixed with a quantity of fine-sifted earth, and immediately sowed it in drills. When the plants began to appear on the surface, the ground was sown with foot. He found that seed steeped in lintseed-oil answered equally well. The turneps the least injured by the fly were those that grew from seed steeped as above, which grew so luxuriantly as to produce rough leaves several days prior to the most flourishing of any of his other experiments, and were the better enabled to withstand the fly's attack. The leaves of these turneps were of a darker green, and appeared twice as thick in bulk and luxuriance, than the other turneps, and were a considerable deal larger. The seed was drilled an inch and a half deep, and at a foot distance in the rows. Train-oil is apt to kill the leaves of plants which have been injured by insects, but lintseed-oil has not that effect, though equally destructive to the insects. The train-oil seems to act both as an oil, and by its disagreeable smell it prevents insects approaching it. In this respect it may be successfully used to prevent field-mice or other vermin preying on acorns, chestnuts, or other seeds steeped in it before they are sown.

When thus giving directions for preventing the fly on turneps, a late experiment should be mentioned, by the disclosing of which, a man gained a considerable reward. His secret was, running a roller over the ground early in the morning, while the dew remained on the ground, on the first appearance of the fly. The dew entangled the flies so much, that they could not make their escape, and were therefore crushed to death. As the roller may leave the surface of the earth too hard, some very properly advise to fix some boughs of elder in a gate or hurdle, to be drawn over the field; and if the boughs had been before fumigated with the smoke of tobacco, or tincture of assafoetida, the success would be the surer. The most certain method of preventing the hurt done by the fly is to raise the plants in a nursery,

nursery, and at a proper age to transplant them, being carried to the ground in a wheelbarrow filled with manure softened with water so as to admit the plants. This method will secure their more speedy growth. In the nursery the attack of the fly may be prevented by sprinkling foot or quicklime on the ground. The utility of transplanting turneps is evident by the practice of transplanting the turnep-rooted cabbage. They who are discouraged from this practice by the expence attending it, do not reflect that the hoeing is prevented, and the plants grow the better, being set in fresh earth.

Before I proceed to direct the use of the last means mentioned, *viz.* tobacco, for destroying insects in turneps, let me here mention an experiment made by a worthy and ingenious man, Mr. Green, of her Majesty's Flower-Garden at Kew. He contrived a pair of bellows, similar to that employed in recovering people seemingly drowned. It has a cavity in the nozzle, in which some tobacco is put, with a live coal over it. The bellows being then worked, the tobacco is set on fire, and the smoke is directed to any particular spot. A lady was fond of having the mink-rose in her dressing-room, but was prevented having it on account of the green insects which constantly adhere to that plant. To remedy this inconvenience, Mr. Green had a box made large enough to contain a pot in which a plant of the mink-rose grew. In one end of the box was a hole, to admit the nozzle of the bellows; the bellows was worked, and the smoke was received into the box. When the tobacco was consumed, the nozzle was withdrawn, and a cork being put into the hole, the box thus remained till morning, when the insects were all laid dead on the earth. Being swept off, the plant was in a state fit for a dressing-room. Many plants thus infested with insects may be too large, or otherwise so placed as not to be put into a box. In this case it occurred to me, that being sprinkled with an infusion of tobacco in water might in some degree answer the same purpose. On trial I found it answer, and I thus freed other plants of their insects. I also used it on trees of easy access with advantage. Train oil is so inimical to tender plants or leaves, that it destroys them if insects have in the least hurt them; whereas the infusion, instead of killing the leaves, promoted a fresh vegetation.

Fruit-trees often become the prey of insects. Those against a wall, or in espaliers, being easily come at, much of the mischief may be prevented by cutting off the leaves so soon as they are observed to be curled; for then fresh eggs are laid on them, probably by butterflies. If sprinkled with the infusion of tobacco, it will prevent their coming to life. After the fruit is formed, the infusion must not be used, lest the taste and smell may remain. The scissars are then the proper remedies, which ladies may employ as amusement, and may thereby present fruit to their friends of their own preserving. A lye of the ash of plants sprinkled on the leaves may have a good effect, as also on other pot-herbs, which are often the prey of caterpillars. As many insects, besides those bred on the leaves or in the walls, may destroy the fruit, the sugar with the corrosive sublimate, as already described, may be laid in the way of other insects, to all which it will prove a speedy death. Diligent inspection into their retreats is the most certain means of preventing the loss sustained by snails. Ants are prevented rising up the trees, by laying round the roots powdered chalk, or any other substance which by intangling their feet prevents their crossing it. Care should be taken to destroy their nests every where near the garden.

Hops are now become an article of so great consequence, that it deserves our particular attention. Early in its growth, when the vines begin to ascend the poles, a black fly preys on its leaves, frequently in such numbers, as, by destroying the leaves, to interrupt the vegetation, much of the food of plants being absorbed by the leaves. I know by experiments that the infusion of tobacco destroys them, or at least drives them away so effectually, that I have seen a plant, almost totally stripped of its leaves, shoot out fresh leaves after the use of it. If care be not taken, they will again fall on the fresh leaves. As the flies lodge on the lower side of the leaves, they are protected from storms of rain, and therefore the infusion must be driven upwards by a forcing pump. As it is said that the expence of tobacco is too great, perhaps lime-water, or even water by itself, driven strongly against the leaves, might drive them away. The labour attending such experiments in a large plantation discourages others, without reflecting that, if such means are used early, the flies may more easily be got rid of.—

Free ventilation is undoubtedly beneficial to all plants; and hence perhaps the particular advantages of drilling corn in rows a little distant. If alleys somewhat larger than common were made in the plantations of hops, there might be sufficient spaces left where the alleys cross one another to admit of setting damp straw, or other materials mixed with brimstone, foot, &c. on fire. Smoke itself is said to prevent the fly, and, if so, it will kill yet more powerfully when mixed with such materials. It has been observed in Sweden, that the hops grow naturally among heaps of stones or fragments of rocks. They therefore advise to cover the ground round their roots with stones, which will prevent the insects laying their eggs near the roots in the ground, where they lay them to be protected during the winter. The stones will also preserve moisture at the roots during the summer. A rope cannot be drawn across a plantation of hops, as it can across a field of corn, in case of mildew. Here water to wash off the clammy juice that entices and feeds insects seems to be the only remedy. The plantation being well ventilated, may at least prevent the frequency of it. The forcing-pump will most effectually wash off this exudation.

Besides insects, there are other animals which are destructive to corn and grass. Various insects destroy the roots of grass to a considerable distance. Strong lime-water poured on the earth kills them, and soon brings up fine sweet grass. Moles are of that number. An old writer on agriculture advises to bore a hole in a walnut-shell, and fill the same with chaff, rosin, and brimstone; set them on fire in a hole newly-dug, so that the wind may blow the smoke into it, and other holes being shut up, and the smoke will either kill them or drive them away. He also advises to put a live mole in an earthen pot, which set in the earth to the brim; and the mole, finding he cannot escape, will cry, which will bring all those within hearing to help him out, and so may be taken. In March, which is the time of their breeding, numbers of their young-ones may be destroyed by turning up their nests, which are generally in the largest hills; and the old ones, who will come to look after their young, may be also destroyed. The smell of a weasel will drive them away.

Oil in which lupins have been steeped will kill ants. Brimstone, mixed with

rag and the earth of their hills, all set on fire, will drive them away.

It is an observation of the Romans, that weevils, and other creatures of that kind, have a great aversion to river crawfish. In France, they throw live lobsters on wheat in granaries when infested with them; and in a few hours the weevils will come from all parts, dispersing themselves on the walls, and thus are easily destroyed. It is said that rue, or the juice of it, in poultry-houses, will drive away weasels.

Where hedges are thin, they may be thickened in the following manner: Gather the seeds of bramble and white-thorn (being ripe), mix them with the meal of tares and water till they are of the thickness of honey. This is laid on old ropes or veam, so to remain all the winter. In the autumn, dig trenches a foot and a half deep where the hedge is to be thickened, or made to remain so all the winter. At the end of February, lay the rope in the trench, covered with fine mould, watering them, if necessary; and so will they in thirty days come up. In Spain, they rub the seeds of the white mulberry on ropes of bass, and in the same manner lay the ropes in trenches, and the young plants spring up. This practice may be advantageously followed in England now that the raising of silk-worms is a general pursuit.

Though seemingly foreign to the subject, I cannot help highly censuring the neglect of permitting ivy-vines, which grow to forest-trees, to remain attached to them. Their roots entering into the bark rob the trees of much of their nourishment; they in a manner strangle their supporters, by impeding the circulation of their juices, and, in time, destroy the trees. They should be torn up by the roots; for, if any part of them adhere to the tree, they will spread, as they obtain nourishment by their adhering roots.

Having already mentioned Mr. Green, I shall here add another instance of his ingenuity. As it takes some time to rear up flowering-shrubs or plants from the seed, he discovered a more expeditious method. For this purpose, he had a box made of such a size as he desired. The joining of the several parts were dovetailed into one another, and the joinings were covered with pitch, so as to become water-tight. He filled the box, perhaps, half full of rich mould, and added water enough to render it so moist



Fig. 1. p. 193.



2.



3.



Fig. 4. p. 115.

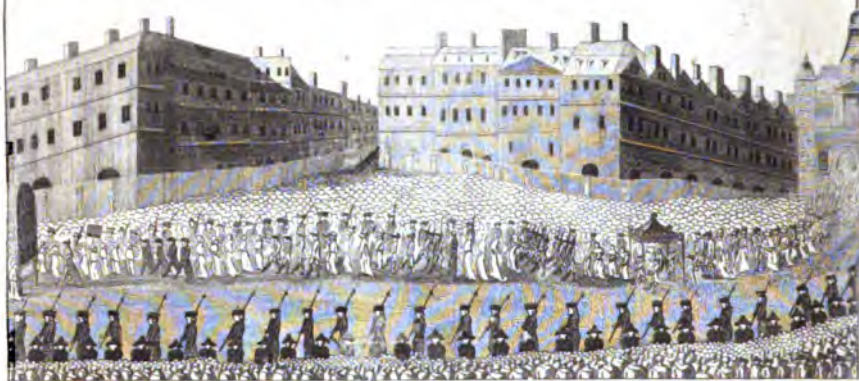
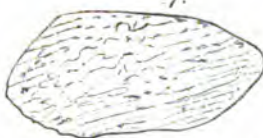


Fig. 5. p. 196.



7.



6.

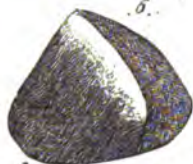


Fig. 9. p. 909.



Fig. 10.



moist as that water remained on the surface. In this mould he set cuttings of the plants he wished to rear, and over them he laid a cover of glass in a frame, which fitted so exactly that the water could not exhale. In this situation, exposed to the warmth of the sun, the cuttings made fresh shoots; and he observed that, in proportion as the shoots rose upwards, fresh roots grew downwards. The cuttings were kept in this state till he judged that they had taken sufficient roots to bear being transplanted. And in this manner he was constantly supplied with plenty of blowing plants. **AGRICOLA.**

ORIGINAL LETTER OF OLIVER CROMWELL*.

To my beloved Cozen Mrs. St. John, at
Sir William Molyneux his House called
Oates, in Essex, present these.

Deere Cozen,

I THANKFULLY acknowledge your love in your kind remembrance of me upon the opportunity. Alas! you doe too highly prize my lines and my company. I may be ashamed to owne your expressions, considering how unprofitable I am, and the meane improvement of my talent; yet to honour my God, by declaring what hee hath done for my soule, in this I am confident, and I will be soe. Truly then this I finde, that hee giveth springes in a drye and barren wilderness, where no water is. I live (you knowe whereof "*Me shech*, which they say signifies *prolonging*) in *Kedar*, which signifies blacknets; yet the Lord forsaketh mee not. Though hee doe prolonge yett hee will (I trust) bringe mee to his tabernacle, to his resting place. My soule is with the congregation of the first-borne, my body rests in hope; and it here I may honour my God, ether by doing or suffering, I shall be most glad. Truly no poore creature hath more cause to put forth himself in the cause of his God than I. I have had plentiful wages beforehand, and I am sure I shall never earne the least mite. The Lord accept me in his Sonne, and give me to walke in the light as hee is in the light. He it is that mighteneth our blacknesse in darknesse. I dare not say hee hideth his face from me. He giveth mee to see light in his light. One beame in a darke

place hath exceedinge much refreshment in it. Blessed be his name for shining upon soe darke a hart as mine. You knowe what my manner of life hath bine. I lived in and loved darknesse, and hated the lighte. I was a chief, the chief of sinners. This is true. I hated godlinesse, yet God had mercy on me. O the riches of his mercy! praye him for me, that hee, whose hath begonne a good worke, would perfect it to the day of Christ. Salute all my good freinds in that family whereof you are yet a member. I am much bound unto them for their love. I blesse the Lord for them, and that my sonn, by their procurement, is soe well. Let him have your prayers, your counsell. Let me have them. Salute your husband and sister from me. Hee is not a man of his worde; hee promised to write about M. Wrath, of Epinge: but as yet I received no letters. Put him in minde to doe what with conveniency may be done for the poore Cozens I did sollicit him about. Once more farewell; the Lord bee with you. See prayeth your truly lovinge cozen,

OLIVER CROMWELL.

Ely, 13th of October, 1638.

My wives service and love presents to all her friends.

Mr. URBAN, *Gosport, Sept. 17.*

HAVING lately received from my correspondent at Paris a book, intituled, "*The National Present, dedicated to Liberty*," I trust it will be entertaining to your readers to have, from time to time, sketches of the plates, with translations of the subjects. Under that persuasion I send you herewith the Procession of the States General in France, with an explanation of the same.

F. J. FORBES.

Procession at the Opening of the States General. [Plate II. fig. 4.]

May 4, 1789.—The Herald King at Arms of France, and the Heralds of Arms, made known, the 3d instant, by a solemn proclamation, in all the streets and places of the city of Versailles, that the General Procession and the Mass of the Holy Ghost would take place, because the King wished that the opening of the States General, which had commenced, should take effect the 4th in the morning. In consequence of which, the Deputies of the Three Orders assembled this day in the parish-church of *Notre Dame*. The King went about

* Ayscough's Catalogue of MSS. N^o 4292, letter 112.

about ten o'clock in the morning, in his state carriage, preceded by a detachment of the life-guards, and the light attendants of the Court, commanded by the *Chevalier de Forêt*, commander-general of the Falconers of the King's Court.

His Majesty was accompanied in his carriage by *M. le Comte d'Artois*, the Duke of *Berry*, and the Duke of *Chartres*. The Prince de *Condé*, the Duke de *Bourbon*, the Duke d'*Enghien*, and the Prince de *Conti*, were farther advanced towards the church, to receive his Majesty when he alighted. The Queen arrived soon after the King, in her state coach, accompanied by *Madame Mademoiselle de France*, the Princess de *Lamballe*, the superintendent of the Queen's palace, the Princess de *Chimay*, the maid of honour, the Countess d'*Osun*, and the attire-women to her Majesty. The Princesses Royal received the Queen at the church-door. Her Majesty being placed, the hymn of *Veni Creator* was played by the King's musicians. Afterwards the procession marched to the parish-church of *St. Louis*. The Clergy of both churches, preceded by the Friars, opened the procession. The Company of Guards of the Provostship of the Hotel came afterwards, having the High-Sheriff at their head. The Deputies of the Three Orders*, in their gowns, marched before the canopy. The *Tiers Etat* preceded the Nobility, who were followed by the Clergy. The King was accompanied by his Officers, and four Captains of the Life-guards, and followed by the Royal Princes, Dukes, and Peers, who marched immediately after the Sacrament. The high Chaplain of his Majesty carried the wax candle. The Queen was at the left hand of the King, followed by her Maid of Honour, who carried her train, and accompanied by her first Gentleman Usher, and head Riding-master. The Chaplain to the Queen carried the wax candle. *Madame Mademoiselle Elizabeth de France* followed the Queen. The Maids of the Palace, and those who accompanied the Princesses, marched behind the Royal Family. The Holy Sacrament was carried by the Archbishop of Paris, accompanied by those of *Toulouse* and *Bourges*, as assisting Ministers to the Bishop d'*Oranges*, in the room of the Deacon. *M. le Comte d'Artois*, the Duke d'*Angoulême*, and the Duke de

Berry, aided by six of their principal officers, carried the canopy. Before the canopy marched, in their robes and clocks, *M. Jacob*, sen. curate of the parish of *Notre Dame*, and *M. Jacob*, jun. curate of the parish of *St. Louis*. The French Yeomen, preceded by their Officers, and a large detachment of the King's Life-guards, marched to the right and left of the Deputies and of the Court. The regiments of the French Guards and Yeomen lined the streets as the procession passed. The Mass, which was played by the King's Musicians, was set forth by the Archbishop of Paris, and assisted by the Bishop that accompanied the procession; and the Sermon was delivered by the Bishop de *Nanci*. E. J. F.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 18.

CONSIDERING the heavy and distant charges often brought upon parishes by certificates, it is justly observed by P. L. (p. 592), that the churchwardens and overseers ought not to be compelled to grant them. But as the withholding of this security and indemnification renders other parishes liable to much inconvenience and loss, is it not very expedient that this branch of the poor-laws should be revised and amended? When a person has delivered a certificate, he is obliged to pay all parochial rates, though by payment he cannot acquire a settlement, unless he leases a tenement of 10l. a year. If a certificate is not given, he is generally clear from every assessment, the overseers being afraid that, should they rate him, they may hereafter subject the parish to a great incumbrance. Nor is their apprehension groundless; and the law seems to imply, that if persons are not of ability sufficient to pay an annual rent of 10l. there is a hazard of their becoming chargeable to a degree far beyond what the assessments received will be an equivalent.—In a small town contiguous to the parish from which I write there are, from this circumstance, seventy-three houses omitted in the parish-books; and consequently the rest of the inhabitants and landholders pay a larger sum yearly than they would do were the rates levied for the other houses. Can it, however, be thought reasonable that the occupiers of them, who, in the contemplation of law, may be deemed intruders, should be excused, to the prejudice of their neighbours?—The motive commonly urged by persons

* At present the three make but one.

sons for leaving the parishes where they are legally settled is, that they can earn a more comfortable maintenance in another place. Surely their being benefited by a voluntary removal is a substantial reason why they ought not to be exempted from the payment of rates. But it not unfrequently happens that they desert their own parishes with no other view than that of freeing themselves from every charge of this kind. And yet, when they can no longer support themselves, they can claim assistance from their own parishes, notwithstanding their having artfully avoided contributing to the public fund appropriated for that purpose. Such collusive evasion ought to be discouraged, and, if possible, prevented.—There are, besides, numberless instances in which they are not of the least use, by their labour, to the parishes where they thus irregularly reside, being employed in neighbouring villages, where houses are not to be had. The amendment proposed (nor can it be judged inequitable) is, that, certificate, or no certificate, all parish-rates shall be paid, and the persons paying them not to be thereby entitled to a settlement, when the rent is under 10*l.* a year. This alteration will, in one respect, be more advantageous to the families and domesticks of persons who have no certificates than of those who have; because their children, apprentices, and servants, will not be precluded from gaining settlements after the usual methods, and by that means fixing themselves in places where they may have a fairer prospect of thriving in the world, in consequence of the connexions formed in the early years of life. Nor would they (as they now often are) be harassed by orders of removal to their own parishes before they absolutely wanted relief. The loss of the rates is what makes parish-officers so solicitous to get rid of them; and, to effect this end, they assign only specious reasons why the intruders and their families are likely to become chargeable. Though it must be admitted, that, while parishes are thus deprived of the money that would be collected, were the houses, now not attended, inhabited by their own people, the persons who occasion this deficiency are to far a burden to the parishes.

Yours, &c. W. and D.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 13.
IF you do not deem the following desultory remarks on the antient state

of London an intrusion upon more important matter, the transcriber will, and some of your readers may, thank you for their insertion. *Minutiae*, though in themselves trifling, afford pleasure, and are of some importance, when we consider that we are often more affected by small and imperceptible objects, than by such as by their magnitude ingrosses our whole attention for a while.

Yours, &c. HENRY LEMOINE.

When Henry VIII. took possession of York Palace, finished by Cardinal Wolsey, he left the new palace at Westminster, but first he made it a city by act of parliament. He also built the Cock-pit and the Tennis-court; cock-fighting being only used in England; but tennis was a diversion introduced from France about the time of Hen. V. To beautify this new palace of Whitehall, he built the gateway next the Banqueting-house, to have the convenience of a gallery into the Park, to see the sport of tilts and tournaments, which was performed on solemn days, for the accommodating of ladies. The gateway was built and designed by Hans Holbein, and is one of the finest pieces of stonework in Europe. In Whitehall are several pieces of the same sort as the Banqueting-house. This ston chequerwork came in use in the middle of the reign of Henry VII. On this gate are the busts of four emperors heads on each side, worthy observing for the curiosity of the workmanship. They are made of clay, and baked in a kiln, and afterwards glazed like fine earthen-ware, but after another manner, and some part gilt with gold like enamelling, which makes it hold as it doth. The further gateway hath also some figures of the like nature, but not so well performed, being made of bucket-ware, that is, a white clay, and glazed like potters-ware.

This the workmen called stone-ware, much in use in the days of Henry VIII. and to King James I. as might have been seen by Dean Coler's head in Paul's school, and likewise his monument in Paul's church, now destroyed by fire, and several of the same kind at Hampton Court. One remains in the wall of the Duke of Britany's house in Little Britain, where Mr. Norriss the printer lived. In the church of St. Andrew Underbath is John Stow's monument, baked and painted to the life, as Dean Coler's, set up about 1603.

As for the glazing or enamelling of such

such figures, Stow, in his Survey of London, speaks of the spire-sieple of St. John's, Jerusalem, which was enamelled with several colours, as azure and gold, which made a noble shew to the North parts of London, and was the only ornament on that side the city, of which he much laments the downfall. On the West side of Aldgate, new-built 16.., there was found an old Roman coin, which, being preserved, was carved out in stone very fine, and worth observation. On the front of several old timber houses in the city and suburbs are the figures of several Roman emperors, but most of the Lower Empire. These, I conceive, were found at digging the foundation of those houses; and some persons, delighting in antiquity, had them made larger in molds to take off the reverse, and so fixed them upon the houses. This may be seen against St. Andrew's church, in Holborn.

The Earl of Arundel formed a most incomparable collection of antiquities, consisting of curiosities of all kinds, gathered from all nations. After his death, some of his statues fell into the hands of builders, who set them up to ornament their new erections in Cuper's Gardens. What became of the rest is uncertain; but it was reported they were hid underground, in the time of the Popish Plot, in the court-yard of Tart-hall, where formerly was a gallery of old pictures, the most ancient ever seen in this kingdom.

There were several ancient statues in the Privy-garden; and the gladiator that stood in the Park is removed to Hampton-court. In Somerset-house garden are some few antique figures, and an ancient stone chair.

As for modern statues, there are those of King James II. cast in brass, in the square at Chelsea College and at Whitehall; King Charles I. on horseback at Charing-crois; the four figures of Queen Elizabeth, King James I. King Charles I. and II. (carved by Bustnell) at Temple-bar; Queen Elizabeth, on the West side of Ludgate; on the East, King Lud and his two sons. At Aldersgate, on the North side, is the true portraiture of King James I. on horseback, in his habit as he came to England, and is much commended; it was carved by Mr. Christmas; on the South side he is in his robes, but lately gone to decay.

There is a piece of the Resurrection, carved in bass relief, over the gateway

of the church-yard of St. Andrew, Holborn, in Shoe-lane, not far from the church, much admired by the curious. It hath lately been coloured over, to preserve it, which hath taken much from the sharpness of it. It hath been imitated at the gates of St. Giles in the Fields, and St. Dunstan's in the East.

At the Stocks Market is the figure of King Charles II. in marble, treading down a Turk. It was cut at Leghorn, in Italy, and reported to be designed for Cromwell, but bought by Sir Robert Vyner, and set up at his charge.

On the South front of the Royal Exchange are the statues of King Charles I. and II. very much esteemed; and in the centre the statue of King Charles II. Cæsar-like, cut in marble, set on a pedestal, cut by the famous G. Gibbons, and graved and printed on a large sheet by P. Vanderbane. There are the statues of several of our Kings and Queens, done by several artists; and at the end of one of the walks is the figure of Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of this Exchange, in his proper habit.

The figures of King Edward VI., Queen Elizabeth, and King Charles I., over the South passage into Guildhall, are worthy observing.

On Aldgate are heads done after two antique medals found at the digging the foundation for new building that gate, in the year 1610.

At Christ Church are the statues of King Edward VI. the founder, and King Charles II. founder of the Mathematical-school.

Over the gateway of St. Bartholomew's, or the Lame Hospital, next Smithfield, is the statue of King Henry VI. the founder.

At Aske's Hospital, near Hoxton, are the statues of the founder, in his gown; and over the gate old Coppelstone, and another old man, in their alms gowns.

In the square at Soho, called Monmouth Square, is the statue of the Duke of Monmouth; and in Queen's Square at Westminster, near the Park, is the figure of Queen Anne; and in Lincoln's Inn Garden are several figures.

Those in the Queen's Garden at St. James's, and on the front of the Duke of Buckingham's house in the Park, deserve a curious inspection.

At the upper end of Westminster Hall are six figures of the Kings of England, Edward the Confessor, William the Conqueror, William Rufus, Henry the First, and

and King Stephen, with crowns on their heads, and on either side of the great gate of the hall; the rest down to Richard the Second's time, he being the builder of the hall, as may be seen by a device of a hart round the verge of the wall, and the arms held by angels, carved.

On the outside of the Abbey have been variety of figures of our Kings, Bishops, and Abbots; some remain to this day, particularly that of King James the first, set up at his first coming to England. In the Abbey church are very many monuments of our Kings, Queens, and Princes of the Blood, Dukes, Earls, Bishops, Abbots, &c.; for which I refer you to Mr. Keespe's book, where are all the inscriptions and epitaphs, who, had he met with encouragement in his life-time, would have had many of them drawn, to be graved, to publish a folio, as Sir William Dugdale has done St. Paul's. Mr. Sandford's Genealogy of the Kings of England is now publishing, with several additions. In it are the monuments of the Kings, Queens, and their children, &c. and some part of the church in perspective; Henry the Eighth's chapel, with his and his Queen's monument. This was an admirable piece of building, and called by our antiquary Leland the eighth wonder of the world. Mr. Sandford also did the coronations of King Charles the Second, and King James the Second, with several views of the body of the church and Westminster-hall. When a person hath once viewed this cathedral, this book will be a great help to him.

For the funeral monuments here, their designs and sculptures in marble, and those cast in brass, exceed any in Europe, and well deserve to be often and critically inspected. In Henry the Seventh's Chapel, when you lift up your eyes, you will find a great number of figures at length, in variety of habits, as Prophets, Kings, Evangelists, Apostles, Patriarchs, Fathers, Saints, &c. at length.

Turning up the seats of the stalls, you will find an admirable piece of workmanship, taken notice of by very few*. The pavement in the high altar is not to be paralleled in Europe; it was made at the cost of William de Ward, alias Warrin, then Abbot of

Westminster, afterwards Lord Treasurer of England (he being buried before the high altar). He brought with him from Rome certain workmen called lapidaries, and rich stones, as porphyry, lapis lazulæ, jasper, &c. of which that excellent piece of workmanship was composed, with several Latin verses. See Weever's "Funeral Monuments," p. 485. He died A. D. 1253. That most ingenious gentleman, Mr. Tassman, hath lately drawn and coloured it, in order to preserve it to posterity. He also made St. Edward the Confessor's shrine about the same time, in Mosaic work, the like rarely to be seen, though I have seen several pieces of serpentine stone taken up at the West end of St. Paul's, when they dug for the foundation, which were wrought into several forms for a pavement, though a great deal bigger, and was without doubt a part of a pavement to some chapel in ancient times, I mean since Christianity. I have seen several pieces, but all serpentine, and the pavement was in knot-work, as appears by the several forms, some half round, oblong, triangular, &c. &c.

About the year 1690 lived a Mr. John Conyers, a great antiquary, especially in those things that related to London. At the beginning of its rebuilding he made it his business to enquire of the labourers who dug foundations what they found, and gave them encouragement to save them for him, especially old money, many weapons, &c. In St. Paul's, at the West end, he had a great Roman utensil; also in Goodman's Fields, and a collection well stored with antiquities both in art and nature, and was one of the first in that way. He purchased whatever was out of course that came to his hands; and sometimes those that sold old iron furnished him with a rarity not to be seen in an age. He had his circular walks about London, and visited the booksellers' shops, and collected many rare MSS. as well as printed books. He also inspected most of the gravel-pits near London, to please his curiosity with Nature's variety in the different sorts and shapes of stones.

About the year 1609, in a gravel-pit not far from the house of Sir John Oldcastle, he discovered the carcase of an elephant, and I saw part of it dug out; and what remained he bought of the workmen. This he was of opinion had not lain there ever since the flood, but
since

* They are very obscure, and unfit for the place they occupy.

since the Romans; for in the time of Claudius, as mentioned by the learned Selden on Drayton's Polyolbion, and near this place, a battle was fought between the Britons and Romans, for in the same pit he found the head of a British spear, not of metal but flint, which is now, amongst other rarities, in the possession of the Rev. Dr. Charlett, master of University College in Oxford. Out of Mr. Conyers's collection have been raised some others of great value, being much improved in many respects. Of these Mr. Kemp's was the principal. It was the first that was publicly shewn in London. This collection was deposited near the Hay-market, and consisted, in brief, of the following articles:

A vast variety of Egyptian, Greek, and Roman antiquities, both artificial and natural.

His coins in gold, silver, and brass, were very valuable, not only for the number but the scarceness of them, and his great judgement in distinguishing counterfeits from originals.

He had several ancient Egyptian Gods in metal, divers sorts of lions and artificial earth, two ancient mummies in their wooden coffins, the heads of a man and a woman carved on the outside of the coffins. You might discern the folds of the linen, their painted hieroglyphicks, and several of their seals some thousand years old.

He had great variety of Grecian antiquities, as their Gods, inscriptions on marble, and others.

Several marble statues of the Roman Gods; others in brass, and thirty-four marble inscriptions, originals; rare marble urns, curiously carved; variety of others in glass and brass, enamelled, and in several sorts of earth, and divers shapes and fashions.

In his presses were variety of instruments used by the ancients in their sacrifices and burials, as lamps, fibulae in brass, seals and rings of divers fashions.

And a good collection of books, particularly on chemistry and mineralogy; some Oriental MSS.; with the whole of Mr. Gaillard's collections, and part of Lord Cartwright's.

The beginning of a century forms an epoch in the annals of Science and the Arts. The present has been fertile in improvements. We now verge towards its conclusion; and the acquisitions to the general stock of learning are no where more perceivable than in your useful compilation. There, like in a

graduated scale, we plainly discern the various degrees of refinement in human knowledge; and rise, as it were, to the perfection of the present period by the most pleasing ascent. May you continue your labours for the benefit of mankind, and, keeping pace with time, only end with the existence of matter! H.L.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 30.

THE writer of an Introduction to some Letters lately published on the Improvement of Ship-building seems to have been misled in saying,

"That great discovery in optics, the *achromatic* glasses, was entirely owing to three or four ingenious men assembling at a public-house in Spitalfields, to amuse themselves in friendly conversation upon mathematical and mechanical subjects."

As the invention has been claimed by M. Euler, M. Klingenstierna, and some other foreigners, we ought, for the honour of England, to assert ~~our~~ right, and give the merit of the discovery to whom it is due; and therefore, without farther preface, I shall inform the author of the above quotation, that the inventor was CHESTER MORE HALL, Esq. of More-hall, in Essex, who, about 1729, as appears by his papers, considering the different humours of the eye, imagined they were placed so as to correct the different refrangibility of light. He then conceived, that if he could find substances having such properties as he supposed these humours might possess, he should be enabled to construct an object-glass that would shew objects colourless. After many experiments he had the good fortune to find these properties in two different sorts of glass; and by forming lenses made with such glass, and making them disperse the rays of light in contrary directions, he succeeded. About 1733 he completed several achromatic object-glasses (though he did not give them this name), that bore an aperture of more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, though the focal length did not exceed 20 inches; one of which is now in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Smith, of Charlotte Street, Rathbone Place. This glass has been examined by several gentlemen of eminence and scientific abilities, and found to possess the properties of the present achromatic glasses.

Mr. Hall used to employ the working opticians to grind his lenses; at the same time he furnished them with the radii of the surfaces, not only to correct the

the different refrangibility of rays, but also the aberration arising from the spherical figures of lenses. Old Mr. Bass, who at that time lived in Bridewell Precinct, was one of these working opticians, from whom Mr. Hall's invention seems to have been obtained.

In the trial at Westminster-hall about the patent for making achromatic telescopes, Mr. Hall was allowed to be the inventor; but Lord Mansfield observed, that "it was not the person who locked-up his invention in his scrutoire that ought to profit by a patent for such invention, but he who brought it forth for the benefit of the publick." This, perhaps, might be said with some degree of justice, as Mr. Hall was a gentleman of property, and did not look to any pecuniary advantage from his discovery; and, consequently, it is very probable that he might not have an intention to make it generally known at that time.

That Mr. Ayscough, optician on Ludgate Hill, was in possession of one of Mr. Hall's achromatic telescopes in 1754, is a fact which at this time will not be disputed. VERITAS.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 29.
YOUR correspondent S. W. desires a collation of passages marked out by him in Stephens's edition of the Greek Testament, in 1549, with the edition of 1546, called *O Mirificam*. I have to answer, that only four errors, viz. γυναικος, p. 300; ἀλλοθηναι, p. 337; σιτα, p. 312; and αλιεμενοι, p. 473; are to be found in the first volume, and two in the second, which are both in p. 153, l. 10 and 11, where τις is twice used for τὶς and τινα. There are seven other errors detected and corrected by Stephens himself in the Gospels, and five in the Epistles, *ad calcem libri*. Yours, &c. K. W.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 3.
IT is a great trial of one's patience to see people, in the signatures of letters, or on other occasions, putting down the initial only of their Christian name.—Perhaps I may be the more sensible of the inconvenience of this common mistake, because I have seen the evil of it in reading *Matthew Paris*, in which author this short manner of writing Christian names has actually been the source of many errors. To give an instance or two of what I mean:—a gen-

tleman wrote himself *J. Saunders*, at the close of a letter; whence I conceived it signified *John*, or *James*, or *Isaac*; whereas the truth proved to be *Joseph*; and had he written *Jth*, the matter would have been clear to me at first sight. Mr. Tindal, the translator of *Rapin's History*, wrote *N Tindal*; and for a great length of time my idea was, that his name was *Nathaniel*; but happening to read his translation of *Prince Candemir's Turkish History*, it turned out to be *Nicholas*. One writes to the publick, and signs *C. Kateman*; upon which one would naturally suppose the name was *Charles*, or *Christopher*, or *Caleb*, or *Cuthbert*; but at last it was impossible to decypher this name, for it proved to be *Charnel*, a surname used as a Christian name: so that you might guess to eternity, without hitting upon the truth; and it should seem that the party might as well have put down his surname with an initial only, and it would have been just as explicable.

Now I am upon this subject, Mr. Urban, permit me to add a short censure on the common mode of addressing, or directing, letters to clergymen. The way is, to write *The Rev. Mr. Jones*, &c.; which, in fact, is a mere piece of false heraldry: for the *Rev.* in this case is the dignifying and discriminating character, tantamount to *Mr.* in other instances. The address, therefore, ought to be, *The Rev. Thomas Jones*, &c. But you will say, perhaps I may not know the gentleman's Christian name, or may not just then recollect it; well: in that case you may write *The Rev. — Jones*, &c. However, *The Rev. Mr.* is at any rate an absurdity which one would chide to avoid. Yours, &c. L. E.

Mr. URBAN, Bath, Oct. 1.
IT is, in my opinion, a duty incumbent on every one who has found relief from a particular medicine, where the generality of those prescribed by the Faculty have failed, to have it made known. In justice, therefore, to Dr. Norris and his drops, I beg leave, through your Magazine, to mention a cure performed by them under my directions.

A poor woman of Milk Street, in this city, whose business is that of a washer-woman, having caught cold, found the usual symptoms of head-ach, chillness, and universal languor, which continued some time before she had recourse to the doctors. An apothecary attended;

attended; she was blistered, and every thing done which a gentleman eminent in his profession could suggest for her benefit. *He gave her over.* The poor creature lay in a state of stupefaction for three days, when her husband came to me, and mentioned the circumstances. Having some of the drops, I immediately mixed up two table spoonfuls in a small cup of Port-wine, and ordered him to give it her, and in the course of three hours to return, and inform me of the result. He did so; the poor man, with tears of joy, thanked me for what I had done, and said his wife had spoken, and called for more of the same stuff (that was her expression) as he had given her before. *She had it;* grew well, and in a week was at my house, to thank me in person.

Yours, &c. J. ELDERTON.

MR. URBAN,

OR. 1.

PERMIT me to communicate a few strictures on the lately-published "*Essays philosophical, historical, and literary*," which shall be confined to what the author has said on the critical and poetical talents of Lord Kaimes and Mr. Thomson. He sucers at his Lordship's having obtained the character of a profound critick because he has supported his several positions by passages from Shakspeare and other writers. But if no critick ever felt the beauties of Shakspeare with a more refined sensibility, or analysed them with a more philosophical spirit, I do not see how the reputation of a profound critick can reasonably be denied him. Those judges of literary merit, whose decision only is to be valued, are agreed that Lord K. was distinguished for that closeness and precision of thought which the Stagirate himself made the basis of his fame. This modest critick, however, in opposition to the opinion of so many learned men, has taken upon him to declare that the "*Elements of Criticism*" abound with inanities. His Lordship, indeed, may not always have sounded the depths of criticism. He may sometimes play upon the surface. But the reader of elegant and classical taste will not insult him with the charge of inanity because he has occasionally relieved the abstruseness of philosophical research by the intermixture of that light and agreeable strain which has charmed him to often and so highly in the pages of a Longinus or an Addison. Let this proud critick learn a lesson of humility from the

reflection that the "*Elements of Criticism*" and the "*Sketches of Man*" will be read with pleasure and improvement, when the "*Essays philosophical, historical, and literary*," and the production of the conceited foreigner whose opinion the essayist has adduced in confirmation of his own, shall be lost in the gulph of oblivion. He has treated the poet with even less respect than the critick; for he allows that the latter has delivered many acute and ingenious observations. But of Thomson he observes, that he is no poet when he is describing or moralizing; and even here, it seems, his merit is not of that marking kind which bids fair for immortality. "We take up his poem, read, pretend to admire, and then lay it down again. It is certainly a popular performance; but I have my doubts whether it will always retain its popularity." These are ~~his~~ words, if my memory does not fail me. Imitations of human character, in all the circumstances or events that call forth its various energies, belong to epic and dramatic poetry, where the objects of the natural world maintain a subordinate rank, and are but incidentally employed for the purposes of illustration and embellishment. That world was the province of Thomson. And here, what poet has discovered greater powers? He looked round on objects, inaterial and animal, with the curious attention of the philosopher, while the poet's eye "in a fine phrenzy roll'd," and his heart caught the flame of devotion. That the poem of "*The Seasons*" is that "faultless monster which the world ne'er saw," it would be absurd to affirm. But its faults are the faults of genius, into which the sombrous critick could not have fallen, who would have erred from sterility rather than from exuberance. This great landscape-painter has mingled with the natural a little of the dramatic, and that little we love. For, in defiance of the censure which this Zoilus has passed on the beautiful narratives that decorate "*The Seasons*," I feel no scruple to pronounce the tales of Celadon and Amelia, of Lavinia, and of the rustick perishing in the snows, to be truly pathetic; and their influence over the heart is not diminished by their being elegantly told. He is not the first person who has objected to the versification of Thomson. It must be allowed that his numbers do not wind along in such a full stream of harmony as those of his countrymen,

Akenfide

Akenfide and Armstrong. But at the same time let it not be forgotten that they possess that excellence which is the surest mark of genius, the excellence of originality. As this writer has ventured to assume the character of a prophet, I will likewise take upon me to predict, that, as long as Nature shall have power, by the scenes which she unfolds, to elevate and to delight mankind, so long shall her great imitator, Thomson, live in their approbation and applause; for in his poem, as in a mirror, they may behold her works reflected with a degree of beauty and grandeur almost equal to that in which they issue from her own creating hand.

AN ENEMY TO DETRACTION.

MR. URBAN, Bristol, Aug. 17.

THE science of *Physiognomy* is by no means a new one, but has already frequently afforded to a variety of speculative men no unfavourable opportunities of displaying their ingenuity, and letting loose their imaginations. But the principles of this art have been so exceedingly refined upon of late, in the celebrated and costly production of the spirited but whimsical *Lavater*, as nearly to bring the whole system into ridicule. — I was led into this remark by a recent perusal of his *Fragment on the Homogeneity of the human form*; and more particularly by the inspection of one of the faces which he produces in support of his own ideas on this mysterious subject. This face makes the *vignette* to the 282d page of his *Second Volume*; and the following are part of his own observations upon it.

“Here is a striking example of the *Homogeneity* of the countenance.—This man lost his nose by accident, and he determined to substitute an artificial one.—Could he have chosen indiscriminately the first nose which offered, and have made it agree with the rest of his features?—Assuredly not; and no other than a depressed nose like this would have suited him: this form was the only true one; every other would have been incongruous and heterogeneous, &c. &c.”

“As to the expression of the face in the *vignette*, I will take upon me to assert, that it denotes *astonishing faculties*, but *without energy*.—The whole, and especially the eye, the nose, and the mouth, belongs to a disposition which can with difficulty resist the charms of *voleptuousness*.”

WENT. MAO. October, 1790.

On maturely considering the foregoing remarks of a man of genius who has made the study of *Physiognomy* so peculiarly his employment, I felt a particular inclination to put the truth of them to what appears to me as the best test.—I accordingly traced off several correct copies of the profile alluded to; and leaving the highly-praised *homogeneity*, tho’ substituted, nose on one of them, I took the liberty of fixing different noses to the others: and, after repeated trials, I must confess that, with the little share of penetration which falls to my share, I have not yet been able to discover, but that the same set of features seem to harmonize as completely with all the noses I have already tried, as with the uncouth snout which our ingenious author thinks the unfortunate gentleman was so happy in the choice of.—But as I have not the vanity to suppose that I cannot be mistaken, I send you the inclosed *drawing* for insertion in your Magazine, if you find it likely to contribute any thing towards the entertainment of your readers.

In *Plate III. N° 1.* is the face exactly as it is to be found in *Lavater’s* Fragment; in which you will perceive there is a line which marks the setting-on of the fictitious nose.—N° 2. and N° 3. are two copies of the same profile (out of several others) to which I have added such noses as first presented themselves to my imagination. And I now cheerfully submit this experiment to the criticism of your ingenious correspondents; and shall have no objection to being perfectly convinced, notwithstanding my present doubts, that there is not so much *homogeneity* in the *tout ensemble* of N° 2. and N° 3. as of N° 1; and that they do not promise (more especially N° 3.) an extent of faculties *equally astonishing*. At the same time I am not unconscious of presumption in this little attempt; yet, should I fall under the displeasure of our enthusiastic Physiognomist, I trust he will have more mercy on me than to insert my name in the Black List, with poor Raphael, Guido, Rubens, &c. who, notwithstanding all their allowed excellences, were, it appears, so totally ignorant of the science of *Homogeneity*, as frequently to affix the nose of *Venus* to the face of the *Virgin Mary*.

With respect, indeed, to the opinion which our experienced Physiognomist has thought himself entitled to pronounce on an examination of the face in ques-

tion,

tion, I must be permitted further to observe, that it required no uncommon skill in the *divine science*, as he calls it, to conjecture, that a man deprived of his nose had found the task of resisting the allurements of sensuality rather too severe for his philosophy, however *astonishing* his mental powers may have been.

If this *Chapter of Noses* meets with your approbation, it may encourage me to examine some other of the many fanciful positions laid down by this entertaining system-monger.—In the mean time I am,

Yours, &c. SLAWKENBURGIUS, Jun.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, Sept. 7.*
I HAVE deferred till now to address you again on the subject of the veterinary art, in hopes of previously seeing a pamphlet, intitled, "Plan for establishing an Institution to cultivate and teach Veterinary Medicine," announced in the Catalogue of Books to the last number of Dr. Simmons's Journal. But I have not yet been able to procure it; and, as no bookseller's name is mentioned, it is perhaps only distributed privately amongst the author's acquaintance. What his plan is, therefore, I have yet to learn; but though this author, who is, I suppose, no other than your correspondent Philippus, and myself, should chance to differ in some particulars, I expect we cannot but agree in the general outlines.

In order to inculcate and diffuse just and rational notions of an art like this, unknown in many respects, and misunderstood in most, persons duly qualified must be appointed to teach it; and their number must be proportionate to the number of branches into which the art divides itself. Such a regular set of teachers constitutes a school. But this alone is not enough. As an experimental art, it will be necessary to illustrate and confirm the doctrines and precepts delivered, by a reference to cases under actual observation; that is, there will be wanted a collection of living subjects in various states of disease. The building for receiving these, and the school itself, might be united into one spot, and both be comprehended under the general name of

The Zoöcomium, or Animal Hospital:

which should be a large and handsome structure, erected by subscription, at a little distance out of town. It should

consist of a range of wards or stalls, for which a circular form would have the best appearance, and might perhaps be as convenient as any, with a corresponding projecting range of colonnades or piazzas, under which the houses and other animals might be led or rode, whenever required, without exposure to the weather. Besides stalls for the larger animals, there should be likewise other partitions for the smaller, such as sheep and dogs. In the middle of the area or court there should be a fountain, to serve both for watering and bathing.

Adjoining to the range of stalls, and in the front of the whole, should be the house or hall, properly so called; which, besides dwelling-apartments for the servants and assistants, should moreover contain a common lecture-room, an anatomical theatre and museum, a laboratory, and a medicine-shop.

Lectures should be regularly delivered, and dissections made, twice a year; and each course should take up at least three months. They should be divided into five classes. In the first should be demonstrated the structure of the different animals, or their anatomy. In the second should be explained the use and functions of their several parts, or the physiology. In the third should be pointed out the causes, nature, and signs, of diseases, or the pathology. In the fourth, the natural history, operation, and doses of medicines, or the *Materia Medica*, should be treated of. And in the fifth and last should be taught the application of all the other four branches of the art to the cure of diseases; that is, the practice, or *Therapeia*.—In addition to the lectures, the professors might occasionally publish, as a still farther means of improving the art, a collection of memoirs, containing histories of cases, and other information.

The professors should have fixed salaries; and the pupils' fees, which should be very moderate at first, and therefore would not be sufficient for the support of the teachers, should be added to the funds of the establishment. Those that should have attended more than one course, should have some honorary distinction bestowed upon them; and, as a still greater encouragement, gentlemen in general should join in the resolution not to suffer any person to visit their horses or other animals, when taken ill, but such as should have attended a course of these lectures, and could produce a certificate

certificate to that effect, either from the London Zoocomium, or some other school of the same kind elsewhere. For there is no doubt, when once such an institution is established in the metropolis, that others, on a smaller scale, will be immediately set on foot in all the principal towns of the kingdom.

Subscribers to the Zoocomium should have the privilege, as in all other institutions supported by subscription, of sending one or more subjects in the course of the year, according to the amount of their respective contributions.

From what has been said it will be perceived, that the design of this undertaking is, to teach and perform the cure of the internal and external distempers of animals in general, and of the horse in particular; and that farriery, strictly so called, or what relates to the shoeing, trimming, and other such management, makes no part of the plan, but would still be left in the hands of the smiths. By thus reducing these sons of Vulcan within their proper province, and separating the scientific from the merely mechanical part, the veterinary art would be rendered at once respectable, and put in a condition to go hand in hand with the human medicine. Both would thus be made to throw light reciprocally upon each other: accordingly, it is from amongst the medical profession that the greatest improvements in this department have been made in other countries, and are yet to be expected; witness the observations and experiments of Lanciscus and Ramazzini in Italy; of Sauvages, Le Clerc, and Vicq d'Azyr, in France; of Haller in Switzerland; of Hoffmann and Vogel in Germany; of Camper and Sandifort in Holland; of Abildgaard and Tode in Denmark; of Linnæus in Sweden; and of Pallas in Russia.

After the example of so many illustrious foreign physicians, we should hope that it will not be long before some amongst our own faculty, more respectable and otherwise better qualified than Bracken and the rest that have hitherto attempted it, will take up the subject with the attention that it deserves, and give every assistance towards carrying into execution the proposed plan. A Heberden, a Fordyce, a Hunter, and many other medical characters amongst us that could be named, are capable of doing essential services to their country in this way.

The expenses requisite for the accomplishment of such an undertaking must,

I am aware, be great; but we live in a nation which, especially at this time, is distinguished for being generous and humane. With what propriety may we apply for the patronage and support of this institution to the great and the rich, who derive so many comforts and amusements from only one of its objects, the horse! A favourite racer or hunter has the strongest claim to be provided with such help, both on the score of services past, and, if recovered, of services that may be to come. Many other arguments to this purpose could be adduced; but it cannot be necessary to insist upon them here, as they must naturally occur, with due force, to every reflecting and feeling mind. From such quarters, therefore, we have little doubt of receiving liberal assistance; and we may even venture to hope, that the Heir Apparent himself, who has frequently shewn a disposition to encourage new and useful undertakings, will, in like manner, be ready to protect and support a Veterinary School.

At all events, Mr. Urban, I have the satisfaction to reflect that I have done my best endeavours in bringing forward a plan for such a design; and you are certainly entitled to thanks for your willingness to promote it, by circulating it through the kingdom in your useful publication.

Yours, &c. ZOOPHILUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Berks, Sept. 27.*

IN your Magazine, vol. VII. p. 448, 1737, is an account of a stone taken out of the stomach of a horse aged 17; the size (in the words of the writer) incredible, not truly spherical, but somewhat flattened, in form of an oblong spheroid, its greatest circumference 28 inches, its least 25, weighing full 19 pounds Avoirdupoise. For the rest of the description I refer to old Mr. Urban: but it would have been agreeable to the reader to have known on what food Sir Henry Hicks of Deptford chiefly kept this horse.

The Philosophical Transactions, vol. XLVIII: give an account of a mare from whose body a stone was taken weighing 15lb. 12oz. This mare was 16 years of age. In your Magazine for January in the present year, you favoured us with a drawing of a very remarkable stone, or cluster of stones, weighing 19 ounces, Avoirdupoise, which was taken from a miller's horse.

I have several, taken at different times from

from the stomachs of horses which have worked and died at the mills in Pangbourn, of which I send you the figures * and weights; and they will serve to corroborate the opinion of your correspondent, that the bran with which they are usually fed may contribute much to the formation of the stone. But, from whatever cause it may proceed, the present occupier of the mills, from a very laudable and humane motive (as the same disease has been fatal to many horses in the same place), is determined to vary the labour, as well as food, of those in his possession.

Fig. 5. weighs half a pound; fig. 6. weighs 1lb. 10z.—These, with four or five more, were taken out of a horse's stomach about two years ago, and are strongly incrusted.

Fig. 7. weighs 2lb. 9oz.; is very carious, probably from the external crust having been taken off; measures eleven inches in circumference.

Fig. 8. weighs 7lb. 14oz.; is almost spherical; and seventeen inches in circumference.

The last probably may have decreased in weight, having been many years extracted; but the crust or shell is very hard and smooth. B.

Nunc age, Dardaniam prolem quæ deinde sequatur

*Gloria, qui maneat Italæ de gente nepotæ,
Illostris animæ, neferumque in nomen iuræ
Expediam dictis, & te tua fata docebo.
Illa (videt), &c.* *ÆNEID. VI. 756—891.*

"Survey, pursued the Sire; this airy throng,
"As, offer'd to the view, they pass along!
"These are th' Italian names,—which Fate
"will join
"With ours, and graft upon the Trojan line.
"Observe the youth, &c."

DRYDEN'S *VIROIL*.

MR. URBAN,

In Peter Jurieu's "Critical History of the Doctrines and Worship of the Church from Adam to Jesus Christ, translated by J. C. 1705," 2 vols. part iii. p. 114, 8vo, I find this extraordinary passage:

We have a very remarkable instance of Catoptromancy in that celebrated history of the Ambassador of Henry VII, King of England, residing at Rome, who being one day with the Pope, told him, amongst other things, "that he should be mightily pleased to see one who could foretell him what was likely to be the event of that marriage, whereby the Houses of Lancaster and York

were united in one stem." Hereupon, being told by the Pope, "that there lived a certain wizzard at Rome, who had foretold him his exaltation to the Holy Chair;" the Ambassador went to consult with him concerning what he desired to know. The Conjuror, having conducted him into a spacious room, shewed him a large looking-glass upon a table, desiring him at the same time to observe with attention all that he saw without speaking one word. Soon after, the Ambassador saw appear to the right of the looking-glass two men and two women (viz. Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary, and Elizabeth), not all at once, but one after another. They not only performed several actions, but also brought with them several writings, intimating the future events of their most memorable transactions. After these, on the left side appeared two other persons (James I. and Charles I.), the first having a scarf, upon which was written, "Infelix pacis amator;" and the second another, with these words, "Anglorum Rex ultimus Imperator." "If the world could be convinced from whence I have this history, it would not be looked upon as fictitious, as most such like relations are; but, being myself sensible of its veracity, I ventured at this digression, which I should not have done, had I the least suspicion of its being a fiction.

This wonderful history is told, with some variations, in Hauber's "Biblioth. Acta & Scripta Magica," vol. II. p. 387; from the German translation, 1614, of an English work, containing the prophecy of an Italian Monk in the year 1488, with William Lilly's Explanation of the Words and Vision published in 1645. The words given by the Monk to the Ambassador were,

"Mars, Puer, Alecto, Virgo, Vulpes, Leo, Nullus."

Of Nullus, Lilly says:

It is to be presumed this means that King Charles would not be succeeded by any of his family, or that his successor would not reign with equal majesty and grandeur, or that after his death the kingdom would be divided, and be as if there were no Kings: adding, The accomplishment of the prediction is very improbable, considering the number of the Royal Family, (including Frederick King of Bohemia). What a great and terrible judgement of God would it be, should this kingdom be deprived of all its Royal Heirs! May the Almighty incline the King's heart to repent, and turn again to his Parliament, that these prophecies may be defeated!

Somewhat similar are the Visions of Rice Evans, in his Echo from Heaven, printed 1652, pp. 115, 116, 2d edit, 1655, pp. 77, 78, predicting the reigns of

of Charles II. James II. [King William and] Queen Mary, and Queen Anne; and, p. 12. of the first edition, p. 8. of the second edition, foretelling the fire of London. See Appendix to the first volume of Jortin's Remarks on Ecclesiastical History. In p. 120. he says,

There is an Evil Spirit that rangeth to and fro like a pestilence, destroying and doing much hurt.

In a treatise, intituled, "The coming of God in Mercy, in Vengeance, beginning with Fire, to convert or consume, at this so sinful City London, by Walter Gostelo, printed 1658," are the following words:

London, go on still in thy presumptuous wickednesses! put the evil day far from thee, and repent not! do so, London. But if fire make not ashes of thy city, and thy bones also, conclude me a liar for ever. Oh, London! London! sinful as Sodom and Gomorrah! the decree is gone out, Repent, or burn, as Sodom, as Gomorrah!

I make no comment, only take notice, that Evans and Gostelo were Royalists. The latter wrote also an odd book, to which the title is, "Charles Stuart and Oliver Cromwell united." Both he and Evans were staunch Churchmen; Lilly, it is said, was an Independent.

Illos intra muros peccatur & extra.

Yours, &c.

B. A. H. R.

MR. URBAN, *Winchester, Oct. 1.*

IF the *Life of Man* be short, as it is termed in Scripture, it is a wish congenial to his heart, that his memory at least should be of long continuance.—This sentiment accounts for the universal practice of raising Sepulchral Monuments, and is finely illustrated by the plaintive Gray:

For who, to dumb forgetfulness a prey,
This pleasing, anxious being e'er resign'd;
Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day,
Nor cast one longing, ling'ring look behind?

The most simple and natural kind of Sepulchral Monument, and therefore the most ancient and universal, consists in a mound of earth, or a heap of stones, raised over the remains of the deceased. Of such monuments, mention is made in the book of Joshua, and in the poems of Homer, Virgil, and Horace; and of such, instances occur in every part of this kingdom, especially in those elevated and sequestered situa-

tions where they have neither been defaced by agriculture nor inundations. It has often been a subject of surprize to me, that, in an age marked by its taste for Antiquarian researches, greater attention should not have been paid to these most ancient and genuine records of past ages, so far, at least, as to ascertain to which of the successive inhabitants of this island they are to be ascribed, or whether, in fact, they are the work of more than one people.—This can only be done by an examination of the contents of several of them in different counties, and in different situations, by persons whose learning, ingenuity, and attention, qualify them for the task. In searching, however, into these rude memorials of our forefathers, the true Antiquary will ever respect their remains; and, whilst he enters into their views by endeavouring to revive their memory, he will also as far as possible consult their wishes, in leaving to their bones their ancient place of sepulture.

Having been lately on a visit to a gentleman in Dorsetshire, on whose estate an incredible number of these barrows are found, he kindly complied with my wishes in causing several of them to be opened.—I shall first describe, in the most accurate manner I am able, the contents of the several barrows; and then give such conjectures as occur to me concerning the people to whom they belonged: not without a view, however, that greater light may hereafter be thrown on the subject by persons whose experience and information in this branch of Antiquarian study are superior to my own.

We began with two barrows of no great dimensions opposite to East Lulworth, on a level piece of ground that is met with in the ascent up of a steep and lofty mountain, the top of which is crowned with a bold double intrenchment, of Roman or Barbaric workmanship, and which is known by the name of *Flower's barrow*. If we pay any regard to the conjecture of Hutchins, in his History of Dorsetshire, who derives the name of *Flower's barrow* from a supposed Roman General of the name of *Florus*, the question will be solved at once what people raised this strong intrenchment; and it will afford some kind of presumptive proof that the barrows below contained Roman remains. But we are to observe, that he produces no proof whatever of any Roman General

seem to have the weakest claim to these numerous barrows, as (independent of other arguments that will occur below) they never seem to have been stationary in this part of the kingdom for any considerable time till their princes and the nation in general professed themselves Christians; whereas in the above-mentioned barrows there is even some appearance of family sepulchres. It remains then to consider whether it is more reasonable to attribute these ancient monuments to the Britons previous to their adopting the manners of their conquerors the Romans, or to their more fatal enemies our Saxon ancestors. For my part, I think there are more and stronger arguments for ascribing them to the former than to the latter people. For though both the Celts or Gauls, of whom the Britons were evidently a tribe, as appears from the uniformity of their language and of their civil and religious rites, and the Germans, of whom the Saxons formed an illustrious portion, were both in the practice of at least occasionally using funeral piles, barrows, and urns; as Monsaucon has discovered in regard to the Gauls, and Gronovius with other German Antiquaries in respect to their forefathers; yet there is this striking difference between the two people, that the former, according to Cæsar, were fond of the pomp of funerals, sacrificing various animals as well as men on the occasion, and burying with the dead whatever they had that was most precious: whereas the latter, according to Tacitus, despised the fruitless ambition, as they considered it, of magnificent funerals; and it was only on some extraordinary occasion that the warrior's horse was buried with his master.—Morton adds, that the Saxons had laid aside the custom of burning their dead previous to their invasion of this island; but whether the last-mentioned assertion rests upon sufficient proof, or not, I think the evident consequences to be deduced from what has been alledged above, when considered with respect to the contents of the barrows in question, likewise the very great antiquity of these barrows, manifest by the condition of the metal, bones, and urns, found in them. Again, the coarseness and rudeness of these urns, which, in my opinion, rather bespeak the manufacture of the savage Britons, than of the Saxons, who by their very piracies upon civilized nations were a polished people at

their conquest of this island, compared with the former six hundred years before; and, above all, the conformity between these barrows and those opened by Dr. Stukeley and others in the neighbourhood of Stonehenge: all these circumstances, I say, considered together, induce me to attribute the barrows I have described to the Aborigines of this island, the Britons, rather than to the Saxons, or any later people. With respect to the argument I have drawn from the conformity between these barrows and those near Stonehenge, I take it for granted that this stupendous pile of Barbaric magnificence is allowed to have been a Druidical temple; and that the barrows with which it is surrounded had some relation with it, and belonged to the same people by whom it was constructed.

A very great difficulty, however, remains to be explained, which is, that some of these barrows contained nothing but urns full of burnt bones, while others contained entire skeletons, with urns placed upon them, and with burnt human bones, charcoal, and ashes, scattered throughout the tumulus. To account for this, I must refer to the authorities adduced by the learned and ingenious author of the "History of Manchester," to prove that the Ancient Britons were in the habit of using both rites of funeral, that of burning, and that of burying entire. It is probable that, at Hambury Toote, and such other barrows as contain vestiges of both practices, the captives, slaves, and animals, destined to appease the manes of the deceased chieftain, or to accompany his departed spirit, were killed and burnt on the spot, and that afterwards a barrow was raised over their ashes, near the summit of which the body of the chieftain himself was buried entire. The urn placed on the breast of the corpse probably contained ointments, or valuable articles belonging to the deceased, in conformity with Cæsar's account of the British funerals. This conjecture is confirmed, in my opinion, by the diminutive size of the small urn covered with a limpet shell, mentioned above, as it appears too small to have answered any other purpose we are acquainted with. It is possible that one of those horrid sacrifices, which the author just quoted describes, might have made part of the funeral rite performed at some of these barrows, in which a considerable number of human victims were inclosed

closed in a kind of cage made of basket-work, and burnt alive, in order to render propitious the blood thirsty deities of the Druids. JOHN MILNER.

REMARKS ON THE TATLER.

(Continued from p. 784.)

VOL. III. p. 14. *Lady Dainty* is a name borrowed by Cibber, and not from him. The same is the case as to *Lady Betty Modish*.

P. 75. What is said of the *old song* is very crude: the person who began the collection of notes on the Tatler can satisfy the publick as to this.

P. 91. The metaphors drawn from the Humane Society, &c. might well be left out.

P. 101. The gentleman here mentioned, although he became a professor of law, was a man of very moderate knowledge in that profession. He is only remembered on account of his excessive fondness for musick. His son, a captain in the navy, was killed in Rodney's celebrated engagement.

P. 136. It always surprized me that the Tatler should have represented himself as a *cadet* at the *battle of Coldstream*: that battle is merely imaginary. The second regiment of Guards was, I believe, the regiment formerly commanded by Monk. It obtained the name of *Coldstream* because Monk, at the head of it, crossed the Tweed at Coldstream when he entered England with the view of changing the government. In another place of the TATLER, Bickerstaffe speaks of himself as a *cadet* in the army of Charles the First. This must have been at least twelve years earlier than Monk's invasion; and, by his own account of himself, his first service as a *cadet* must have been when he was about three or four years old. These inaccuracies are very palpable, and hardly deserve observation.

P. 180. I do not think that Lord Archibald Hamilton was married in 1709; but, as something depends upon this circumstance, the fact may be easily ascertained. His son, Sir William Hamilton, or any other of the numerous posterity of Lord Archibald, can satisfy the publick whether the character of *De'lamira* be justly applied.

P. 209. A query is put, "If young fellows wore fair full bottomed periwigs, what were the aged to wear?" The answer, according to historical truth, is,

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they wore black or brown, of various shades, and erizzly.

P. 294. The young lady here mentioned was probably *Mrs. Sarah Chickley*, of whom there is a mezzotinto, by Smith, from a very elegant picture of Kneller.

P. 297. There is a picture of Bononini, by Bellucci. Should his portrait be needed for any History of Musick, the method of obtaining it can be pointed out.

P. 358. By comparing this passage with No. 95, the Editor will see his mistake.

P. 360. The celebrated author here mentioned is *St Evremond*, who had the whimsical office created for him of Governor of *the Duck Island*.

P. 384. The Sir James Baker here mentioned must not be confounded with a buffoon, whom the Duke of Wharton kept about him, and under whose name he wrote the noted satire against Lord Cadogan.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 30.

I HAVE just been reading Dr. Stukeley's "Letter to Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. about the Cure of the Gout by Oils externally applied," third edition, 8vo, 1740. The very great success that the Doctor asserts, from his own experience, attended this simple and easy method of treating this "opprobrium medicorum," this cruelly tedious disease, naturally prompts me to ask any of your experienced medical friends, whether the same success has continued to attend this mode of treatment through a lapse of fifty years, a period sufficient to justly appreciate the value of any medical discovery.

The Doctor repeatedly asserts, that he had frequently reduced fits of usually 3 or 4 months continuance to as many weeks; and, even during that time, by these oils had vastly alleviated the tortures of the truly pitiable podagrics. The oils were the invention of Dr. Rogers, who at that time resided at Stamford as well as Dr. Stukeley, and whose sufferings under the disorder produced the composition so strenuously recommended. Dr. Rogers, it seems, thought it necessary to keep the remedy a secret, and it was sold as a nostrum under the name of "Dr. Rogers's Oils for the Gout." We have no further hints in the Letter of what they consisted, other than

than that they were a "composition of warm oils," which were to be well rubbed on the parts affected before a fire, once or twice daily, and that their effects in alleviating the pain, and shortening the fit, were wonderful.

From their effects Dr. Stukeley has, in this pamphlet, given us (at that time) a new theory of the gout. He asserts the disorder to be an effort of Nature to expel from the habit a fiery venom, and that she chuses the joints as the properest parts, on account of the synovial or oil glands there situated, that the tortures attending the fiery drop or venom might be mitigated as far as Nature admits; but, by repeated attacks, the oil glands gradually failing in their supplies, the violence of the fits generally increase, until the poor cripple's joints are in a manner burnt, dried up, and filled up with a chalk or lime-like matter. And hence the Doctor argues, that the artificial application of proper oils supplies the defect of Nature, and, as far as possible, mitigates the disorder. I ought to add that, along with the oils, the Doctor strongly enforces temperance, a due regard to keeping the body open, and a discreet use of opiates when the violence of the pain renders them necessary. This is a concise, though imperfect, sketch of his theory and treatment. Those who chuse to consult his work will see it at large, and more fully stated.

This theory appears rational and deserving attention. The Doctor's plan of forming theories of diseases from the effects of remedies, rather than applying remedies on fanciful theories, seems the surer ground, and worthy the attention of medical practitioners. I know not whether any nostrum is now sold under the name of Dr. Rogers's Oils; but if this sketch tends to revive an useful remedy, or is the means of alleviating the sufferings of any one, I shall rejoice; nor will a column or two of your valuable work be occupied in vain. We can scarcely live to a nobler purpose than using our best endeavours to lighten the distress of suffering humanity.

A-propos, Mr. Urban, now I am in the medical strain, permit me a few words on a certain Vegetable Balsam, which so frequently occupies columns in the public papers in long advertisements, and is sold at the enormous price of a guinea the quart. To be sure it ought to consist of the quint-

essence of all the most precious quint-essences of the East. In has the names of lords and very great folks in attestation of its wonderful virtues, and is cried up as an "infallible remedy for consumptions," that hitherto-deemed incurable disorder.

It were happy for the poor, feeble, emaciated sufferers under this malady, if the advertiser's assertions were valid; but I am afraid he has "overstepp'd the modesty of Nature," and that his round assertions totter when brought to the test of experience. Several, in the circle of my acquaintance, under this malady, have tried, amply tried, his remedy; but, alas! they found it not infallible, and are gone "to that bourne from whence no traveller returns." This remedy will have its day like numerous other infallibles; but, like the Pope, it will cease to be so; and well may it, when I tell you its ingredients are two simple culinary articles (though by no means the worse for their simplicity). What think you, Mr. Urban, of Sugar and Vinegar, a very pleasant acido-dulcid mixture, and an excellent and easy promoter of expectoration, and certainly good in all colds, coughs, and disorders of the breast, when judiciously administered? I will venture to assert, that the following recipe will produce us a medicine in all respects equal to the Balsam, if not exactly the same:

R. Aceti distillati lbj
Sacchari rubri lbj

coque in vase scilicet ut fiat Syrupus:

And for such as this the advertiser has the conscience to charge the publick a guinea the quart.

As a sincere friend to every useful discovery, I wish every inventor the due reward of his merit; he has a just claim on the publick for it; but, as a determined foe to imposition, I have conveyed you my sentiments on this medicine. Had Dr. — vended his medicine at 5s, or even 10s, the bottle, he might have gone on unmolested for me; and even then might have hugged himself in his easy chair on the amplitude of his profits; the vending of a few bottles *per diem* would have kept him in flesh; but when he so egregiously attacks the pockets of his Majesty's subjects, a detection of the imposition may be doing the community some service, even in a double sense, in the first place, by saving their money; and, secondly, by stimulating the Doctor's invention

vention to produce some other infallible remedy for the good of the publick, and at a price more moderate. M. F.

To M. F.

SIR, *Solihull, Oct. 11.*

NOT from a silly Desire to "enjoy the great Satisfaction of concluding the Controversy, but from a much more rational Motive, do I depart from my declared Intention, and *once more* "notice an anonymous Correspondent."

Our Acquaintance commenced in a very inauspicious Manner. An unfortunate, but well-meant, Attempt at Pleasantry on my Part, ill-understood, and of Course ill-taken, on yours, produced a Succession of Animadversions and Recriminations, the Recollection of which gives me Pain. BUT for that little Mistake our Controversy might have been more agreeable in its Progress, and shorter in its Duration!

Surprized at my Execration of a Man whom you had been accustomed to contemplate with Reverence, and displeased at an Expression which you thought disrespectful to yourself, you have (with a very pardonable Degree of human Frailty) observed my Conduct with an Eye somewhat jaundiced by Prejudice. In last Month's Miscellany you may see a candid Statement of my *real* Inducement for attacking Pope, and, perhaps, be inclined to think more *favourably* of me than you have hitherto done.

The *chief* Source of your Incredulity with Respect to the horrible Tendency of the Lines which you have quoted from the Dunciad seems to be—the implicit Confidence you repose in Pope's VERACITY; but that Confidence will be shaken to its Foundation when, in the Magazine for next November, you shall find Proofs on Proofs that he was in the HABIT of slandering Reputations, and afterwards denying, or explaining away, his manifest Intention: then—feeling rather shocked than convinced by his "solemn Declarations"—you will perceive that it was possible for him to attempt the Ruin of a Character, by an atrocious Artifice—and, on being threatened with personal Chastisement, that it was ALSO possible for him to sneak behind a vile Subterfuge.—Indeed, if "solemn Declarations" were to be considered as tantamount to Exculpation, TYBURN and BOTANY BAY would frequently have Reason to

complain that they were defrauded of their Due.

You "conclude that, in this Matter, Pope is accused wrongfully—because his Accusation of Duckett would immediately confute itself, seeing no one had ever thought or surmized any such Thing, nor was there any Possibility of such a non-entity Charge ever being made good, consequently the Ridiculousness and Baseness of it must effectually secure him from making it."

This Augment tends to prove that no Accusation *can* be brought unless there be previously SOME Ground for it; that the Impossibility of a Charge being made *good* is an effectual Security from its being made *at all*. Every Day's Experience evinces the Contrary. One Case, exactly in Point, I shall produce; and it will settle *that* Part of the Business completely.

An Attack on one of the most distinguished Characters in the present Century—strikingly similar to that of Pope on Duckett—was made, in a Poem called "Love in the Suds," by an Author whose Abilities and Disposition bore no remote Resemblance to those of your Favourite. The Person aspersed, after fruitless Endeavours to procure a Retraction, or personal Satisfaction, applied to the Court of King's Bench. The Offender well knew that the Masquerade Habit, in which he had disguised his infamous Charge, would THERE avail him Nothing; and warding off impending Vengeance by signing his Name to an Advertisement in the public Papers, denying that he ever *intended* to convey the Meaning which was generally affixed to his Words, and entirely acquitting the Object of his unmanly Resentment of even the least Suspicion of the PROPENSITY with which every Reader of common Sense *must* know he meant to brand him; and with which he owned, in private Conversation, that he *did* mean to brand him: "I did not believe him guilty (said he), but I did it to plague the Fellow." Is it not highly probable that Pope led the Way to this, and many villainous Attempts of the same Kind? If so—what has he not to answer for?

I never asserted—I never *meant* to assert—that Pope ought to have been "passively obedient, perfectly non-resistant," when his poetical Reputation was assailed; I did not blame him for retaliating: it was only his MODE of Retaliation

Retaliation which I condemned. If Burnet and Ducket DID "throw the *first Stone*," was a *Sab in the Dark* a justifiable Retort? Is an unjust Censure of one Man's TALENTS to be returned by a more unjust Censure of another Man's MORALS? Suppose, for Instance, I were to call you, Sir, WEAK—your Anger would scarcely impel you to resent the Rudeness by calling me WICKED!

But I forget myself. You think that Pope was *not* guilty of this Baseness. Yet one, for whose Judgement you have professed an uncommon Deference, thinks he *was*. Consult Miss Seward's last Letter, and you will find that (with a Degree of Candour which excites Pleasure, but not Surprise), she ADMITS the Charge; though she admits it only by Implication—for no Lady *could* discuss *such* a Subject: but asks, "what it has to do with the imputed Treachery to Dryden?"

Though YOU, Sir, seem hardened in your Unbelief, I flatter myself that not MANY of Mr. Urban's Readers remain to be convinced of Pope's Delinquency. My Remarks on the Passages which I extracted from the Dunciad, it is true, were not numerous; partly because my Ideas revolted from the hateful Subject, and partly because I did not believe *many* Arguments necessary to convince even Mediocrity of Understanding of the Feebleness and Fallacy of the Pretences which are furnished by the NOTES, which YOU consider as containing a complete Confutation of my Charge against Pope; and which I consider as containing incontrovertible Evidence of his Guilt.

I have One Inducement, and One only, which will suggest itself to you before I conclude, for trying once more to set you right; (for, on second Thoughts, you shall not remain in your Error till November—unless it be your own Fault). Do me the Justice, Sir, to believe this Work of Supererogation a Mark of real Respect! If you chuse to reply, YOU will "enjoy the great Satisfaction of concluding the Controversy;" for, if you avow your Conversion, I need not rejoin—and, if otherwise, I will not:—it, from the VERY plain Arguments which I shall now urge, Conviction should not instantly flash in your Face, I should consider the Case as hopeless; and, reasonably despairing of finding a Cure for TOTAL Blindness, I should be as little desirous of a further

Correspondence with YOU, Sir, as I should be of a Conversation with an IDEOT!

You are *compelled* to grant—that Pope was SERIOUS in his Praise of Ducket's Attachment to Burnet—or—that he was NOT serious; that the Words "pious Passion" must mean PURE and VIRTUOUS FRIENDSHIP—or must mean GROSS and VICIOUS INCLINATION: in fine, that he intended to ascribe to Ducket a Virtue which exalts Human Nature almost to angelic Excellence—or a vice which degrades it below Brutality. To ascertain in WHICH of these Senses the Words in Debate ought to be understood, I shall consider TWO POINTS; either of which would *singly* decide the Dispute.

In the first Place, what was Pope's DESIGN when he constructed the Dunciad?

Miss Seward shall answer the Question. "To make his Enemies RIDICULOUS to all Ages."

And HOW was this charitable Purpose to be obtained? Could the Man who, by laughing IN PAINT at his *intended* Translation of the Iliad, attempted to injure him in Fame and in Fortune (and whom Pope could not, therefore, be violently disposed to *compensate*)—could this Man, I say, be made ridiculous to all *succeeding* Ages, by attributing to him a VIRTUE which had been celebrated with enthusiastic Ardour by the Poets, Philosphers, Orators, and Historians, of all *former* ones? A Virtue—sanctioned by a bright Example, to which all CHRISTIANS ought to look up with reverential Awe?—IMPOSSIBLE!

Shew me, Sir, a single Line in the Dunciad—shew me a single Line in the "Prose Rubbish" which *encrusts* it—in which a Virtue, or the Shadow of a Virtue, is *seriously* imputed to ANY of its Heroes!

On this solid Basis, Sir, I might *rest* my Argument, and bid Durance to Confutation; but, rather than leave a *Scantling* of a Doubt on any Mind which CAN be enlightened, I will take the superfluous Pains of considering the CONNECTION of the questionable Line with *that* which PRECEDES, and with *that* which FOLLOWS it.

"Behold yon Pair, in STRICT EM-
BRACES join'd; [Mind!
How like in Manners, and how like in
Fam'd

Fam'd for GOOD-NATURE, Burnet, and for
TRUTH;
Duckt for PIOUS PASSION to the *Youtb.*
Equal in WIT, and equally POLITE—"

To prove the Praise in the *third* and *fifth* Lines to be IRONICAL—is to prove *that* in the *fourth* Line to be ALSO ironical; unless a single Passage in some Author—antient or modern—can be produced, in which one Line of SERIOUS Praise is guarded, like a Defender, before and behind, by two Lines of MOCK Panegyrick!

If you *could*, Sir, be so absurd as to believe that Pope, smarting from the Perusal of "Homerides," meant to extol Burnet, in *Earnest*, for GOOD-NATURE, the auxiliary Epigram would instantly *confute* your Absurdity. Are not the Colleagues *there* expressly termed "Friends in SPITE?" Are they not *there* expressly stigmatised for DULNESS—in direct Opposition to the Verse which celebrates their WIT? How are these apparent Inconsistencies to be accounted for?

I, Sir, as well as YOU, "take it for granted that an Author knows his own Meaning at least as well as any of his Readers;" but I do NOT take it for granted that he can mean GOOD and EVIL at the same Instant. Pope could NOT mean that his Enemies could be at once GOOD NATURED and SPITEFUL—at once WITTY and DULL! He DID know his own Meaning; he WELL knew it: and was willing that his Readers should *likewise* know it. But he was treading on tender Ground, and Caution was requisite. Therefore, to gratify present Repentment, without risking future Inconvenience, he wrapped that Meaning in oracular Ambiguity—in the TEXT; and, to rectify any Mistake which *inattentive* Readers might fall into, by supposing him *serious* in his Praises, he added an *epigrammatic* COMMENTARY, which sufficiently developed his Intention; and, by contradicting that Part of his Elogium which he DURST, instructed those Readers to contradict *for themselves* that Part which he durst NOT.

This Supposition removes every Difficulty; the seeming Incongruity vanishes; the Text and Commentary are completely reconciled (irreconcilable on any *other* Principle): and his Conduct is clear and consistent.

Since then you must allow, of Force, the *third* and *fifth* Lines to be demonstrably IRONICAL—reflect, Sir, how

much out of PLACE—out of TIME—out of CHARACTER—would the *fourth* Line appear, if designed to be understood *literally* as attributing one of the most exalted Qualities which can ennoble the human Mind to a Man whom he was aiming "to make ridiculous to all Ages!"

The Absurdity is so palpably GROSS, and the Inference so inevitably CONCLUSIVE, that I should deem it an Insult to *yourself*, Sir, as well as to a large Majority of Mr. Urban's Readers, to offer another Syllable on the Subject.

And now, Sir, having travelled together one Stage more than I expected, and each of us, after all our Bickerings on the Road, having recovered our Good-humour, we will, if you please, shake Hands, and exchange Forgiveness. Sick and dejected at the Commencement of my Journey, I felt, perhaps too sensibly the sarcastic Manner with which you presented a supposed Affront, and possibly expressed my Sentiments in a Way rather peevish than polite. I, on re examining *hereafter* what I have written (for I have not Time *at present*), I shall perceive that to be the Case, I am persuaded, Sir, that I shall find it much less difficult to procure YOUR Pardon than my OWN!

Meanwhile be assured that I have already forgiven, and shall instantly forget, every Expression of *yours* that seems ill-natured—every Insinuation that appears unjust—even from your early Intimation, that "I think highly of my own Talents," down to your late Association of me "with the redoubtable John Dennis."

Obliged as I feel myself by your parting Civilities, I can, in Return, afford YOU, Sir, Praise of a much more exalted Kind; as I sincerely give you Credit for GOODNESS of HEART; that inestimable Jewel, before whose living Lustre all intellectual Endowments, all literary Attainments, the Elegancies of Poetry, and the Subtleties of Criticism, fade away—like Stars before the rising Sun!

JOSEPH WESTON.

Mr. URBAN, OZ. 10.

WITHOUT entering into the controversy between two excellent Friends, of whom the one is universally esteemed, the other universally beloved, I send you a Poem by WESTED, which was unhandsofly sneered at by Pope, and which the industrious Editor of

of his Works laments that he never could obtain *. To *Him* also it may be acceptable to know that Welfsted's comedy, "The Dissembled Wanton," was acted, at the same period it was published, viz. 1726; and that "The present State of Poetry," which is mentioned in the Life, p. xxiv, contains only a ridiculous attack on Welfsted, in conjunction with Blackmore, Steele, and Ambrose Philips, on the score of vanity.—It may be fair to both parties to observe, that Pope was himself so convinced of the injustice with which he had treated Welfsted, that, in all the later editions of the "Dunciad," the most offensive lines against him were constantly omitted. Pope must have been unpardonable indeed, had he continued to persecute a Writer, who, whatever may be thought of his poetical performances (and there are those, and good judges too, who admire many of them), was universally allowed to be a gentleman of polished manners, unsuspected integrity, and unbounded benevolence.

Yours, &c.

M. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Lambeth, O.E. 13.*

OUR writers on Gauging tell us, that if the difference between the head and bung diameters of certain casks that they admit into their varieties be multiplied by certain factors, their mean diameters can thereby be found. But experience seems to shew that such rules only obtain in certain cases, and are by no means general; for, when the differences are great, such as 9, 10, 11, &c. inches, the errors will be great likewise. If any of your mathematical readers will obviate this difficulty, it will be esteemed a particular favour.

JOS. LANGDALE.

Mr. URBAN, *Chester, O.E. 11.*

AS your Magazine is circulated thro' the hands of the curious and intelligent, I take the liberty of requesting information from some of your correspondents respecting a few ancient portraits which have lately come into my possession. Whatever their merit, whether they are originals or only copies, I rescued them from that fate which sometimes indiscriminately destroys even works of genius, involving the good with the bad. They are almost all numbered, and bear the marks of having been twice in some numerous collection. Some have dates and names affixed to them. These are, Catharine the First, Queen of Henry

VIII.; Cranmer, Abp. of Canterbury; Fisher, Bishop of Rochester; Sir Henry Sidney; Ambrose, Earl of Warwick; Sir Edmund Anderton, Chief Justice; G. Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury (damaged); and Charles IX. King of France. These are painted in oil colours upon paper, and variously finished. There are others which are anonymous; one of which, I am inclined to believe, is the haughty Cardinal of York, if ever he was drawn in any other way than in profile. His pride and penetration are strongly marked. The dress is of a deep crimson, lightly shaded over with folds of lawn. He holds a scroll in his hand. I have also a few portraits in crayons, the principal of which are, Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Queen Elizabeth. On the back of the former, I discovered, by holding it up to the light (for they have all been fortified at different times by being pasted upon other paper), this inscription in an old court-hand, *Certe effigies à pictore Holben.* I have consulted Mr. Walpole's account of our English artists, but cannot find enough to ascertain their age and originality.

T. B.

Mr. URBAN, *O.E. 12.*

TRAVELLING lately in a mail-coach in the Western part of England, I unfortunately met with two companions whose chief entertainment, during our nocturnal journey, seemed in censuring the conduct of some of their neighbours, and envying the happiness of others. I was by no means pleased either with the topic, or their company, considering them as detestable characters. However, on deliberation I did not conceive them to be particularly singular, but classed them, in my own mind, with that numerous train, whose chief study is to aggravate and censure the most minute and unforeseen circumstance that happens in public or private life. Cherishing an envious passion, they attempt to blast or wound the future characters of the innocent, by insidiously inventing and propagating falsehoods, being themselves unacquainted with every generous and every social virtue. How degrading and insignificant are such animals, such dissemblers, at whom Nature herself recoils and hides her head!

What character, Mr. Urban, can be more hateful than a censorious and envious man? It is true, that human-nature has undoubtedly been the same in all ages; a mixture of virtues and vices have always composed the characters of mankind;

* See it among our Poetry, p. 937.

mankind; yet the root of envy is in the weakness of the soul; and the most abject are the most addicted to it. It is a passion that will ever torment the heart, and discolour its best inclinations. Let that wretch tremble, who, to answer private revenge, circulates fallacious and infamous assertions against a just character. Such premeditated villainy surely will be ranked with the most heinous crimes; and scandal will also meet its due reward.

I wish, Mr. Urban, any method could be devised for preventing and correcting such abuses in society; and did mankind in general strictly adhere to that noble and much-to-be-admired maxim, of doing unto all as they would wish to be done by, I believe there would be little cause for any future complaint.

Yours, &c. QUELQU'UN.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 22.
CANNOT the "person who has hitherto appeared as the principal editor of the Biographia Britannica," and who signs himself A. K. in your last Mag. p. 801, recollect of *what sort*, or for *what subject*, was the application to Mr. Walpole, alluded to p. 717?

Yours, &c. P. P.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 25.
THE portrait of Oliver Cromwell, communicated by your correspondent J.D. p. 783, has a reference to the solemn inauguration of him as Protector, June 20, 1657, when he was presented with a robe of purple velvet, a bible, a sword, and a scepter, by Sir Thomas Widdrington, Speaker of the House of Commons; whose speeches on delivering each article may be seen in Heath's "Brief Chronicle," and Noble's "Memoirs of the Cromwell Family," I. Appendix. 273, Rapin, XIII. 331.—Whitelock, p. 661, adds, that the robe was lined with ermine, and that the Protector sat in the chair of state, holding the scepter in his hand. Engraved portraits of our princes were not uncommon about this time in the initial letters of their grants and other commissions. I have seen a very fine one of Charles I's queen, Henrietta-Maria, with her arms, as on her seal, in Archæol. V. 280. The present portrait is by no means like the common ones of Oliver. The patent of creation of the Earl of Burlington would be a curiosity worthy your Repository.

The print or drawing of Bermondsey abbey is reversed by your engraver, or

Mr. Grose's: for in *his* print the zigzag ornament is on the left-hand of the gate, and so is the postern.

Mr. Haslewood's letter, p. 784, was addressed to the rev. Mr. Holman, a Dissenting minister at Haldes; of whose Collections for a History of Essex, see Brit. Top. I. 343. The candour of Mr. Alexander and Mr. Haslewood deserve the place they have found in your Court of Record, with your own, in admitting Mr. Thicknesse's defence of his father, p. 701. Mr. B. held the rectory of Chinkford from 1737 to 1742. Mr. H. was rector 1722. Of the farm he mentions, see Morant's Essex, I. 56.

P. 785, col. i. l. 6. Your printer has made a second mistake, perhaps through the bad writing of your correspondent, by printing *fewer* for *tower*.

I did not know it was the fashion to consecrate *domestic* chapels at this time. Your correspondent Remigius need not be alarmed at the tenets of such chapels, when Mr. Lindsey's and others disseminate heterodoxy to better advantage and greater extent.

P. 796. When proof is brought of the charges in the Master of the Horse's accounts for feeding the birds in the bird-cage-walk, I shall give up my idea.—Cannot a man's body resemble a *bare* as much as a *porcupine*? or as much as a man's *tip* resembles that of a hare?

P. 801. The stones of the old pavement of London were amassed together in Upper Moorfields, where is since rising that magnificent square of houses whose plan was marked out many years by massive posts and rails, for the comprehension of the Common Council. When the heap and the new pavement were nearly completed, they were sold off to the best bidders, for paving court-yards and other places; and twice they have furnished a good foundation to the toll-gates at Kingland and Stamford-hill.

Pontifex, about which your correspondent M. F. enquires, p. 820, Varro the great Roman Antiquary quotes Q. Scaevola the high-priest, as deriving from *posse* and *facere*; but himself rather inclines to deduce it from the priests having first made, and constantly repairing, the Sublician bridge, a bridge of wooden piles, which enabled them to perform their religious duties on both sides the Tiber. (Varro, de Lingua Lat. ed. Gothofredi, p. 15, b. iv. § 15.) This is at least a more natural interpretation than your correspondent's metaphorical one; for

for the Styx was the *irremediabilis unda* passed by a *ferry*, and there was nothing to "bridge the rough flood across." Milton's Devil first "exerted his skill pontifical" to introduce Sin and Death. But whatever be the etymology of *Pontifex*, it is synonymous with *legatus*, and *Pontifex Maximus* with *Aggrevus* and *High or Chief Priest*; and these words could be rendered by no other classical Latin phrase but this or *Sacerdos Maximus*, which is used by Cicero in *Verrem*, II. 52.

D. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 10.

THE comparison between additions to Salisbury cathedral and those to a picture of Raphael or Michael Angelo, is very ill-supported. Were we to admit your correspondent Indoctus's plea for restoring the simplicity of Gothic architecture in its fullest extent, it would be no justification of digging up the bones of pious founders and worthy benefactors, which has been so justly censured by your correspondent R. G. LIX. 874, 1194. No possible authority can devolve to one prelate and royal favourite, to pull down the burial-place and scatter the ashes of another prelate and royal favourite, his predecessor, whose skill in architecture made St. George's chapel at Windsor the wonder of succeeding ages; while his successor, instead of imitating his taste and splendor in building, amuses himself in sanctioning a modern architect to pull down what he deems defect in uniformity.

The Grecian additions, so justly censured by your correspondent, are not of the kind with the chapels in question. Altar-pieces and screens may be and are removed at pleasure, as the liberality or taste of a patron or a vestry determine; and it were to be wished that the altar-pieces and the wooden porches of half our churches were so removed, and the rich East window, or sculptured stone porch, restored or laid open. But this has nothing to do with the barbarous disturbing of the dead from no other motive than wantonness. Curiosity is not alleged. But let who will have built himself a mausoleum, if he has not built it according to the strict rules of modern Gothic, it must be demolished; *while the keys of the cathedral are so closely kept, that no critic eye can interrupt the design.*

Yours, &c.

INDOCTOR.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 29.

CONTRIVERSY is a thing perfectly new to me; but there are some things in the notice you have taken of my letter, which seem to call for a few words from me. I will answer your question, though you have not answered mine. The Prince of Wales father to the late Pretender, was the undoubted heir to James II. though a minor; and the House of Brunswick, now so happily seated on the throne of these kingdoms; does not reign by virtue of an hereditary right, notwithstanding the extinction of the male line of the House of Stuart, but owes its present situation entirely to a popular election. But, my good Mr. Urban, how could you possibly suppose for a moment, that the blow, which I mentioned to have been given to the system of arbitrary power, had any reference to the Gentleman's Magazine? I alluded to the Revolution in France, and, I thought, very obviously. But I cannot content myself with this bare acknowledgement. I have been a constant reader of your publication some years. It has had the assistance of a man whose name will probably be of equal duration with the English language, which owes the highest obligations to him. The poetical productions of a Seward shine in it with distinguished splendor; and, so far from supposing its circulation abridged, if an opinion may be formed from its increasing merit, I should imagine that its sale extended every year. I have seen it on the tables of the learned, and in the cabinets of the curious; in the centre of the metropolis, and in the most remote parts of the country.—One of its principal excellencies is its impartiality; and surely the Gentleman's Magazine will never be shut to the feeblest advocate for these principles to which we owe some of the greatest blessings that man can enjoy. To the quotation from the Critical Review I have nothing to say. I shall not enter into the question, whether it be worth while to suffer a temporary anarchy, perhaps of short duration, in order to emancipate twenty-four millions of the most enlightened inhabitants of the globe from the yoke of arbitrary power for ever? But I hope, and as often as I take up the Gentleman's Magazine I am convinced, that, whenever the subject is of

* Is there the least hint given that we so understood it? EDIT.

importance

importance enough, Mr. Urban will
"hear the other side." S. J. S.

••• The Ipswich Town-piece, 1670, plate III. fig. 9; and the Token of "Richard Cuthbert, Grocer in Eye," are from the Collection of Mr. W. Tindal, of Suffolk; who is requested to send to our Printer for a small parcel of coins, or to say in what manner they can easiest be conveyed to him.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 30.

OF the "Biographia Britannica" the importance is so great to the present age, and also to posterity, that I cannot but wish every thing erroneous or mistaken in the conduct of it should be pointed out, that the remaining volumes, at least, may be produced to the publick as unexceptionable as is possible. I shall crave leave, therefore, to discuss one or two particulars suggested by your *Old Correspondent* in your vol. LIX. pp. 1029, 1030.

His principal grief and complaint against Dr. Kippis seems to be, that, under his management, the work is now almost become "*vindicatio schismatica*." See, particularly, in p. 621 of the second volume, a curious defence of sectarists." I have looked, Mr. Urban; and, after reading that whole page attentively, which is judiciously and instructively written, find nothing of this nature, unless this single passage may be thought so:

"Sectaries are generally more apt to believe too much than too little; and it is owing to the *sincerity* of their faith, be it what it may, that they separate from established communions."

As if all sectaries were and must be *sincere* and well-principled, and not sometimes influenced by spiritual pride, obstinacy, and other wrong tempers. Here, I think, the Doctor might have expressed himself a little differently.

"The dictatorial mode of a Reviewer is too frequently adopted in deciding upon controversies *quasi ex cathedra*. See, particularly, p. 547 of the fourth volume."

The reference is an unlucky one; as the Doctor, after having given an

• Controversy is at all times so unpleasant a subject, that we wish to have as little to do with it as we can. There are subjects on which so many writers are ready to involve us in it, that we are under the necessity of refusing them admittance. And here we beg leave to close the *present discussion*.

EDR.

GENT. MAG. October, 1790.

honest and useful history of the controversy concerning the Lord's Supper, which Cudworth's book may be said to have occasioned, does only subjoin his own opinion of it in eight half or column lines, and those not written *dogmatically*. I say not, however, whether the Doctor may not have more erred in this way in some other instance.

"Several observations occasionally occurring in the additional notes are too unimportant to claim admission into a work of this nature. They are only fit for insertion in the papers of the day. To mention an instance or two. Of what consequence is the latter part of the criticism on Mrs. Macaulay's Letters to Dr. Wilson, in p. 3 of the second volume?"

Perhaps of none. But, surely, he that could mention such a trifle and *spack* in so large a work (for it consists of only 16 lines), had not much before him that he could reasonably find fault with. And the like observation may be applied to this other remark following:

"To what purpose is the information of a communication which is not inserted? See p. 565 of the third volume."

Perhaps to none of an interesting and public kind; and yet, to the person who respectfully and obligingly made it, the acknowledgements of it in a single line might be not disagreeable, nor, in Dr. Kippis, a thing unreasonable.

And now, Mr. Urban, to shew that I am not partial to Dr. Kippis, and do only think your *Old Correspondent* unreasonably peevish, I will mention one passage, and the only one I have observed, where I thought, at the time, the Doctor's Presbyterianism was too apparent. Speaking of a young Dissenting minister deceased (who was needless to be mentioned in such a work at all), he says, vol. II. p. 207, "he would probably never have risen among them (the Dissenters) to a preferment of more than fifty or sixty pounds a year." As if, forsooth, that was the lowest preferment usual among them, and all the Dissenting teachers were so much more liberally, than the poor curate in the Church, provided for. Whereas the truth is, that, amongst the Dissenters, fifty or sixty pounds is rather a great than small preferment.

I shall make against Dr. Kippis, for the sake of further gratifying your *Old Correspondent*, another observation; and the rather, as I have you, Mr. Urban, with me in this instance. His admission,

and

and non-correction yet, of Lord Clive's article, with which the publick is so much dissatisfied, and which, as it tends to mislead posterity, and to corrupt the source of future knowledge and history at the very fountain-head, is a much greater offence against the publick than the whole of what *Old Correspondent* has complained of.

And now, Mr. Urban, let me have a few words with you. As your work is of late so largely *biographical*, why will not you favour us with a better*, that is, a more sincere, and therefore more truly useful and instructive, life of the person in question; and thus shew, at least, that you can be *uniformly* and *inflexibly* virtuous and impartial?

Permit me to subjoin, that, of all the parts of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, I look upon the *Obituary* to be the most universally useful and interesting; and that therefore you cannot, as a private and interested, or as a *public* person, too carefully attend to it. We all know we must die, and are, therefore, interested in knowing in what manner others acquit themselves in and under a situation in which (in some or other of the ways you tell us of) we are sure to follow them: The worthy clergyman, Mr. Urban, upon whom I attend, does *every week*, and you *every month*, give me some most useful instruction upon the great subjects of *life, death, and immortality*. Yours, &c. LONDON.

Mr. URBAN, Aldridge, Oct. 7.

I AM informed that Mr. Jeffries, after whom I made some enquiry, p. 681, died some time since in Wales. Perhaps some one of your correspondents may be able to furnish a biographical account of him, which doubtless would be acceptable to many of your readers. I know not, certainly, whether he was in orders, although, in the printed Proposal for his "*Archæologia*," he is styled "*Rev.*," and in a letter from his Lordship of St. David's he is written "*the Rev. T. Jeffries*." He had free access to the Bodleian Library at Oxford; and, I believe, had various respectable connexions there and elsewhere: notwithstanding which, he does not appear to have enjoyed the good things of this world in any superlative degree. His profession was that of

a Dissenting minister, in which he continued at Walsall, in Staffordshire, several years; and, by report, his character was conformable to the calling in which he acted. That he was skilled in the ancient British language, appears from many certificates from persons of distinguished judgement; that he had a knowledge of the classics, I want no further evidence than what I knew of him myself.

P. 775. Qu. *Where*, in the neighbourhood of Banbury, did the late Dr. Franklin's father dwell?

P. 800, col. 2, l. 52 to 58 should be *erased*.

P. 801. Qu. Why Matthew, ch. I. and Luke, chap. III. vary in the genealogy of Joseph; or whether St. Luke's is not the genealogy of the *Virgin Mary*?

P. 820. The word "*pontifex*" is not from *pons*, a bridge, but compounded of *possum* and *facio*, the old preterperfect of which is *faxi*; from whence its derivation is easily accounted for. There are many ambiguous words whose roots admit a double, yea a treble, construction; but that this will allow the idea of "*a bridge-maker*," in the *Sacra Scriptura*, is an idea which very few, if any, would conceive. The word *pontifex* is used by the learned *Grotius* in his "*Veri. Christ. Religio*." In "*Critica Sacra*," the word *Aggrieus*, "*quasi dicas, summus sacrorum præfex, aut summus sacerdos. Aggrieus vocabantur, qui ex posteris Aaronis* (nam ii solùm ipsi, i. e. *sacerdotes* dicebantur) erant familiarum suarum capita. Itaque fallitur *Theophylactus*, qui putat sic vocatos, qui aliquando pontifices maximi fuissent. *Erasmus* hoc loco *pontifex* interpretatur: quod nomen malui pontifici maximo proprium servare, *Benz in Matth. ii. 4*."

"*Latinis placuit & pontificem appellare cum qui rebus sacris præfess: & cum plures essent apud veteres, unum qui omnibus præerat maximum pontificem dixerunt. Unde verò deductum nomen pontificis, non satis constat. Q. Mutius Scævola à posse & facere appellatos existimat pontifices: at Mar. Varro à ponte & facio maluit, eò quòd ab his*

* This has been satisfactorily cleared up by the commentators; to whom we refer the querist. EDIT.

† No such idea was meant to be suggested. All that was meant was, to shew that the Latin word for Priest was used to translate the Hebrew or Greek ones. EDIT.

* We shall at any time be very ready to forward such an one to the publick, if our correspondent will send it to us. EDIT.

primum pons sublitius factus, ac sepe refectus esse peribebatur, ut refert Foenestella, lib. I. de Romanorum Magistratibus. Hyperius in Epist. Pauli ad Heb. cap. ii. ver. 1: Nomen ambiguum est, & interdum stridè sumitur, interdum latè: stridè designat summum sacerdotum, qualis fuit Aaron, & qui ei succedere in sacro hoc munere. Lato, & se illi vocantur àgyptiis, qui erant capita familiarum sacerdotalium, Spanhemius de dubiis Evangelicis. Vide Grotium in Mat. ii. 5. Princeps sacerdotum, pontifex maximus; princeps etiam fuit caput familiarum sacerdotalium, Gerh. in Harm."

For further intelligence, the Thesaurus of Ainsworth, Littleton, Morell's Lexicon, &c. &c. may be consulted.

Yours, &c. J. HENN.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 18.

IF the gentleman who published a remedy for the cramp in vol. XXXII. 1762, be yet alive, he has my hearty thanks. This summer I had such frequent attacks of that disorder, that I have been obliged to rise, six, eight, or ten times in a night; but, by adopting his method, I scarcely have it once in a week. But there is no occasion to bespeak a new bedstead, since either shortening the posts at the feet of the bed, or raising those at the head, from 15 to 18 inches, by means of thick wedges, so that the body lie in a sloping posture, and sleep upon the mattress, the end will be obtained.

I shall be glad if your publishing this may be of service to any one. W.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 8.

WILL you allow me, thro' your medium, to point out to the ingenious translator of Ariosto, for whose talents I have the sincerest respect, a trifling error, which has escaped his very accurate pen?

In the muster of the Saracen troops, *Manilardo, Re di Norizcia*, is named as one of the tributary kings to the Moorish monarch Agramante. Mr. Hoole, in mentioning the destruction of this petty king and his troops, describes *Manilardo* as the King of Norway. Now the King of Norway is elsewhere mentioned as a Christian Prince, and one of the allies, if not the vassals, of Charlemagne.

Boyardo, in the "*Orlando Innamorato*," lib. 2, c. 29. stanza 42, has

— *Manilardo è Re della Norizcia*
La qual di là da setta è mille miglia.

So that *Norizcia* appears to have been an imaginary dynasty in the Northern part of Africa, whose prince very naturally comes in aid of Agramante.

Mr. Hoole, in the next edition of his very valuable work, will do well to rectify this trifling mistake.

Perhaps he will likewise correct the word *venturous*, by which he renders the Italian *avventuroso*. I have not the book at hand; but I allude to Ariosto's remark on the *good fortune*, not the *intrepidity*, which places Isabella in the hands of Orlando. *Avventuroso* uniformly signifies *fortunate*. G.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 14.

I PERFECTLY agree with your correspondent Nullus*, that great merit is due to the ingenious author of the "Remarks on Bishop Halifax's Preferences †." These Remarks were occasioned by a paragraph in the public papers, stating the amount of his Lordship's income 5,000*l. per annum*, and ending with the exclamation, "Hear this, ye curates!" The bad tendency which this officious information was calculated to convey, and the invidious motives in which it originated, received just reprehension; and, while your readers in general must applaud the good-sense which breathes throughout these Remarks, I doubt not but the whole body of curates, a regard for whose real interests guided the pen of the author, will not be backward in testifying a grateful sense of the obligation. In the mean time, I beg a corner in your useful Repository to set this matter, if possible, in a clearer light, to develop the insidious designs of the paragraph-writer, and to point out the benefits which accrued from the seasonable interposition of the Remarker and his learned friend.

That the obnoxious paragraph was calculated to disseminate information big with the most pernicious consequences, a little reflexion will suffice to shew. To inake curates acquainted with the revenues of bishops and tac pluralists, and to draw a melancholy comparison between these and their own beggarly and precarious pittance, what else can this tend to but to excite dissatisfaction, envy, and avarice? When thus publicly called upon to observe the unequal and partial distribution of church preferments, and to advert to

the great difference of wealth and rank among a people whose kingdom is not of this world, some, who rarely trouble themselves about the duties of their function, enjoying its ample rewards, while others, on whom the most laborious part of the work, if not the whole, is devolved, glean from their scanty portion an inadequate subsistence; when, I say, the revenues which the piety of our ancestors appropriated to the service of religion, and the maintenance of its ministers, are thus shamefully perverted from their original designation, who can wonder if curates should join their other fellow-citizens in arraigning the wisdom and justice of the present ecclesiastical management, cry aloud for reform, and even covet to participate of the overgrown wealth of their superiors? Was not this sufficient to spread an alarm among the dignified clergy, lest this information should terminate as fatally to priests as the publication of the Red-book has to courtiers, which has been instrumental in retrenching some of their most exorbitant salaries. "The Gauls," says Livy, "were tempted to invade Italy by the deliciousness of its wines, and the fertility of its soil;" and curates, seeing the riches and luxuries of their more fortunate brethren, may at length lose that apathy which reconciles them to their hard lot, and hanker after some of the snug comforts of the Establishment. The French were animated to liberty by the successful efforts of the Americans. If, therefore, we consult the dictates of sound policy, it seems necessary to surround curates with impenetrable poverty, and hide from their view the gratifications of wealth, lest they should learn to repine at their own lot, and envy that of others; lest they should cease to bear neglect, the scoffs of upstart priests, and the thousand spurns which patient merit from the unworthy takes. The man, therefore, who, by informing them of the excessive revenues of pluralists, might excite in their breasts dangerous commotions, was justly reprehensible; while he, who generously endeavoured to counteract this poison, must be deemed their real friend.

But it was not only in exhorting to contentment, and proving the policy and justice of the present management of ecclesiastical property, that the Remarker has displayed his friendship to curates; he has done them a more essential service; he has been the happy

instrument of preserving their reputation, and securing their virtue, which the insinuations of the paragraph-writer tended to undermine. Meekness, humility, mortification, self-denial, and contempt of worldly distinctions, are the distinguishing virtues of the Gospel. Now wealth and grandeur, which are generally attended with pride and luxury, are inimical to these virtues, and poverty is the soil in which they flourish most. Had the designs of the paragraph-writer succeeded, curates would have exchanged these peaceful virtues, these professional graces, for the misery of contending for honours, and scrambling for preferment. For, hearing of the ample revenues of the church, and knowing that these revenues ought in justice to belong to those who discharge the duties for which they were given, they will be led to draw an inference extremely favourable to themselves, and make a more equitable proportion between the hire and the work; and consequently, instead of seeing these heavenly virtues exemplified in their lives and conversations, we should, on the contrary, see them as intriguing for honours, and as ambitious of obtaining preferment; and, when obtained, as arrogant and imperious as the most intriguing, arrogant, and imperious of their dignified brethren: and thus we should have to lament the total extinction of virtues, which were recommended and practised by the author, and adorned the primitive days of Christianity, but which, like its miracles, have gradually disappeared, till at length they are become useless topicks of pulpit declamation which nobody regards, rather than moral qualifications to distinguish Christian professors from the priests of Bacchus or of Plutus.

I think it is now sufficiently evident, Mr. Urban, that great danger was to be apprehended from the paragraph above alluded to, and that thanks are due to the Remarker and his friend for interfering on this occasion. Had this paragraph been permitted to pass unnoticed and unrefuted, it would have propagated throughout the kingdom a bad opinion of the present distribution of ecclesiastical property: it would have infused into the minds of curates the most noxious passions; it would have destroyed all subordination, and introduced, under the pretext of reform, the most dangerous innovations, destructive to learning and virtue.

OMNES.
SUM-

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT (*from p. 820.*)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, May 28.

LORD *Aspley* took the oaths and his seat for the borough of Cirencester.

Read the third time, passed, and ordered to the Lords, the Scots distillery allowance bill, Dr. Willis's annuity bill, and the American loyalists bill.

Mr. *Burke* moved, that a committee be appointed to inspect the Journals relative to the trial of Mr. Hastings, and that the Managers of the impeachment do form the said committee. Agreed.

Major Scott having taken his place, in conformity with the order of the day, for the purpose of being reprehended for his conduct in publishing a letter which contained a high breach of privilege;

The *Speaker* (with his hat on) was proceeding to pronounce the reprimand; and having said, "John Scott, esq."

Mr. *Reginald Pole Carew* rose, and said, that feeling it to be for the dignity of the House, upon a business like the present, to exclude strangers, moved the standing order of the House, that strangers be excluded.

The House was immediately cleared, and no strangers permitted to be present during the remainder of the day.

After the strangers were withdrawn, and the resolutions of the House read,

The *Speaker*, according to the directions of the House, reprimanded the Hon. Member for the letter written by him, and inserted in "The Diary:"

"Mr. Scott, the House having resolved that you, being the author of a letter which the House have declared to be a scandalous and libellous paper, reflecting on the honour and justice of this House, and on the conduct of the Managers appointed to manage the impeachment now depending against Warren Hastings, esq. are guilty of a violation of your duty as a member of this House, and of a high breach of the privilege of this House.

"On the nature and magnitude of your offence it is unnecessary for me to dwell. Whatever has a tendency to depreciate the honour and justice of this House, particularly in the exercise of its inquisitorial functions, tends in the same proportion to weaken and degrade the energies and dignity of the British constitution.

"The privileges of this House have a claim to the respect of every subject of

this country. As a member of this House, it is your duty, as it is a part of your trust, to support and protect them. Had a sense of these obligations produced its due influence on your mind and conduct, you would have avoided the displeasure of the House, and I should have been spared the pain of declaring the result of it. The moderation of the House is not, however, less manifest on this occasion, than their just sense of their own dignity, and of the importance of their own privileges. It is my duty, in addressing you, to be guided by the lenity which marks their proceedings; and in the persuasion that the judgement of the House will operate as an effectual admonition to yourself and to others, I forbear to say more, than that the House have directed that I reprimand you for your said offence: And, in obedience to their commands, I do reprimand you accordingly."

Mr. *Fox* then rose, in conformity with his former notice, and moved, "that the dates of certain papers, containing the information of our vessels being captured at Nootka Sound by the Spaniards, be laid before the House, which, after a short debate, was decided without a division. Adjourned."

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, May 31.

In a committee on the lottery bill, Lord *Hawkebury* at the table;

Lord *Loughborough* proposed four amendments, all which were agreed to.

Mr. Douglas, counsel for the tobacco manufacturers, was heard against the tobacco bill, and, having concluded his case, he withdrew. The bill was then ordered to be committed; after which,

Earl *Fitzwilliam* rose, and, having shortly touched upon the principal points of the evidence offered against the bill, contended that it was utterly impossible that the excise could with propriety or justice be extended to this manufacture. His Lordship concluded by moving an instruction to the committee, to provide a clause, or clauses, to withdraw the restrictions and regulations of the excise from the bill.

The Duke of *Richmond* opposed the motion; which, if carried, he said, would go the entire destruction of the bill in the present session, by which the manufacturers would lose the remedies that

that were contained in the bill, and be under the necessity of submitting to the bill of last year, which had not the indulgences of the present.

Viscount *Stormont* was for the motion; his Lordship was convinced that the excise, if continued to the manufacture of tobacco, would speedily drive the manufacture out of the kingdom.

The Marquis *Townshend* declared himself against the motion; his Lordship observing that, at a moment when the country was on the eve of a war, he held it to be improper to embarrass the hands of Administration, and consequently weaken Government. The question was then put, and the House divided, Contents 30, Proxies 3—33, Not Contents 43, Proxies 12—55.

In the Commons, the same day, read the third time, and passed, the middle passage bill.

Proceeded in a few private bills, and adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, June 1.

Several bills were read the third time, and passed. Adjourned.

In the Commons, the same day, in a committee on the tontine bill,

Sir *Grey Cooper* pointed out the inconvenience of opening a public bargain to discussion a year after it had been concluded.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, the precedent, in the present instance, went only to grant such relief to persons, who had made a bargain with the publick, as the publick might grant without sustaining any loss.

Marquis *Granham* moved, "that the further consideration of the corn bill be deferred till this day three months." His reason for making that motion was, for the purpose of giving gentlemen of every description as long a time as the circumstances of the case would permit, to study the perfections and imperfections of the bill. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, June 2.

The Lords proceeded in the trial of *Warren Hastings*, esq. Adjourned.

In the Commons, the same day, read the third time, and passed, Mr. *Gamon's* stage-coach passenger bill.

The Marquis *Granham* brought in a bill for prohibiting the exportation, and encouraging the importation, of corn, until the 25th of February; which was read the first and second time.

Mr. *Pitt*, in consequence of yesterday's conversation on the tontine bill, proposed two clauses, which were agreed to, and inserted in the bill, by which the time for nomination is extended to the 20th of September.

The report of the coasting-trade bill being brought up,

Mr. *Rose* moved a clause, for giving up to the owners any ship that may be seized for illicit property on board to the amount of not more than 40*l.* value, as soon after the seizure as the owner of the vessel shall give in a bond to the value of the vessel and costs, should a condemnation take place. This clause was agreed to, as of considerable relief to ship owners. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, June 3.

As soon as prayers were over,

Lord *Rawdon* called the attention of their Lordships to a subject that he considered of the greatest importance; and he trusted that the feelings he had as a military man would plead his excuse for bringing the business forward, he having been informed of a circumstance that had that day taken place, disgraceful to the character of a soldier. A Noble Lord (Lord *Hawkesbury*) had, on his way to that House, been insulted in his carriage in the most gross and wanton manner. It was his sincere wish that the Noble Lord would state the case more fully to their Lordships, and, by a complaint of the outrage, claim the privilege to which he was entitled.

Lord *Hawkesbury* said, he should only desire their Lordships to attend to the facts which he had to relate. His Lordship said, that, coming in his carriage down Parliament-street, he saw, just before him, a loaded cart permitted to pass without interruption; upon his carriage coming up, the guards stopped it, and ordered the coachman peremptorily to return; on which he informed the guard who he was, and whither he was going. To this information he received the most insulting language and outrageous behaviour, the soldiers striking his horses and his servants, and threatening to proceed to the extremity of violence if they did not immediately

return,

return. His servants acting in their own defence, a scuffle ensued between them and the guards, in which many blows were given; the carriage, however, was not permitted to pass. His Lordship said, he would offer no motion upon the circumstances he had related; but he wished particularly to hear the sentiments of the noble and learned Lord on the woolpack upon this occasion.

The Lord Chancellor said, the case was of the utmost importance; and it was incumbent upon their Lordships to take it up in the most serious manner, and to proceed in the necessary measures to support and maintain their dignity. The most regular way, and that which appeared to him to be most consonant to strict justice, was to make an enquiry of the Secretary at War, to be acquainted with the names of the officers on duty, and afterwards to enquire into the orders given by them to the soldiers. His Lordship said, he would take on himself the enquiry, and would report the result thereof to the two noble Lords who had brought the business before the House; the conduct of the Guards might be compared with their orders; and their Lordships would then act as the circumstances of the case might require.

Lord Cathcart offered, in excuse of the officers, that, on occasions like the present, the civil power was obliged to be aided by the military, to keep peace; if any excesses had been committed, it was most likely that they had been committed by the intemperance of the men, without the sanction or knowledge of their officers, who probably were not to blame.

The Lord Chancellor immediately said, that, for an insult like the present, offered to a member of that House, no plea whatever could be received as an excuse; their Lordships must, in justice to themselves, enter into the most serious enquiry and proceedings.

The Lords Committees appointed to confer with the Commons on the amendments made by their Lordships in the Warwickshire gaol bill, reported the reasons of the Commons for not agreeing with the amendments.

The Lord Chancellor rose, and argued against them as absurd and ridiculous; and called upon their Lordships to check this extension of the privileges which the Commons claimed, by dissenting from their reasons. He concluded, by moving to dissent from the reasons; which motion was agreed to.

Ordered, that a committee be appointed to draw up reasons for dissenting from the reasons of the Commons.

In the Commons, the same day, the coasting trade bill, and some other bills, were read the third time, and passed to the Lords for their concurrence.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Saturday, June 5.

Read the third time, and agreed to, the consolidated fund bill.

Passed back to the Commons, with amendments, Sir Will. Hamilton's bill.

Ordered the attendance of George Dallas, esq. and Capt. Blair, as evidences on the trial of Warren Hastings, esq. on Monday. Adjourned.

In the Commons, the same day, the Marquis Graham's corn bill was read the third time, and sent to the Lords.

The new lottery bill was brought in by Mr. Steele, and immediately read the first and second time, carried thro' in a committee, and the report thereof ordered to be made on Monday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, June 7.

Their Lordships proceeded in the trial of Warren Hastings, esq.

The Earl of Hardwicke took the oaths, and his seat, for the first time.

The lottery bill was presented, and read the first time. Adjourned.

In the Commons, the same day, a motion was made for an humble address to be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to confer some dignity in the church upon the Rev. Charles Moss, chaplain to this House. The said address was, upon motion, ordered to be presented to his Majesty by such of the members who were privy-counsellors. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, June 8.

Read the third time, and agreed to, the American loyalists, the middle passage, Penn's annuity bill, &c.

Read the first time the tobacco bill.

A conference was held with the Commons on the subject-matter of the last conference, relative to the amendments made by their Lordships in the Warwick gaol bill. The Duke of Leeds delivered the reasons of their Lordships for disagreeing with the Commons.

In

In the Commons, the same day, read the third time, and passed, the Duke of Bolton's, the Duke of Norfolk's, Lord Abergavenny's, Sir Peter Burrell's, and Mr. Hatchett's, estate bills.

On the return of the committee from the conference with the Lords,

The *Comptroller of his Majesty's Household* reported at the bar, that the Managers had been at the conference, and had received from the Lords the reasons for their maintaining the amendments made in the Warwick gaol bill.

The reasons being read, the following resolution was moved, and carried *unanimously*. "That this House doth insist on disagreeing to the Lords amendments."

Ordered, that a free conference be desired with the Lords. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, June 9.

The Lords proceeded in state to Westminster-hall, to hear the trial of Warren Hastings, esq.

Read the third time the lottery, tonnage bill, &c.

William Seager, who was committed by the Lords for an assault on the marshalman, was brought to the bar, and ordered to be discharged on paying fees.

Two witnesses were examined on the claim of the Rev. Mr. Brydges to the Barony of Chandos.

The royal assent was given, by commission, to sixty-six public and private bills. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Duke of Leeds.

Adjourned.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir *Francis Molyneux* came with a message from the Lords, to desire the immediate attendance of the Commons to hear the commission read for passing several public and private bills. The Speaker, attended by several members, went to the Lords. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, June 10.

The consideration of the writ of error. *Bray* against *Doe*, came on, when the judgement of the Court of King's Bench was, upon motion, affirmed.

The tobacco duties bill was read the third time, and passed.

His Majesty came, in the usual state, to the House of Peers; and, being seated on the throne, Sir *Francis Molyneux*

went to the Commons, and commanded their immediate attendance.

As soon as the *Speaker* of the House of Commons came to the bar of the House, he addressed his Majesty in a neat, manly, and well-constructed speech (delivered with singular and most impressive distinctness); in which he informed his Majesty, that his faithful Commons had completed the supplies requisite for the services of the current year; that they had manifested their loyalty and their attachment to his Majesty's person and government, by their uniform attention and diligent exertion in passing such bills as were most likely to conduce to the honour and dignity of his Majesty's crown; and that they had endeavoured, in all their proceedings, to act up to the character of a great, loyal, and a free people; that they could not but contemplate with peculiar satisfaction the growing produce of the revenue, the rapid progress of our manufactures, and the general increase of commerce and trade; all circumstances affording the most flattering proofs of the prosperous state of the country; that they had no doubt but that his Majesty participated with them in the satisfaction afforded by the contemplation of these great and important objects; that they were well aware that one principal cause, among many others, to which these essential national benefits were to be ascribed, was the continuance of peace; but, sensible as they were of the blessings he had enumerated, and anxiously desirous of rendering them permanent as they sincerely professed to be, they had lately afforded his Majesty a substantial proof, that it was their unanimous opinion that peace ought not to be maintained but on such terms as should be strictly consistent with the honour of his Majesty's crown, and the interests and welfare of his subjects; and that opinion, they humbly trusted, would be honoured with the sanction of his Majesty's most gracious approbation.

Then his Majesty was pleased to deliver a most gracious speech: (See p. 565).

In the Commons, the same day, a petition from the electors of *Westminster* was brought up, and read.

Sir *Francis Molyneux* came with his three solemn taps as a summons for the Speaker; and, being admitted, delivered his message; and afterwards, as mentioned above, accompanied the Speaker and Members to the bar of the House of Lords.

200. *Catius Valerius Catullus. Recensit Jo-
hannes Wilkes, Anglus. Londini, 1788.*
Tipis Johannis Nichols. Small quarto.

OF CATULLUS, as a writer, we are not now to sit in judgement. Be-
loved and admired by his contempora-
ries; his fame has been established by
the concurring testimony of more than
eighteen centuries. Martial says of him,
"Tantum magna sua debet Verenna Catullo;
Quantum parva suo Mantua Virgilio."

And not less warm some later critics.
The present very beautiful edition of
his Works was undertaken by Mr.
Wilkes in consequence of a conversa-
tion with the Imperial Ambassador, on
the art of printing. Count Revinsky, it
is well known, possessed an incomparable
collection of the *Éditiones Principes*; and
Mr. Wilkes, with truly polite attention,
was at the trouble and expence of print-
ing the present volume, that he might
have it in his power to place in so rare
a repository a copy on vellum of a fa-
vourite Classic Poet. The whole impres-
sion consisted only of three copies on
vellum, and 100 on a beautiful writing-
paper; all which have been bestowed on
presents to characters of the first emi-
nence.—The whole of Count Revinsky's
select and very valuable library, includ-
ing the Catullus, has since, we believe,
become the property of Earl Spencer.

201. *An Exposition of the New Testament; in-
tended as an Introduction to the Study of the
Scriptures, by pointing out the leading Sense,
and Connexion of the Sacred Writers. By
William Gilpin, M. A. &c. &c.*

"Though I hope," says this modest and in-
genious author, who forgets not his profession,
as a minister of the Gospel, while he amuses
the publick with picturesque views of Na-
ture, "I have been neither deficient in read-
ing, in thinking, nor in consulting my friends
on the subject, I still bring it forward with
apprehension. Nothing is more arduous than
to comment on the Scriptures,—to publish
our own interpretations of the word of God. In
many places we must conjecture; and there
will ever be a variety of opinions. I humbly,
however, trust in God, that I have hazarded
no conjecture, nor have given any explana-
tion of obscure points, inconsistent with the
general sense of Scripture, which must be our
guide in all dubious passages."

"The following work is certainly not in-
tended as a substitute to the labours of the
many learned men who have commented on
the Scriptures, but rather as an introduction to
them. It is meant to give, in a short com-
pact, a general idea of what the commentator
discusses at large. In their works we have
the parts often ably explained; but rarely a
connected view of the whole. In the follow-

ing work this plan hath been reversed. The
general sense and connexion of the whole
hath been attended to; without regarding
minutely the critical examination of parts.
So that the reader may pursue the narrative,
or argument, without interruption. This
endeavour to place the leading subject in the
fairest point of light hath sometimes made
me perhaps more concise than I should other-
wise have chosen to be. I wished to avoid
what I thought the greatest fault of para-
phrasts, that of saving every thing that can
be said, and leaving nothing to the reader's
observation. Many parts of Scripture re-
quire no explanation; and a difficult passage
is not always difficult, because it is concise.
An explanation, perhaps, need employ no
more words than a difficulty. It appeared to
me, in short, a useful mode of commenting,
to give just the leading sense; which is some-
times lost, or however injured, in a multi-
plicity of words; while I trust I have left
nothing unsaid, except in critical matters;
which will not easily strike an observant
reader, on looking into the original. I have
sometimes also abridged, where a sentiment
or fact is drawn out, according to the Jewish
idiom, into repetition; or where a doctrine
relates to some antient error, and is less in-
teresting at this time. But when I over-run
a real difficulty, the reader will generally
find some account of it in the notes, unless it
relate to any nicety of verbal criticism, which
I leave to works more professedly written on
those subjects. I refer, however, to each
verse in the margin, that the reader may,
with ease, apply elsewhere for satisfaction,
when he misses it here. A clear, connected
discourse, without passing long at obstacles,
hath been chiefly aimed at, which may itself
lessen many difficulties, and, by throwing a
general light over the whole, make even the
parts more intelligible. "I am more and
more convinced (says a pious and able expo-
sitor) that the vulgar sense of the New Tes-
tament, that is, the sense in which an honest
man, of plain sense, would take it, on his
first reading it, is almost every where the
true, general sense of any passage: though
an acquaintance with language and anti-
quity, with an attentive meditation on the
text and context, may illustrate the spirit
and energy of a multitude of places."

"Upon the whole, in this exposition I have
endeavoured, as nearly as I can, to give the
Scriptures in such a dress as I humbly (very
humbly) suppose they might have appeared
in if they had been written originally in En-
glish, and accommodated to the customs, idioms,
and modes of phraseology now in use; and, by
giving them this modern cast, I have attempt-
ed to make the sense of them as familiar to our
ears as it was to those of the early Christians.
One great point I have laboured is, to make
the connexion between the several parts of a
discourse as easy as I can. The Jewish writ-
ters, among whom composition was not cul-

tivated

treated as a science, were little attentive to this matter. A train of ideas, no doubt, flowed regularly in their minds; but it is not always obvious to a modern ear, which is used to a more artificial combination. In the writings of St. Paul this abruptness is particularly remarkable. On this point I have taken all the pains I could, and have used the best helps I could find, to shew the connexion."

The preface concludes with a few explanations of persons and things which occur frequently in Scripture.—The general preface is followed by a Life of Jesus Christ, drawn from the prophecies of the Old Testament. Preliminary to this, Mr. Gilpin states the modes of prophetic evidence under the three heads of "The History of the Jews;" "The Ceremonies of the Jewish Church;" and "The Import of Verbal Predictions:" which having distinctly done, and also answered the objections, that "there is much heterogeneous matter mixed with the prophecies of the Old Testament, so as greatly to obscure them;" and that "the Jews themselves, who ought to be best acquainted with their own Scriptures, do not apply the prophetic parts of them to Christ, as we Christians do;" he proceeds to exhibit the whole collection of those prophecies under the four following sections: 1. the *earliest* and most remote intimations of the Messiah; 2. those prophecies which relate to his *birth*; 3. such as appertain to his *life*; and, 4. to his *death*, &c. Under each, illustrative notes are supplied.

20. Horæ Paulinæ; or, *The Truth of the Scripture History of St. Paul evinced, by a Comparison of the Epistles which bear his Name with the Acts of the Apostles, and with one another.* By William Paley, M.A. Archdeacon of Carlisle. 8vo.

THE New Testament contains thirteen epistles purporting to be written by St. Paul, and also a book which professes to deliver, amongst other things, memoirs of his history. Now, though by assuming the genuineness of the letters, the substantial truth of the history may be proved, or *vice versâ*, yet neither is here assumed; for the drift of the argument is designed to shew that, independent of extrinsic or collateral evidence, a comparison of these different writings would afford good reason to believe the persons and transactions to have been real; the letters authentic, and the narration true. It will not follow that, because letters bearing the

name of an author, and the received history of his life, are in conformity, the credit of either the letters or the history are thereby established; since the history may have been compiled from the letters, or the letters fabricated from the history: or, if neither, yet both history and letters may have been founded on a common authority; in each of which cases it is to be observed, that conformity must be the effect of *design*. In examining, therefore, the agreement between ancient writings, the character of truth and originality is *undesignedness*; and it is upon the construction and validity of this position that the argument of our author depends.

"As to the proofs of undesignedness, I shall in this place say little; for I had rather the reader's persuasion should arise from the instances themselves, and the separate remarks with which they may be accompanied, than from any previous formulary or description of argument. In a great plurality of examples, I trust he will be perfectly convinced that no design or contrivance whatever has been exercised; and if some of the coincidences alledged appear to be minute, circuitous, or oblique, let him reflect that this very indirectness and subtilty is that which gives force and propriety to the example. Broad, obvious, and explicit agreements prove little; because it may be suggested that the insertion of such is the ordinary expedient of every forgery: and though they may occur, and probably will occur, in genuine writings, yet it cannot be proved that they are peculiar to these." p. 8.

After having placed these positions in various points of view, and illustrated, by pertinent examples, the general scheme and formation of his argument, Mr. Paley subjoins an account of the manner in which he conducts it:

"I have disposed the several instances of agreement under separate numbers; as well to mark more sensibly the divisions of the subject, as for another purpose, viz. that the reader may thereby be reminded that the instances are independent of one another. I have advanced nothing which I did not think probable; but the degree of probability, by which different instances are supported, is undoubtedly very different. If the reader, therefore, meets with a number which contains an instance that appears to him unsatisfactory, or founded in mistake, he will dismiss that number from the argument, but without prejudice to any other. He will have occasion also to observe, that the coincidences discoverable in some epistles are much fewer and weaker than what are supplied by others. But he will add to his observation this important circumstance: that whatever ascertains the original of one epistle, in some mea-

ture establishes the authority of the rest: for, whether these epistles be genuine or spurious, every thing about them indicates that they come from the same hand. The diction, which it is extremely difficult to imitate, preserves its resemblance and peculiarity throughout all the epistles. Numerous expressions and singularities of style, found in no other part of the New Testament, are repeated in different epistles, and occur, in their respective places, without the smallest appearance of force or art. An involved argumentation, frequent obscurities, especially in the order and transition of thought, piety, vehemence, affection, bursts of rapture, and of unparalleled sublimity, are properties, all or most of them, discernible in every letter of the collection. But although these epistles bear strong marks of proceeding from the same hand, I think it is still more certain that they were originally separate publications. They form no continued story; they compose no regular correspondence; they comprise not the transactions of any particular period; they carry on no connexion of argument; they depend not upon one another; except in one or two instances, they refer not to one another. I will farther undertake to say, that no study or care has been employed to produce or preserve an appearance of consistency amongst them. All which observations shew that they were not intended by the person, whoever he was, that wrote them, to come forth or be read together; that they appeared at first separately, and have been collected since.

"In a word, the proper purpose of the following work (as set forth by the author) is, to bring together, from the A&S of the Apostles, and from the different epistles, such passages as furnish examples of undesigned coincidence; but I have so far enlarged upon this plan, as to take into it some circumstances found in the epistles, which contributed strength to the conclusion, though not strictly objects of comparison.

"It appeared also a part of the same plan, to examine the difficulties which presented themselves in the course of our enquiry."

From the series of observations Mr. P. draws the following conclusion:

"Here then we have a man of liberal attainments, and, in other points, of sound judgement, who had dedicated his life to the service of the Gospel. We see him, in the prosecution of his purpose, travelling from country to country, enduring every species of hardship, encountering every extremity of danger, assaulted by the populace, punished by the magistrates, scourged, beat, stoned, left for dead; expecting, whenever he came, a renewal of the same treatment and the same dangers, yet, when driven from one city, preaching in the next; spending his whole time in the employment, sacrificing to it his pleasures, his ease, his safety; persisting in

this course to old age, unaltered by the experience of perverseness, ingratitude, prejudice, desertion; unobdured by anxiety, want, labour, persecutions; unwearied by long confinement, undismayed by the prospect of death. Such was St. Paul. We have his letters in our hands: we have also a history purporting to be written by one of his fellow-travellers, and appearing, by a comparison with these letters, certainly to have been written by some person well acquainted with the transactions of his life. From the letters, as well as from the history, we gather not only the account which we have stated of him, but that he was one out of many who acted and suffered in the same manner; and that, of those who did so, several had been the companions of Christ's ministry, the ocular witnesses, or pretending to be such, of his miracles, and of his resurrection. We moreover find this same person referring in his letters to his supernatural conversion, the particulars and accompanying circumstances of which are related in the history; and which accompanying circumstances, if all or any of them be true, render it impossible to have been a delusion. We also find him positively, and in appropriated terms, asserting, that he himself worked miracles, strictly and properly so called, in support of the mission which he executed; the history, meanwhile, recording various passages of his ministry, which come up to the extent of the assertion. The question is, Whether falsehood was ever attested by evidence like this? Falsehoods, we know, have found their way into reports, into tradition, into books: but is an example to be met with, of a man voluntarily undertaking a life of want and pain, of incessant fatigue, of continual peril; submitting to the lobs of his home and country, to stripes and stoning, to tedious imprisonment, and the constant expectation of a violent death, for the sake of carrying about a story of what was false, and of what, if false, he must have known to be so?"

203. *Letters to Mr. Archdeacon Travis, in Answer to his Defence of the Three heavenly Witnesses, 1 John v. 7.* By R. Parson.

BOTH the publication to which these letters relate, and the letters themselves, originally appeared in our Miscellany. Mr. Fravis revived the controversy in 1782, in three short letters, which he reprinted in 1784, in quarto, with two others addressed to Mr. Gibbon, and in 1786 in octavo, still further enlarged.—The high reputation Mr. T. had acquired for argumentative skill in the management of a tythe cause, and the clearness and learning of Mr. P., qualify them to match as champions against each other. Mr. P. opens the business with

with a preface of 35 pages, stating the controversy, and the opinions of the learned on the Continent, with his own, on Mr. T's mode of conducting it. He tells us he could not refrain from laughter and indignation on perusing such a mass of falsehood and sophistry, and that he has no opinion of "that mock politeness which expresses a strong charge in a long-winded periphrasis of half a dozen lines, when the complete sense might be conveyed in as many words." To the charge of defending heresy, and attacking the Catholic faith, he replies, that, "to use a weak argument in behalf of a good cause, can only tend to infuse a suspicion of the cause itself, and is scarcely a remove short of pious fraud."

Mr. P's critique, p. xxviii. on our modern Roman historian, we cannot help inserting at full length.

"Mr. Gibbon shews, it is true, so strong a dislike to Christianity as visibly disqualifies him for that society, of which he has created Ammianus Marcellinus president." I confess that I see nothing wrong in Mr. Gibbon's attack on Christianity. It proceeded, I doubt not, from the purest and most virtuous motives. We can only blame him for carrying on the attack in an insidious manner, and with improper weapons. He often makes, when he cannot readily find, an occasion to insult our religion; which he hates so cordially, that he might seem to revenge some personal injury. Such is his eagerness in the cause, that he stoops to the most despicable pun, or to the most awkward perversion of language, for the pleasure of turning the Scripture into ribaldry, or of calling Jesus an impostor.

"Though his style is in general correct and elegant, he sometimes draws out the thread of his verbosity finer than the staple of his argument. In endeavouring to avoid vulgar terms, he frequently dignifies trifles, and clothes common thoughts in a splendid dress, that would be rich enough, for the noblest ideas. In short, we are too often reminded of that great man, Mr. Prigg, the auctioneer, whose manner was so inimitably fine, that he had as much to say upon a ribbon as a Ribband."

"Sometimes, in his anxiety to vary his phrase, he becomes obscure; and, instead of calling his personages by their names, defines them by their birth, alliance, office, or other circumstances of their history. Thus an honest gentleman is often described by a circumlocution, lest the same word should be twice repeated in the same page. Sometimes epithets are added which the tenour of the sentence renders unnecessary. Sometimes, in his attempts at elegance, he loses sight of English, and sometimes of sense."

"A less pardonable fault is that rage for

indocency which pervades the whole work, but especially the last volumes. And to the honour of his consistency, this is the same man who is so prudish that he dares not call Bellisarius a cuckold, because it is too bad a word for a decent historian to use. If the historians were anonymous, I should guess that these disgraceful obscenities were written by some debauchee, who having from age, or accident, or excess, survived the practice of lust, still indulged himself in the luxury of speculation, and exposed the impotent in bed, *after he had left the vigour, of the passions.*

"But these few faults make no considerable abatement in my general esteem. Notwithstanding all its particular defects, I greatly admire the whole: as I should admire a beautiful face in the author, though it were tarnished with a few freckles; or as I should admire an elegant person and address, though they were blemished with a little affectation."

"Yet, to say the truth, I have one censure in reserve. A candid acknowledgment of error does not seem to be Mr. Gibbon's shining virtue. He promised (if I understand him rightly) that in a future edition he would expunge the words, *of Armenia*, or make an equivalent alteration. A new edition has appeared; but I have looked in vain to find a correction of that passage. I am almost persuaded, that the misrepresentation of Genadius was not wilful; but that Mr. Gibbon, transcribing the Greek from the margin of Petavius, wrote by mistake *αὐτοῦ* for *αὐτῶν*. This error has now been so long published, that it is scarcely possible to suppose him ignorant of the charge. He has had an opportunity of confessing and correcting the mistake; yet still it keeps its place in the octavo edition."

The preface concludes with a recapitulation of errors, and a profession of readiness to correct any others. The general topics of these letters are as follow:—Letter I. Of Mr. Travis's candour in correcting his mistakes. Instances, in what he says of Erasmus, of the Dublin MS. and of Bede. II. Of Valla's Greek MSS. supposed to contain the disputed verse, 1 John v. 7. III. Of the Complutensian edition. IV. Of the MSS. used by R. Stephens and Beza. V. Of the MSS. supposed to be seen by the Louvain Divines, of the Dublin and Berlin copies. An enumeration of all the Greek MSS. that omit the verse. VI. Of the Vulgate Latin version. VII. Of the Syriac and Coptic versions. VIII. Of the Arabic, Ethiopic, Armenian, and Slavonic versions. IX. Of the Greek writers that are quoted in favour of the verse. X. Of the Latin writers before Jerome that are quoted in favour of the verse. XI. Of the la-

ter Lgion writers that are quoted in favour of the verse. XII. Of the Greek and Latin writers, who, though they had sufficient occasion, have not quoted the verse. To this, the following "recapitulation and conclusion" are annexed — P. 402 :

"The reader, who recollects the substance of my letters, will easily distinguish the probabilities from the positive facts. But from the facts stated in this historical deduction it is evident, that if the text of the heavenly witnesses had been known from the beginning of Christianity, the antients would have eagerly seized it, inserted it in their creeds, quoted it repeatedly against the hereticks, and selected it for the brightest ornament of every book that they wrote upon the subject of the Trinity.

"In short, if this verse be really genuine, notwithstanding its absence from all the visible Greek MSS. except two, one of which awkwardly translates the verse from the Latin, and the other transcribes it from a printed book ; notwithstanding its absence from all the versions except the Vulgate, and even from many of the best and oldest MSS. of the Vulgate ; notwithstanding the deep and dead silence of all the Greek writers down to the thirteenth, and most of the Latins down to the middle of the eighth, century ; if, in spite of all these objections, it be still genuine, no part of Scripture whatsoever can be proved either spurious or genuine ; and Satan has been permitted, for many centuries, miraculously to banish the finest passage in the New Testament from the eyes and memories of almost all the Christian authors, translators, and transcribers.

"At last, Sir, I see land. I have so clearly explained my sentiments concerning the authority of the disputed verse, and the merits of your book, in the progress of these letters, that it will be needless to add any thing upon either of those topics. As I was persuaded that Mr. Gibbon would never condescend to answer you, I have been bold enough to trouble you with my objections to your facts and arguments. The proofs of the spuriousness of 1 John v. 7. that I have enumerated are, in my opinion, more than sufficient to convince any reasonable man. But whatever success I may have had in the main question, there is another point, which I have proved to demonstration, that Mr. Travis is radically ignorant of the subject which he has undertaken to illustrate. You may therefore reply, Sir, or not, as shall seem good to you. If you think proper not to expose yourself again, which, to speak as a friend, I should think your wisest plan, I shall attribute your silence to a consciousness of your weakness. You will call it contempt of your adversary, and I cannot deny the retaliation to be fair enough, considering with how small respect I have treated an author who has vindicated

the authenticity of that important passage (1 John v. 7.) in a superior way, so as to leave no room for future doubt or cavil. But if you reply, as you half promise, I shall not think myself bound to continue the debate, unless both your matter and style much excel your letters to Mr. Gibbon, and still more than *Crambe recusa* which you called a defence of Stephens and Beza. Such replies will carry their own refutation with them to all readers that are not eaten up with prejudice ; and others it would be folly to expect to satisfy. I shall therefore be perfectly silent, unless you can disprove the charges that I have brought against you, of ignorance and misrepresentation. In case of conviction, I dare not promise to retract publicly (for I know how frail are the vows of authors and lovers), but I promise to try. If you confess the charges, and yet maintain that the errors you have committed are venial, and consistent with a knowledge of the subject, I shall excuse myself from the controversy, and consider you as degraded from that rank of literature which entitles our writer to challenge another."

204. *A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of London, at the primary Visitation of that Diocese, 1790. By Beilby, Lord Bishop of London.*

AFTER paying a handsome compliment to his learned predecessor, his Lordship recommends to his clergy an attention to residence, the regular and constant performance of Sunday duty, Sunday-schools in London and Westminster*, psalmody, and advancing the salaries of curates. "At present," observes he, "we enjoy a profound calm ; we possess, I trust, a large share of the public esteem ; we have received a recent and substantial proof of it, for which we ought to be thankful and grateful. But on what is this favour and this support of the legislature founded ? Unquestionably on this idea : that we are, by our ministerial labours, promoting most effectually the peace, the morals, the good order, the welfare, and the happiness of the community. While this conviction prevails, we shall never fail to meet with countenance and protection. But if once we relinquish this ground ; if we desert our proper stations, and rush into the world ; if we consider our preferments merely as life-estates, without any regard to the personal services and personal duties with

* On these his Lordship had published a letter to the clergy of his diocese, when he was Bishop of Chester, 1786.

"whic"

"which they are charged, we shall
"most assuredly forfeit the good opi-
"nion, and with that the support, of
"the state; we shall be left to combat
"our adversaries as we can; the firm
"ground we now stand upon will sink
"from under our feet, and our proper-
"ties and revenues will be swept away,
"like those of our brethren in a neigh-
"bouring kingdom, whose despoliation
"is said (on too good grounds with re-
"spect to some of them I fear) to have
"been no less owing to their non-resis-
"tance, their love of pleasure, their
"loss of the public esteem, than to the
"subversion of their civil government."

205. *A Review of English Literature, as it respects Moral and Religious Inquiry, recommended in a Sermon preached before the University of Cambridge, Oct. 25, 1789. By W. Purkis, D.D. &c. 8vo.*

DR. P. proposes, for the serious consideration of his audience, that they "should (from their own press) in a methodical plan publish, in a cheap edition, such a series of authors of approved merit as might form a compendium to conduct our youth in moral inquiry—for the motives of duty—the proofs of God and his attributes—the evidences of Scripture—and the clearly established and avowed doctrines of the Gospel. To these should be added some of the ablest defences of civil and ecclesiastical polity. This would not be a work of great labour or expence; for it was not so much the multiplicity as the judicious choice of the books which creates the difficulty."

206. *The Danger of the Political Balance of Europe. Translated from the French of the King of Sweden, by the Right Hon. Lord Mountmorres.*

A writing and a fighting king are characters rarely united. One instance of them, in the person of the late King of Prussia, is scarcely withdrawn from sight but another rises up in that of the present King of Sweden, who, from motives superior to that of literary fame, has been excited to compose and publish the work under consideration,—a desire to rouse a general indignation throughout Europe against a haughty Princess, who is continually employing her arms and intrigues in extending her power and dominion. His translator observes, that "in this work the rapid progress of Russia, in somewhat more

"than half a century, from civilization
"to preponderance in the general system—the dethronement of Peter the Third—the accession of Catherine—the subjection of Courland—the appointment of a king of Poland, the dominion of Russia—the partition and dismemberment of that country—the Leonine convention with Frederick the Great, and with Austria—the Turkish wars—the policy of the Czarina—the interests of Denmark—the constitution, the character, the revolution, and present state of Sweden—above all, the agitation of the great question, of the consequences of the subjection of Turkey, and the establishment of Russia in the Mediterranean, and its importance to the maritime powers, are most happily displayed."—The ROYAL AUTHOR writes with great justness and good sense, arranges his matter well, in a lively style, enters largely into the domestic and foreign intrigues of the Empress, and forms a strong contrast of her cruel policy with the humanity and unsuspecting confidence of her late unfortunate consort, of whom he draws this picture, which will at the same time serve as a specimen of the noble translator.

"This prince, who for some time was only known in Europe through the medium of the calumnies of his assassins—this prince, born and educated in Germany, had all the inclinations of his native country, and a contempt for his new subjects. Master of Holstein, a member, consequently, of the German empire, he added weight to the Russian crown, interfered in the German system, in his own personal right, and fortified his influence with new alliances with the Northern powers. Happily, this prospect did not inspire him with ambition; he was influenced only by a just resentment against Denmark, and by his friendship for Frederick the Great. Policy leagued with his moderation. For the ruinous war which Elizabeth waged against the King of Prussia had cost her three hundred thousand men, and above thirty millions of roubles.

"Though the third Peter had no other title to public esteem than that of saving a prince upon whose preservation the maintenance of the political equilibrium depended, his memory should be regarded and esteemed. In some venal writings, the productions of fanciful historians, his attachment to the King of Prussia was ridiculed as the effect of enthusiasm, and the puerile love of emulation; but assuredly an enthusiasm for, and admiration of, the qualities of a man, who wrought such prodigies of wisdom and intrepidity, was very excusable—

feasible—and the heroism of friendship is a rare quality amongst kings.

“This profound respect and regard for Frederick the Great demonstrated judgement and sensibility in the third Peter; the enemies of Prussia, at Petersburg, had signified themselves by the persecution of the young Czar, during the reign of Elizabeth. This prince had accordingly counteracted their measures, and his subsequent conduct, in supporting the King of Prussia, was perfectly consistent. This last monarch was now in danger; the new English minister (Lord Bute) threatened him with desertion, and his safety seemed to depend on his Turkish negotiations, on the capricious motions of the Khan of the Tartars. Let us see in what terms the hero so renowned for his knowledge of the human character has appreciated the friendship and generosity of the third Peter.”

It is with concern we object to the language of the translation, as inelegant, ungrammatical, and frequently unintelligible, and for retaining so many French words. Lord M. has engaged in a literary career, and tells us that he is at present engaged in “a parliamentary History of Ireland, to the Revolution.” We wish to encourage an application to such pursuits in our Nobility, whose bad example is so contagious.

207. *Considerations upon the Political Situations of France, Great Britain, and Spain, at the present Crisis. Translated from the French of M. Dupont, Deputy from Nemours to the National Assembly of France.*

IF Dr. Price hazarded any unfounded assertion, it was when he told the Revolution Society that the French wished for a close and friendly alliance with Great Britain. One of her own representatives positively affirms and recommends a contrary proceeding, that England may not outwit and overpower Spain, and overreach and counteract the Revolutionists of France. M. Dupont, who has weight in the National Assembly, supports the idea of the Family Compact, which can never be considered as friendly to Great Britain or Spain, but the pure effect of French intrigues.

208. *Letters from Sir George Brydges, now Lord Rodney, to his Majesty's Ministers, &c. &c. relative to the Capture of St. Eustatius, and its Dependencies; and shewing the State of the War in The West Indies at that Period. Together with a Continuation of his Lordship's Correspondence with the Governors and Admirals in The West Indies and America, during the Year 1781, and until the Time of his leaving the Command and sailing*

for England. 4to.

AN able and satisfactory vindication of his Lordship's conduct at St. Eustatius, that nest of pirates and enemies to Great Britain.

“Sandwich, St. Eustatius, 31 March, 1781.

“You must excuse my writing by another hand, my own being pained with the gout, and having been out of order several days, owing to the great fatigue I have undergone in endeavouring to adjust matters in this villainous island; such a nest of villains sure never was met with before. By hundreds of letters we have intercepted it is proved, beyond a doubt, that, had it not been for the English merchants settled here, who have supplied the American rebels with every necessary, and implements of war, the rebellion must have been long since at an end.

“These traitors have met the fate they deserved, and, with the perfidious Dutch, will be a warning to all future traitors, and teach them that honesty will be the best policy.

“It will surprise you, but it is a fact, that though this island has been taken two months, it is not yet known in America; their vessels, loaded with tobacco, are every night caught in what the wits of Antigua call *my trap*; and in them are letters that would bang the greatest part of the inhabitants of this island, if they presume to call themselves English; it is therefore their interest to remain Dutch burghers.”

209. *Epistola Maccaronica ad Fratrem de iis quæ gesta sunt in nupero Dissidentium Conventu Londini habito Prid. Id. Feb. 1790.*

THE author, who is believed to be at present engaged in a new translation of the Bible, of which the *Prospectus* is before the publick, having been present at the meeting of the Protestant Dissenters at the London Tavern, was of opinion that it would be no improper subject for a Maccaronic poem. Our readers are not to conceive that this species of poetry is much cultivated in modern times; the term is now transferred to good eating, and some other fashionable modes, and applied to a species of cheese, and a species of puppet in human shape. We speak of the poetry, not of the subjects of it; for they are the best and wisest of his Majesty's subjects, and should not be set at naught, and lightly esteemed. It is, however, but fair, that since the Popish Dissenters are not allowed more toleration than the Protestant ones, they should enjoy a laugh at the others' expence. To the point then—After describing the scene of meeting, the poet proceeds to paint the meeters.

“Hi cuncti kum were, furi ant pugnatu parati

Præ

Pro prisca causa: Bravus *Beaufoius* heros
Admit, & *Sawbridge* adsterus et ater *Adairi*
Vultus, et *Burgights* frons pallida. Proximus
illi [i.e. *Watson*]
Watson grandiloquus; post hunc argutus
Perdignus chairman, & post hunc *Foxius* ipse.

Nec taceam *Milford*, *Hayward*, *Branbolis*, &
illum, [est heart,
Cui *Saxum* est nomen *; sed cui non faxeus
Aut placidum *Tbarston*, aut asperitate carentem
Sborr, aut solertem populum suspendere naso
Toulmin, aut pradiatum in sacro codice *Paj-*
neum†.

Quid referam Cleri clarissima nomina? *Reef-*
Linsseum, *Kippis*, conspicillique *Tierum*
Insignem et (woe's nie!) violenta forte co-
actum ‡

Belshamum, niveo candentem pectore *Disart*,
Et *Price* humani generis totius amicum.
Non aderas *Priestley*, potior te curatenebat
Rure, ubi magna inter centum miracula rerum
Huslei caput in rutilantia fulmina forgis;
Sulphuris et fatagis subtilia grana parare,
Church quibus & church men in cœlum up-
blowers possis §.

Eating and drinking happily ended,

"Thickthortus sed homo (cui nomen credo
Bevellus)

Upstartans melio super & subfellia scandens
Toti conventus oculos atq. ora trahebat,
Breech pocket one hand fills, tortam tenet al-
tera chartam,

"Chartam morosis plenam sharpisq. resolvit."

Eleven resolutions were brought for-
ward, when Mr. Adair moved to have
them referred to a committee. Mr.
Cooper, of Manchester, and Dr. Fell,
contended for their passing. Adair, se-
conded by Watson, prevailed; and si-
lenced Towers, who rose up to 'peak,

"Stroakavit ventrem, verba & noctare pa-
"rabit."

Other speakers were disappointed; Mr.
Fox restored tranquillity to the com-
pany, and they parted at nine o'clock.

210. *An Inquiry into the moral and political
Tendency of the Religion called Roman Catholic.*

THROUGH the veil of sober inquiry
one may easily discover the apologist and
defender of the Roman Catholics.—
These are, however, strong reasons for
preventing the introduction both of Pro-
testant and Popish Dissenters, without
limitation, into offices of trust, corpora-
tions, or the bench. The writer ex-
ceeds his commission by disallowing all

* Mr. Stone, of London-field.

† A gentleman jocosely found, in the name
of John Augustus Payne, the apocryphal
number of Antichrist, 666.

‡ Mr. Belsham is a strong necessarian.

§ See his Letter to Mr. Pitt.

charges ever brought against his party,
even in a less enlightened æra.

211. *The Devil upon Two Sticks in England;
being a Continuation of Le Diable Boiteux of
Le Sage.*

THESE four volumes are a very in-
ferior supplement to the original, not-
withstanding they are eagerly received,
and are not devoid of humour. Many
of the characters are personal satire,
others true representations, others too
obscure: tales and fictions are intro-
duced to fill up.

212. *Plan for a free Community on the Coast of
Africa, under the Protection of Great Britain,
but entirely independent of all European Laws
and Governments.*

LET not any one imagine this to be
a well-digested plan for the relief or
comfort of unfortunate Africans. The
author is an enthusiast of another kind;
his kingdom is not of this world, nor is
his city an heavenly one, — unless of the
Swedenborgian cast.

213. *A plain and rational Account of the Na-
ture and Effects of Animal Magnetism; in a
Series of Letters, with Notes and an Appen-
dix. By the Editor.*

IF reason or irony could restrain this
infamous imposture, it would receive
some check from this pamphlet, which
is well written and just, and supported
by a commentary.

214. *An Examination of the Life and Character
of Nathaniel Lord Crewe, Bishop of Dur-
ham; wherein the Writings of his several
Biographers and other Authors are critically
reviewed and compared with a MS. never be-
fore published, containing curious Anecdotes of
that Prelate.*

"MR. Hutchinson, in his Annals of
"the Bishops of Durham, which sur-
"nith the first volume of his History
"and Antiquities of that County Palat-
"ine, has enlarged on the anecdotes
"of Bishop Crewe, and gathered toge-
"ther, with an assiduous hand, particu-
"lars of the life and principles of that
"great Prelate, which represent him to
"an ambiguous character. Some of his
"authorities are to be discredited; he
"collected indiscriminately, and yet
"with a specious degree of justice, re-
"ferred the reader to consult the origi-
"nals." By accident, says the Editor
of this Translation, we obtained a
MS. which evidently belonged to some
of the household of the Crewes; and
contains minutes of the most material
accidents

accidents of the Bishop's life. The book fell into the hands of a bookseller who purchased the library of a learned gentleman of Durham, and was consequently thrown by as lumber. Since we possessed it, much inquiry has been made after its authenticity. There are one or two more copies in private hands, kept up with so much care that they either have not come to Mr. H's knowledge or have been denied to him. The original, it is said, belonged to one of the Prelate's domesticks, Mr. Trotter, who survived, and was a near relation of the gentleman whose library was sold. It is therefore probable we possess the original MS. In the progress we shall take it in its proper division. It is our purpose to review what has been said of Bishop Crewe by Mr. H. and his other biographers, and remove such errors from the public eye as our MS. may serve to confute, or our information correct.

Sir Thomas Crewe, serjeant at law, speaker of the House of Commons in the last parliament of James I. and the first of Charles I. and one of the lords justices of Ireland, had the character, from Charles I. of being an honest man, though against him in opinion, as well as his elder brother, Sir Randolph, chief justice of the King's Bench, who was displaced for expressing his disapprobation of the King's raising money by loan. Sir Thomas was grandfather to the Bishop, and by marriage with a daughter and co-heiress of Reginald Bray, Esq. of Stene, Northamptonshire, acquired that manor, and died in 1633. His eldest son, John, voted with the parliament till they were turned out by the army, and was restored with them by Monk. Having been greatly instrumental in the restoration of Charles II. he was created Lord Cr  ve, of Stene, and offered the place of chancellor of the Exchequer, which he refused. He died in 1679, aged 81. His son Nathaniel was born at Stene, in 1633; educated at Lincoln College, Oxford; proceeded LL.D. 1664; was ordained priest and deacon in 1665; appointed king's chaplain in the same year. The King said he was glad of a *gentleman* undertaking the service of the church, and promised to take particular care of him. He was rector of his college 1668, which he resigned 1672; dean and precentor of Chichester 1669; bishop of Oxford 1671; married a sister of Lord Sandwich's about 1659. In 1673 he

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married the Duke of York to Mary of Este, though he could not but know she was a Papist, and the proceedings in parliament against the match. But the Duke and he stuck by each other to the last, and he got the see of Durham by the Duke's interest. Mr. Hutchinson's anecdote of his owing it to his agreeing to pay Nell Gwynn for it is controverted. He was disappointed of the see of Canterbury. "His high measures, and "his father's wisdom, were remarkable. "Had he succeeded, he would have "been involved in many difficulties; "so that it was a providential deliverance in the future consequences of his "life, and no disappointment." p. 39.

The journalist tells us, the death of Charles II. is ascribed to eating a swan's egg at the Countess of Portsmouth's. He adds, the Duke of York's enemies could never fasten upon him any knowledge or privy of the King's illness, which was generally believed to be unnatural. The editor discovers between what he calls the *bishop's* and the *notary's penning*; a contradiction which we confess ourselves unable to discover.

When the Archbishop of Canterbury objected to the Bishop's nomination of Dr. Grenville to the deanry of Durham, as being not worthy of the least stall in that church, the Bishop replied, "he "rather chose a gentleman than a silly "fellow who knew nothing but books." Says the Archbishop, "I bestrew thee." p. 51.

James II. appointed Dr. Crewe dean of the Chapel-royal. He told the King, "funding the church is so unhappy as "not to have you, since I cannot be to "near your person as I was to your "royal brother, I shall most humbly "accept of your goodness. This was "rather a constraint upon my lord than "any pleasure to him." pp. 52, 53 — He thwarted Judge Jeffries when he displaced the coroner on the Northern circuit.

In the remainder of this reign Bishop Crewe was indefatigable in his attention to his master. One would have thought, at the outset of this publication, that Mr. H. was to have been contradicted by the MS.; but the contrary is the case throughout: and were it not that from the editor we could conjecture the publisher, it is not easy to determine with what motives the present ill-digested publication is brought forward. Some *ambiguities* in Mr. H's *compilation*

are set in a clearer light; and the whole of the Bishop's character is made uniform.

Bishop Burnet's adherence to William III. is extolled as much as Bishop Crewe's to James II. is depreciated. Where is candour all the while? Unbounded ambition, and perhaps not a very enlarged mind, constituted the Bishop's real character. Mr. H. says, "Many men have been canonized for much inferior works than those of this prelate; his mistaken principles in the affairs of government, though they stain his memory under the persecution of political writers, are all obliterated from the benevolent mind by his charity and extensive acts of munificence." The present editor chooses to construe all his testamentary liberality into the "works of an affrighted conscience;" and because he founded twelve exhibitions at Lincoln College, Oxford, we are given to understand, that "when we recollect the Bishop's attachment to a certain religious body, we cannot wonder that *superstition* has a share of his mind." Besides this, he provided for the augmentation of small livings in the county of Durham val. a year, and the like sum for eight poor scholars of Lincoln College, and the fellows there; and to the trustees of Sparkenhoe hundred, co. Leicester, for relief of clergymen's widows and children; besides various lesser charitable donations. So far, however, were these from atonements and expiation, that *that* point was settled in the Bishop's life-time, as the editor takes care to let us know. If the Bishop was not equally careful about the endowment of his chapel of Stene, it could only be because he concluded his successor in this manor, Thomas Duke of Kent, who married his first cousin, would take care of it. (See our vol. LVI. pp. 450, 581, 933.)

215. *The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent; containing the ancient and present State of it, civil and ecclesiastical: collected from public Records, and other the best Authorities, both manuscript and printed; and illustrated with Maps, and Views of Antiquities, Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, &c.* By Edward Hasted, of Canterbury, Esq. F.R.S. and S.A. Vol. III. folio.

THE two former volumes of this History have been reviewed in our vols. XLVIII. p. 378, and LI. p. 421; and we trust the reader's patience has not been wearied out by the long interval

between the publication of each volume. The present, inscribed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, includes East Kent, and "contains the description of no less than 145 parishes, with the several corporate towns within them, and the two districts of Romney and Walland marshes,—almost as much as is contained in the two former volumes together, and a much greater quantity of knowledge and information; both which, as the places described, were nearer the author's own house, increased accordingly." A fourth volume is intended, to complete the work, and to contain the remaining fifty parishes, with the incorporated towns of Dover, Deal, and Sandwich, and the county and city of Canterbury, with an Appendix of curious records. A severe accident (the breaking of his leg) which had confined him ever since, determined Mr. H. to listen to the advice of several of his most respectable friends, who persuaded him to put forth the present volume in its present state, as the unfinished part, exclusive of the city of Canterbury, would occasion a twelvemonth's delay. If he is encouraged, and supported in it, he promises to complete his History, and put it to press the beginning of next winter. The maps and other engravings in this third volume are nearly the same in number as in the former volumes, and some are much superior, owing to the liberality of the donors. The plates, exclusive of smaller ones on the letter-press, exhibit

*Nash court,
Sittingbourne,
Chilham house and castle,
Godmersham place,
Mersham hatch,
Folkestone,
The park-house near Folkestone,
Beachborough,
Lee house,
Godneston house,
Woolton court.*

The maps are of the hundreds of Boughton Bleau, Marden, West or Little Barnfield, Tenterden, Blackmore, Oxney and Ham, Felborough and Wye, Cleebill, Chert and Longbridge, Stouting, Street and Heane, and Brecknot barony, Leningborough and Folkstone, Westgate, Whitstable, Blengate and Preston, Downhamford, Bridge and Peibam, Wingham and Kinghamford.

It cannot be expected that we should make extracts from a work of this kind. Suffice it that we observe, in its favour, that

that it appears to us, on a careful perusal, to have been executed with greater care and attention than the preceding volumes. A long list of *Additions and Corrections*, at the end of each volume, will compensate for many deficiencies. Several of the places treated of in this volume have been discussed at large in Nos. 1. VI. XVIII. XXX. XLI. and XLIV. of the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*.

216. *A Tour to the Straits, from Gibraltar to Constantinople: with the leading Events in the present War between the Austrians, Russians, and Turks, to the Commencement of the Year 1789. By Captain Sutherland, of the 25th Regiment.*

THE commander in chief of the garrison of Gibraltar having indulged the author of the following pages with leave of absence, he accepted an invitation from an amiable friend to accompany him in a voyage to the Levant. It was with the most heartfelt satisfaction that he found himself enabled to profit by so favourable an opportunity of visiting a country not only interesting from the precious remains of antiquity, with which it is still adorned, but from the critical state into which it was thrown by the war already begun, which threatened, sooner or later, to involve in it many of the powers of Europe, and to call forth the just arm of Great Britain to check the haughty usurpations of the ambitious Court of Russia. The author's friends saw his happiness in embarking on such a tour; and that they might, in some degree, partake of it, one of them insisted that he should keep and transmit to them a regular journal. This promise he readily gave, and faithfully observed. The compliments paid to this little work first gave him the idea of appearing in print. Aware, however, that the ground he travelled over had often been treated upon by much more able pens, he for some time suppressed his hopes of becoming a candidate for fame in the literary world; but after the general encouragement he met he would have been guilty of injustice to himself, and of want of confidence in his friends, had he any longer hesitated to appear before the publick."

If a respectable and numerous list of subscribers, among whom we do not, however, see Lord Heathfield, could sanction an author's claim to a place in the Temple of Fame, Captain S. has it, and with it, what is of more consequence, the means of purchasing himself a commission. The work is inscribed to Lady Louisa Lenox. Upwards of 200 subscribed to the *guinea* edition, which the author had not determined to publish till after he had collected the subscriptions at Gibraltar.

Capt. S. visits Ceuta, Almeria, Carthage, Cagliari, Caprea, Baia, Vesuvius, Naples, Portici, Herculaneum, Pompeii, Salerno, Pæstum, Lipari, Messina, Ithaca, Milo, Paros, Athens, Smyrna, Ephesus, Leghorn, Florence, Isle of Elba, Palermo, Constantinople. His observations on these places take up 26 of his letters to his friend Captain Smith. The remaining three contain a good abstract of the operations of the Imperial armies, from the attempt on Belgrade to the conclusion of the campaign of 1788.

Of Zante we have this remarkable observation, p. 132: "It was the only place in the Venetian territories we had any chance of visiting; and I wished much to see the effect of a government in which Despotism, in the form of a republick, makes her votaries believe that tyranny is liberty. By what I could learn from the traders, and a few other people to whom I had an opportunity of speaking, the police is truly shocking."

A few such mistakes as that Timothy was St. Paul's son, p. 189, 1 Tim. i. 2. and 18. not admitting that relationship; the temple at Athens, built by Adrian to Jupiter Panellenius, Juno, and all the gods, is not usually called the Pantheon, as p. 229.

Our author has inscribed to his General some soldier-like observations on the battle of Marathon, p. 232—240. He picked up a chip of marble fallen from the base of the tomb of Miltiades, which he meant to set in some of the metal from the battering ships destroyed before Gibraltar.

He feels the zeal for the support of the Turks which he thinks the natural interest of Great Britain requires,—to prevent their being crushed by the ambition of Russia and Austria. A variety of events will concur to save the Ottoman empire once more from that catastrophe of vengeance which Mr. King, in his *Morsels of Criticism*, most candidly and christianly, in the red-hot zeal of predilection, saw impending over their heads.

We could wish to transcribe Mr. S's account of the environs of Baia and Naples, of Pausylipo, the temple of Serapis uncovered at Pozzuoli, and strict of its pillars, statues, and every ornament, by the King of Spain; Portici, Herculaneum, Vesuvius, the Florentine gallery, and Athens; but we will not anticipate the pleasure others may receive

ceive, as well as ourselves, from the perusal of this plain, unaffected narrative, which we cannot forbear wishing may be continued in a second volume, reciting the author's second voyage to Turkey from Palermo; and that the publick may give him sufficient encouragement to appear before them once more, and gratify their curiosity by publishing the second part of his tour as soon as his military duty will permit.

217. *The Spanish Memorial of the 4th of June conferred.* By A. Dakruple.

MR. D. having already "fairly disclosed the Spanish pretensions" (see art. 165, p. 643.) proceeds to examine the memorial that followed on our representation of the insult done to the British flag, by hoisting the American over it, and setting a British captain in the stocks, and to the property of individuals, who publicly fitted out a vessel for this trade, not only in 1786, but in 1785. He detects the equivocation of the excuse, that authentic documents were wanted, and not a single *specific article* of treaties referred to or pointed out. The claim of *discovery* being before set aside, Mr. D. proceeds to defeat the claim of possession, or establishment, and asserts, that "without *jurisdictione* " *authority* there can be no *rightful dominion*; and therefore such places in "America or Asia as are inhabited by " *aborigines*, who do not acknowledge " the jurisdiction of any European " power, must be free to whatever " friendly intercourse they may be inclined to admit, without the breach " of any subsisting treaty, or the law of " nations: not to mention that the conduct of Spain, and other powers, in " the contest between Great Britain and " her American colonies, has decided, " as far as such conduct could decide, " that whenever subjects, having taken " up arms, *separately*, and are able to maintain, their independence, that then their " *actual independence* is to be acknowledged by *all nations*."

218. *Geography and History, selected by a Lady, for the Use of her own Children.*

FEW ladies have attained to write a duodecimo volume of near 400 pages; but the lady now before us, finding her children unable to read her writings, caused it to be printed. Allowing for modern improvements and alterations, we cannot help thinking Gordon's or any other Geographical Grammar would

have answered the same purpose. All the knowledge that this lady, who we suspect to be a hackney-writer in woman's clothes, conveys, is in extracts from Guthrie's Chronological Table of remarkable Events, Discoveries, and Inventions, with some additions; Guthrie's Table of Men of Learning among the Antients, with the names of the translators of such as have been translated into English. Among modern writers are George Alexander Stevens, *Lecture on Heads*. All these lists, particularly the latter, are shamefully deficient and inaccurate. The anecdote of the Septuagint being found in a cask wants authentication.

219. *Observations relative chiefly to Picturesque Beauty, made in the Year 1776, on several Parts of Great Britain, particularly the Highlands of Scotland.* By William Gilpin, M.A. &c.

THIS work having, like others of the like design by the same ingenious writer, escaped our review, we shall be excused if we spend a few observations on it, though a year after publication. For the present, at least, we shall confine ourselves to the historical and narrative part, reserving the picturesque, which to some may seem the most interesting part of the book, to some future opportunity.

Mr. Gilpin, passing over "the " wild open country of Enfield Chase, " lately despoiled, by Act of Parliament, of its trees, and leaving the " sweet woodlands of Hertfordshire," proceeds, by Stamford, Newark, &c. directly to Longtown, on the frontiers next to Scotland. His criticisms on the improvements, by Mr. Brown, at Burleigh and Roche abbey, are extremely judicious, and make us shudder at the indiscriminating taste of those geniuses who set up to amend and correct the works both of Nature and Art. Roche abbey and Salisbury cathedral have fallen a sacrifice to a great genius, as Fountain's abbey to a little one. But who would have believed that the writer who reasons so well on the effect and application of ruins, should spend a whole page (32) on cows running up Gothic towers? Neither is Mr. G. happy in his surprise, p. 36, "that a paltry district, as he calls the debateable lands, " should continue in an independent " state between two great kingdoms," when he acknowledges that "a liveli- " hood from other men's labours, and " powerful

"an asylum from the penal laws, were powerful incentives to the idle and profligate of both kingdoms."

"At Dalkeith, and in almost all the great houses of Scotland, we have pictures of Queen Mary; but their authenticity is often doubted, from the circumstance of her hair. In one it is auburn, in another black, and in another yellow. Notwithstanding this difference, all these pictures may be genuine. We have, in Haynes's State Papers, p. 511, a letter from Mr. White, servant of Queen Elizabeth, to Sir William Cecil, mentioning his having seen her at Tutbury. *She is a goodly personage, says he; bath an alluring grace, a pretty Scottish speech, a searching wit, and great mildness. Her hair of itself is black; but Mr. Knolls told me, that she wears hair of sundry colours.*" p. 55.

It is well Mr. G. did not see Roslin chapel, or he would not have given it the preference to Holyrood chapel. p. 65.—Nor had he time to see the house of the Earl of Rothes, near Lesley (p. 90), built by Sir William Bruce; but query if that house was not burnt down about 30 years ago?

P. 176, for Cronachan, r. Cronachan. This is *Ben Cronachan*, the highest hill in Scotland. The charming prospect of Loch Lomond (H. p. 23—31) leads Mr. G. to a pleasing reverie on a plan of peopling some of its islands with a few philosophical friends, and to this affecting inference, that "HE WHO WANTS RESOURCES WITHIN HIMSELF CAN NEVER FIND HAPPINESS ABROAD." Unfortunately, after all that has been said of philosophy, so few men have resources within themselves, that a variety of aids must always be called in to render *Ulubra* or *Baia* bearable.

Vol. II. p. 104. Mr. G. is told Lord Selkirk's seat in St. Mary's isle, near Kirkcudbright, "formerly an abbey, enjoyed the same kind of situation" which the abbey of *Torbay* in Devonshire did; only the abbey of *Torbay* stood more within the land." We cannot find there was any abbey at *Torbay*, and think Mr. G. can hardly have confounded it with *Torre* abbey, in that county.

We cannot make extracts from this pleasing tour without copying the whole, for the two volumes might fairly have been compressed into one. But the substance of two pages (107 and 8) of this

volume we cannot resist transcribing into our Miscellany.

"Gretna-green was the last place we visited in Scotland, the great resort of such unfortunate nymphs as differ with their parents and guardians on the subject of marriage. It is not a disagreeable scene. The village is concealed by a grove of trees, which occupy a gentle rise, at the end of which stands the church, and the picture is first, with two distances, one of which is very remote.

"Particular places furnish their peculiar topics of conversation. At Dover, the great gate of England towards France, the vulgar topic is the landing and embarking of foreigners; their names, titles, and retinue; and a general civility towards them reigns both in manners and language. Travel a few miles to the West, and at Portsmouth you will find a new topic of conversation. There all civility to our polite neighbours is gone, and people talk of nothing but ships, cannon, and gunpowder, and, in the boisterous language of the place, blowing the French to the d——.

"Here the subject is totally changed. The only topics are the stratagems of lovers, the tricks of servants, and the deceptions put on parents and guardians.

Vultus patris quod non petuere vitare,
is the motto of the place.

"Of all the seminaries in Europe, this is the seat where that species of literature called novel-writing may be the most successfully studied. A few months conversation with the literati of this place will furnish the inquisitive student with such a fund of accidents that, with a moderate share of imagination in tacking them together, he may spin out as many volumes as he pleases. In his hands may shine the delicacy of that nymph, and an apology for her conduct, who, unsupported by a father, unattended by a sister, boldly throws herself into the arms of some adventurer, flies in the face of every thing that bears the name of decorum, endures the illiberal laugh and jest of a whole country through which she runs; mixes in the shocking vices of this vile place, where every thing that is low, indelicate, and abominable, presides (no Loves and Graces to hold the nuptial torch, or lead the hymeneal dance, an inn the temple, and an innkeeper the priest); and suffers her name to be enrolled (I had almost said) in the records of prostitution. These were the natural effects of an act of legislation, which many thought was conducted on less liberal principles than might have been expected."

May we not ask Mr. G. if May-fair and the Fleet chapels were not Gretna-green before the passing of this act? and were not the vices of fortune-hunters of the lowest class more easily gratified than those of superior ones at present?

In

In summing up his opinion of Scottish landscape Mr. G. seems to feel himself obliged to apologise for the want of picturesque beauty in it, from the nature of the climate; and ready to allow that pines and firs are, "in a picturesque light, more adapted to the ruggedness of the country than the deciduous tree, which is more suited to the *sylvan* scene." II. 126. Dr. Beattie confesses the Highlands form a picturesque, but in general a melancholy, country. "Long tracts of mountainous desert, covered with dark heath, and often obscured by misty weather, narrow vallies, thinly inhabited, and bounded by precipices resounding with the fall of torrents; the mournful dashing of waves along the friths and lakes that intersect the country, and the portentous noises which every change of the wind, and every increase and diminution of the waters, is apt to raise in a lonely region, full of rocks, caverns, and echoes," are all circumstances of a melancholy cast: "and though (adds Mr. G.) they are not entirely of the picturesque kind, yet they are nearly allied to it, and give a tinge to the imagination of every traveller who examines these scenes of solitude and grandeur." (p. 133).—Mr. G. examines every circumstance of the Highland landscape, even to the cattle and the dress of the Highlanders, which last he pronounces *Roman*. He represents the Scotch as very far behind their Southern neighbours in point of all improvement of landscape, and every exertion of taste. "But," says he, "a national taste is long in forming. At the beginning of Henry II. the Gothic architecture first appeared, but it did not arrive at perfection till the reign of Henry VI. which was nearly three centuries afterwards. Thus too the Grecian and Roman architecture, which began to appear in England in the days of Henry VIII. was long a heterogeneous compound, and has not yet, perhaps, attained its perfect growth." p. 142.—"About the beginning of this century appeared first the dawning of the present taste in improving gardens and pleasure-grounds, which is in fact nothing more than a simple endeavour to improve Nature by herself, to collect ideas of the most beautiful scenery, and to adapt them to different situations, preserving, at the same time, the natural character of each scene.

"But this taste, simple, easy, and natural as it appears, is by no means become general even in England. The old idea, that *Art must do something more than Nature*, is not yet obliterated; and we see the grotesque, the formal, and the fantastic, still holding possession in many scenes where we might have expected simplicity and nature. But the Scotch are at least half a century behind the English. In Scotland we saw nothing in this way purely elegant. Even in their best improvements there is a mixture of old insipidity; at least in 1776." (p. 142.)

What would our modern philosophers say to the following manly and true remarks on the dismal dungeons of Cockermouth castle, II. 150? "It makes one shudder to think of a human creature shut up in those chambers of horror. How dreadful would it be for the people of these more polished times to be carried back into those barbarous periods when these savage practices existed! And yet there is such a correspondence throughout the whole system of manners in each æra, that people are happier, perhaps, under the entire habits of any one age than they would be under a partial change, even though that change were for the better. If we could all bear the mixture with such savage contemporaries, they would perhaps be as much discomposed with our polished manners. Nor did they feel, as we should, a compassion for that barbarous treatment which they were ready to suffer themselves from the chance of war."

Mr. G. considers Kewick lake as an inexhaustible fund of beauty; yet thinks it capable of *improvement*, by clearing the road about it, and by *planting*. The rules for the latter are not so easily practised. "Man cannot put a twig into the ground without formality; and if he put in a dozen together, let him put them in with what art he please, his awkward handiwork will hardly ever be effaced. Nature will be ashamed to own his work, at least till it had been matured by a long course of years. The best mode of planting is to plant profusely, and thus to afford scope for the *selling-axe*, which is the instrument that gives the finishing touch of picturesque effect." II. 165. Mr. G. forgets that man can plant only *twigs*. If he could plant the oak of centuries,

centuries, he might perhaps improve Nature, or at least concur with her in her improvements. The felling-axe is not to be trusted in every hand. We do not mean every hand that wants its aid to recruit its profusion or necessities, but that which attempts what is commonly called *improvement*; witness the devastations of Brown at Roche abbey, censured by Mr. G. In the building-line of improvement at Kewick Mr. G. prefers bridges to mansions, or the "bringing a few loads of bricks or stone, and putting them together in some odd shape, whitening them over, and calling them a ruin."

At Bullstode Mrs. G. (II. 190) gives an account of Mrs. Delany's paper flower-work, mentioned in our vol. LVIII. p. 463; "an herbal, in which she had executed a great number of flowers, both natives and exotics, not only with exact delineation, and almost in their full lustre of colour, but in great taste. And, what is most extraordinary, her only materials are bits of paper of different colours. In the process of her work, she pulls the flower in pieces, examines anatomically the structure of its leaves, stems, and buds; and having cut her papers to the shape of the several parts, she puts them together, giving them a richness and consistence by laying one piece over another, and often a transparent piece over part of a shade, which sustains it. Very rarely she gives any colour with a brush. She pastes them, as she works, on a black ground; which at first I thought rather injured them, as a middle tint would have given more strength to the shades; but I doubt whether it would have answered in effect. These flowers have both the beauty of painting and the exactness of botany; and the work I have no doubt, into whatever hands it may hereafter fall, will long be considered as a great curiosity. Mrs. D. died in the beginning of the year 1788. She continued her work till within two or three years of her death; and completed nine folio volumes, each volume containing 100 plants."

"What is chiefly the object of a stranger's notice on this part of the Thames is Mr. Walpole's house at Strawberry-hill. He has rebuilt it (for it was before an old mansion) in the Gothic style, as the most proper receptacle for the many curious and

"rich remains of antiquity with which it is adorned. But through the inability of his architects, particularly of Langley (who, though esteemed capital in his day, knew nothing of the art of constructing modern Gothic,) his ideas were never properly executed. Mr. W. often complained they were rather Moorish than Gothic:—however, as he could not at that day procure better assistance, he was obliged to acquiesce in what he could not amend. He was always, however, among the first to depreciate his own architecture. With regard to the inside of his house, he early saw that intipid taste prevailing, which is now so general, of adorning walls and ceilings with light faint gaudy colours, and endeavoured to introduce a tone of harmony into his apartments, and to relieve the furniture by an opposition of colour in the room where it was placed. He always, however, lamented that he fell short of his own designs; but still he raised the admiration of others, who had a less accurate taste than he had himself, and were pleased with something which they could not account for. The garden contains about ten acres. It consists of a lawn and open grove, and is considered only as a foreground to a beautiful bend of the Thames, and the landscape beyond it, which displays some of the richest distances in that neighbourhood. In an angle of the garden stands a Gothic chapel, containing a lofty rich shrine of antique Mosaic, which is exceedingly curious. But though the house is richly adorned with remains of antiquity, which present themselves in every apartment, yet they are a small part of those rarer productions of art, drawings, medals, enamels, and miniatures, which are contained in cabinets. In the three last articles especially, most of which consist of the portraits of eminent men, I suppose few private collections are either so copious or so curious."

In giving an account of his own prints, which are executed in a free and elegant aqua tinta by Mr. Alkin, but in general *only characterise the countries* through which the reader is carried, and therefore but few of them *exact portraits*, Mr. G. takes the opportunity of mentioning a set of Scotch views, which will soon be published, and will entirely supersede any portraits
"wh

"which at best I could have given.
 "They are on the large scale of 25
 "inches by 18, which is both a good
 "size and a good proportion. And
 "though prints, even of this magni-
 "tude, are nothing when compared to
 "the grand scenes of Nature, yet, as
 "they are larger than prints of land-
 "scape commonly are, the eye gives
 "them some credit for the dimensions
 "they represent. These views were
 "drawn (and I believe will be etched)
 "by Mr. Joseph Farington. I am not
 "in the least acquainted with that
 "artist; but as I have admired several
 "of his prints from the drawings he
 "made on the lakes of Cumberland
 "and Westmorland, I cannot forego
 "the pleasure of mentioning these
 "Scotch views, which, I doubt not,
 "will be in the same style of elegance.
 "Mr. Farington's scheme is very ex-
 "tensive, comprehending several parts
 "of Scotland; but the views he now
 "offers to the publick are taken from
 "the scenery about Edinburgh, Stir-
 "ling, and the barks of the Forth,
 "which are so far in the direct route
 "described in these pages, and I serve
 "myself in mentioning them. They
 "are an appendix to my work. These
 "views I understand also, by the pro-
 "prietors, will still be rendered more
 "valuable by explanatory descriptions
 "of each, by Mr. KNOX, of the Anti-
 "quarian Society at Edinburgh." (pp.
 ii. iii.)

220. *A Sketch of the Lives of Dante and Petrar-
 arch; with some Account of Italian and
 Latin Literature in the Fourteenth Century.*

THIS sketch must appear much too
 short to the admirers of these two poets
 and their contemporary history. After
 the excellent *Memoires of Petrarch*, and
 Mrs. Dobson's Abridgement of them,
 we can only regret that their author did
 not perform his promise to write the
Memoires of Dante on the same plan. It
 is the history of a period we are never
 tired of reading. The present writer has
 made his work too short, and, for want
 of properly enlivening it, too dull and
 tiresome; the events are uninteresting;
 the narrative heavy; the praise undis-
 tinguishing; and the scanty criticism
 unexemplified. He has, however, in-
 serted one of Petrarch's most beautiful
 sonnets, and interpersed some amusing
 anecdotes of the literature of the four-
 teenth century.

221. *A short critical Dissertation on the true
 Meaning of the Word מְצִיטָה, found in
 Gen. i. 21. By the Rev. James Hurlis,
 M. A. Fellow of Magdalen College, Ox-
 ford, and Curate of Burwash, Sussex.*

THOUGH, in one or two instances,
 out of twenty-seven, Mr. H. has found
 reason to hesitate, he thinks it probable
 that *wherever* this animal is mentioned
 it is the CROCODILE; nor can he sup-
 pose the sacred writers would make use
 of the same word to signify, in different
 passages, creatures so very different as
 the *whale*, the *dragon*, the *serpent*, and
 the *sea-monster*; or *one and the same*.
 The writer has used *one and the same word*.
 in so many significations. The *whale* is
 more likely to have been unknown to
 Moses than the *crocodile*, which it is not
 to be supposed would be omitted in the
 writings of a people who lived so near
 Egypt, and were once prisoners on the
 very banks of the Nile. The author of
 this little treatise modestly wishes to see
 his method of criticism applied to the
 whole body of Scripture. The transla-
 tion we now have, for faithfulness and
 accuracy, justly takes place of the LXX
 version, and of that probably of all
 others. He recommends that every
 Hebrew root and every proverbial ex-
 pression be pursued through all the pas-
 sages where it occurs, and such sense be
 given to it as may render all these pas-
 sages consistent with one another. That
 such passages are now widely inconsis-
 tent he has sufficiently experienced; he
 therefore proceeded to apply his method
 to other words and phrases, and, he
 trusts, with no contemptible success:—
 with health and leisure he proposes to
 offer a volume of critical remarks on
 the English translation of the whole
 book of Genesis, to shew how it is de-
 fective, and where it may be corrected
 with advantage. In this pursuit he
 hopes he shall not be found unworthy
 of attention, having undertaken it, not
 for the sake of finding fault, but from
 an honest regard for truth, and a hearty
 wish to be found useful in his vocation.

222. *The Importance of Truth, and the Duty of
 making an open Profession of it, represented
 in a Discourse delivered on Wednesday, April
 28, 1790, at the Meeting-house in the Old
 Jewry, London, to the Supporters of the
 New College at Hackney. By Thomas
 Bellham.*

MR. B. having been converted from
 the errors of his education, and having
 shaken off the fetters of mental blindness,
 flourishes

flourishes away on the importance of investigating and propagating truth; new moulds the Bible, and strips Christianity of its fundamental doctrines.—He draws his own character;—and “some who now hear know,” says he, “that I am not describing a fictitious character,” p. 34. He confesses, however, p. 44, that “the difficulties attending a public profession of obnoxious principles, even in these times of comparative light and moderation, are so great, that it is not wonderful that few chuse to expose themselves to them; and pity, rather than censure, should be extended to those who, having once made a fair profession of truth, have unhappily shrunk under the keen and piercing blast of persecution.” He refers here to the case of Dr. M’Gill, whom the synod of Ayr have persecuted to a recantation of certain opinions maintained by him in what Mr. B. calls “an excellent treatise on the death of Christ.”

From a report subjoined to this discourse it appears that the new institution is already in debt upwards of 6000*l.* at an interest of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; to discharge which, they earnestly beg the “friends of Religion and of the cause of dissent” will early and liberally contribute. They had in hand, last Michaelmas, but 72*l.*; and the Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade 92*l.*

223. *A free Examination of Dr. Price's and Dr. Priestley's Sermons. By the Rev. William Keate, Rector of Laveston, in the County of Somerset, and Editor of "William Bull's Address to the Steward of the Manor;" with a Postscript, containing some strictures upon an Address to the Opposers of the Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts.*

MR. K., though late, is not the meanest champion of the Established Church. “The interruptions that retarded the publication of this pamphlet are of too domestic a concern to interest the reader; but the delay was in some measure occasioned by the precipitancy of the Dissenters in bringing forward the petition so much earlier in this than in the year preceding.” Dr. Price's strange ideas about the love of our country are well exposed, and with equal ability Dr. Priestley's artful confusion of *penalty with disqualification*, “a lawyer having certainly a right to impose what conditions he pleases on the subject for his enjoyment

ment of any particular privilege.” . . . “Without a right of enacting laws for its own internal regulation, and of insisting on conditions with its members, as a security that the offices they accept shall be duly executed, no society could subsist.” . . . “If by natural rights the Dissenters mean those which every man claims in a state of nature, they would hardly wish, I should presume, to have recourse to those again; and whatever social rights they are entitled to must be subject to those conditions, and limitations, and restrictions, which every society must impose on its members, or it must soon be dissolved.” . . . The strictures on the address to the opposers of the repeal, &c. are just and pointed. We mingle our regret with Mr. K. when we say, from authority, that this Address is generally ascribed to Mrs. Barbauld, sister of Dr. Aikin, as the *Address to the Dissenters of England* is to her brother (see our review of both, p. 347). We cannot approve the spirit in which, on the present subject, either writes.

224. *The Contrast; or, The History of James and Thomas. A Tale. Written for the Use of Sunday-Schools.*

THIS little work (price 6d or 4s. 6d. per dozen) is not published for the sake of gain, but with a view to inculcate honesty and industry in the rising generation, and to shew them the sad consequences a vicious course of life; and if these intentions are in any way answered, the author will think himself abundantly recompensed.

225. *Remarkable Extracts, selected from a Work printed in the Year 1687, by Peter Jurieu, intitled, The Accomplishment of the Scripture Prophecies, &c. In which are pointed out, in an extraordinary Manner, many Things analogous to the present great Changes in France; particularly the Equalization of Mankind; the Fall of the Pope's Authority; of Tyranny; of the Nunneries, &c. and of Titles of Honour. Which Reformation, the Author predicts, will be brought about, not by the Ministry of four new Preachers, but by an Heavenly Operation, that shall open the Eyes of them who are as yet in Darkness.* To which are added, several Acts and Decrees of the National Assembly of France similar thereto. By Edward May.

TO THE READER.

“SEEING the present revolutions in many parts of the world, but more particularly those of France, a novel matter of surprise and astonishment

nishment to many people, who, nevertheless, do not seem to conceive it to be, what others believe it really is, the work of the finger of the Most High (*who rules in the kingdoms of men**, in whose hands are the hearts of all men, and He turneth them as the heart of one man †); I have had a desire to throw a few extracts before the publick, taken from a book in my possession, originally written in the French language, by Peter Jurieu, one of the ministers of the French church at Rotterdam, and printed in English, at London, in the year 1687, intitled, "The Accomplishment of the Scripture Prophecies; or, the approaching Deliverance of the Church." This I the rather do, because it appears to me the book is very scarce, if not nearly out of print, in this nation; and because I apprehend these extracts will be not only acceptable to many, but an encouragement to some, as they so remarkably point out the approach of that glorious time when *universal peace* shall reign amongst men; when will be the accomplishment of that emphatical prophecy of the evangelical prophet Isaiah, where he says, *They shall beat their swords into plow-shares, and their spears into pruning-hooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more* ‡.

"I shall leave the reader to make his own reflections, on his seriously considering the striking similarity of the *author's predictions*, and the present *changes* in the face of things, more especially in France; which nation he mentions in a very particular manner, as *that which, in his apprehension, shall stand forward*, and be the first to begin the great work of the General Reformation."

Our readers are in possession of our sentiments respecting the Revolution in France, and we are very much mistaken if every thing in that kingdom does not tend to confirm our opinion. As to the *universal peace* which our editor flatters himself with, appearances seem to be every where *against* it at present.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON.] We hear that Mr. Edwards, bookseller, in Pall-mall, has brought over to this country, from France, the most elegant library that has ever been seen, belonging to Mr. Paris, a gentleman highly distinguished for his taste, and as a collector of fine and rare books, all over Europe. It consists of not more than 600 articles, but all of great value, being books with fine miniature paintings; scarce books, printed on vellum; first editions of the Classics, in the infancy of printing; rare Italian books, and books on natural history, of uncommon richness. In

short, it is described to us as a collection of the highest luxury, as well for the articles it contains, as for the superior condition of them. A descriptive Catalogue is now printing at Paris, of which we shall soon be able to give some account. This library is intended to be sold in London next March.

PARIS.] M. Coffin has published, in quarto, *Géographie des Grecs analysée*, an Analysis of the Geography of the Greeks, and a comparison of the systems of Eratosthenes, Strabo, and Ptolemy, together and with the moderns, and an examination of the geographical knowledge of the Greeks, as first collected by the school of Alexandria. He doubts whether Pytheas performed the voyages ascribed to him, and thinks he collected his knowledge from an antient and learned people which have long ceased to exist. Mr. G's remarks are just and curious; and his ten maps, two for Eratosthenes, three for Strabo, and five for Ptolemy, laid down by himself, and well engraved.

M. Wicar, pupil of M. David, painter to the King of France, has drawn, and had engraved by M. Lacombe, the pictures, statues, bas-reliefs, and cameos of the Florentine Gallery and the Palace Pitti; with explanations of the antiques, by M. Mougé, sen. of the Academy of Inscriptions. Four numbers, large folio, have already appeared.

Dom. Le Noir has, from its great expense and want of encouragement, given up his voluminous *History of Normandy*, but proposes publishing parts of it; such as, *La Normandie anciennement Pays d'Etats*, or documents relative to its assemblies and convention of its states.

Gabriel Brizard has published, in two octavo volumes, *An Historical Discourse on the Massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day, and the Influence of Strangers in France during the League*; endeavouring to prove that the massacre was brought about by the intrigues of Italians, with the French King's mother at their head.

ROME.] The Society de Propaganda Fide have once more employed the Ethiopic types, which they possessed from 1630, but could not use from 1640, when the communication between Rome and Ethiopia was stopped, in printing a Short Catechism in the Ethiopic language; and, last year, an Alphabet in the *Etiopie*, or *Géez*, or *Ambarric* languages; with the Lord's Prayer, Salutation of the Virgin, Creed, Decalogue, and the beginning of St. John's Gospel.

J. Pa.

* Dan. iv. 17. † 2 Sam. xix. 14. ‡ Isaiah ii. 4.

J. Ph. Subenkees has published an explanation of a very ancient brass *Tabula hospitalis*, in the Borgian Museum at Velturi, which he supposes a testimony of private hospitality between two families, and offers remarks on the singular form of some of the letters, and the very ancient shape of others.

LEIPSIK.] *First Lines of a History of the Origin, Manners, &c. of the antient Slavi*, by C. Gottlob Auton. Vol. II.

INGOLSTADT.] Sebastian Seemiller has published *Incnabula Typographica Bibliotheca Academica Ingolstadtensis*;—a Catalogue of Books printed at Ingolstadt before 1500, amounting to about 1400, in chronological order, with historical and literary notes. . . Mr. Braun, at AUGSBURG, has published the second volume of his *Noticia Historico-Literaria* (of which see before, p. 446), containing books from 1480 to 1500; 398 with dates, and 167 without; and 16 alphabets of early printers, on two plates. The account of MSS. is deferred.

J. Christian Hechenbain has published at LEIPSIK, *A Poetical History of the Siege of Belgrade*, by Prince Eugene. Some future poet may particularise the late siege of this almost impregnable fortress by Marshal Laudohn, and the mad and fruitless conquests of Joseph, now to be given up by his wiser successor, to reduce his own subjects to obedience.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

L. L. W. I. says, "I am not a little surprised to read, in p. 718, that the Welsh take-up and expose to the sun the blue earth (*Glastrum*), which oozes out in low grounds in the form of soft mud, and mark their sheep with it. As I am a native of that country, and have never seen this blue earth, or any sheep marked with it, though I have travelled many thousand miles in the principality; will your correspondent H. O. have the goodness to name the county and district where the blue earth is found, and the custom prevails?"

PHARMACOPOLUS would be glad to know if Dr. Aikin's second edition of Lewis's *Materia Medica* (which has been long expected) is almost ready for publication.

M. E. Y. asks, Whether the best treatise "De Spectris" is not by Lavater? and adds, "In vol. XXII. p. 287, it is said, that 'at Cleo-hill, near Ludlow, Salop, one Lady Wadeby, aged 105, who had been blind for several years, can now see as well as ever; is breeding a new set of teeth; walks about, and is in perfect health' perhaps it may be in the power of some friend of Mr. Urban to communicate farther particulars

respecting this very extraordinary person."

Mr. J. Thompson, of Smeaton, requests our ingenious correspondents to inform him of a specific remedy for the *Tenia Cucurbitina*, or Joint Tape-worm, as it is a case that seems at present but little understood; and many persons labour under disagreeable and painful sensations, owing entirely to it. The Fern brings the Worm away; but it always grows again to its full length, in about three months.

NESTOR, of Bark-place, Salop, says, "he is an old man, and lives in the country; and though he has read much, and conversed more, yet, being at a distance from the metropolis, is of course unacquainted with many terms and phrases. Among others, he frequently meets with the term "*White Bear*," applied to many characters of eminence; and often reads of "*The Blue-Stocking Club*," which he knows consists chiefly of the Literati. But, being ignorant of the derivation and propriety of application of these terms, he will be much obliged to any correspondent who will condescend to inform him."

G. says, "There is a difficulty respecting the precise age of our blessed Saviour at the time of his crucifixion." It is generally imagined that he was about 33 years of age; but it should seem that he was actually 37, as the A. D. does not begin till four years after his birth, and he was crucified A. D. 33. This is so very obvious that I can scarcely imagine it has escaped multitudes of more learned and accurate observers; but I do not remember to have seen it any where stated in the works of divines or chronologers. Perhaps some ingenious correspondent will have the goodness to throw light on it."

The coin from L. M. came safe, and we thank him for it. His Sonnet to Mr. Weston has much merit; but we are sure Mr. W. would not thank him for the compliment, if it is to be made at the expence of what he would feel if some epithets which are now in the fourth and fifth lines were to be printed.

With PHILANTHROPUS we are quite satisfied.

Some account of C. Tancred, Esq. who founded eight exhibitions at Gonville and Caius and Christ Colleges, in Cambridge, will be esteemed a favour.

In answer to G. H. G. the reason why THE FREEHOLDER was not inserted in the late edition of Steele and Addison's Works is, that there are many copies of the last edition of the Freeholder yet unsold.

Mr. Tyson's several communications are received, and shall be attended to. For the offer which he handsomely makes relative to "a second edition," we thank him; but beg leave to decline accepting the book.

When Mr. Crago's account and drawings of Sempringham and Threackingham are received, they shall be early admitted.

A. B. on THE OBSERVER in our next;—with the Translations, &c. of Mr. W. WILLIAMS; ARISTIDES; CLERICUS, &c. &c.

Mr.

MR. URBAN,

Oth. 2.

TO gratify, through your means, your correspondent Urbanus, p. 718. of your Magazine for August, I send you the two songs he mentions; and which, with many other excellent ones by the same author, he may meet with in the *Orpheus Britannicus*.
Yours, &c. JACK FRANKER.

BESS OF BEDLAM.

A CELEBRATED OLD SONG, COMPOSED
BY HENRY PURCELL.

FROM silent shades and the Elysium
groves,
Where sad departed Spirits mourn their
loves; [where
From crystal streams, and from that country
Jove crowns the fields with flowers all the
year; [folly,
Poor, senseless Bess, cloath'd in her rags and
Is come to cure her love-sick melancholy.

Bright Cynthia kept her revels late,
While Mab the Fairy Queen did dance;
And Oberon did sit in state,
While Mars at Venus ran his lance.
In yonder cowslip lies my dear,
Entomb'd in liquid gems of dew;
Each day I'll water it with a tear,
Its fading blossoms to renew:

For since my love is dead, and all my joys
are gone,

Poor Bess for his sake
A garland will make,
My musick shall be a groan.
I'll lay me down and die within some hol-
low tree;

The raven, cat,
The owl and bat,
Shall warble forth my elegy.

Did you not see my Love as he pass'd by you?
His two flaming eyes, if he comes nigh you,
They will sear up your hearts. Ladies, be-
ware you, [you!
Lest he should dart a glance that may insnare

Hark! hark! I hear old Charon bawl,
His boat he will no longer stay;
The Furies lash their whips, and call,
Come, come away! come, come away!
Poor Bess will return to the place whence
she came, [no cure;
Since the world is so mad she can hope for
For love's grown a bubble, a shadow, a name,
Which fools do admire, and wise men es-
timate.

Cold and hungry am I grown,
Ambrosia will I feed upon,
Drink nectar still, and sing,
Who is content,
Does all sorrow prevent;
And Bess in her straw,
Whilst free from the law,
In her thoughts is as great as a King!

FROM ROSY BOWERS.

SUNG BY MISS HARROP, COMPOSED BY
MR. PURCELL.

FROM rosy bowers, where sleeps the God
of Love,

Hither, ye little waiting Cupids, fly;
Teach me in soft melodious songs to move
With tender passion my heart's darling joy!
Ah, let the soul of Musick tune my voice,
To win dear Srephon, who my soul enjoys!
Or if more influencing is to be brisk and airy,
With a step, and a bound,
And a frisk from the ground,
I will trip like any fairy.

As once on Ida dancing were three celestial
bodies,

With an air, and a face,
And a shape, and a grace,
Let me charm like Beauty's Goddess!

Ah, 'tis in vain! 'tis all in vain!
Death and Despair must end the fatal pain.
Cold, cold Despair, disguis'd like snow and
rain, [blow,
Falls on my breast, bleak winds in tempest
My veins all shiver, and my fingers glow;
My pulse beats a dead march for lost repose;
And to a solid lump of ice my poor fond heart
is froze.

Or say, ye Powers, my peace to crown,
Shall I thaw myself, or drown

Amongst the foaming billows?
Increasing all with tears I shed,
On beds of ooze and crystal pillows
Lay down my love-sick head?

No! no! I'll straight run mad,
That soon my heart will warm:
When once the sense is fled,
Love has no power to charm.

Wild through the woods I'll fly,
Robes, locks, shall thus be tore,
A thousand deaths I'll die,
Ere thus in vain adore.

A HYMN TO THE CREATOR.

WRITTEN BY A GENTLEMAN, ON OC-
CASION OF THE DEATH OF HIS
ONLY DAUGHTER.

— *Præcipe lugubres*
Cantus, Melpomene. HOR.

CREATOR! genial source of day!
The lamp and life of reasoning clay!
Who water'st spring with tepid showers,
Awaking in a blush of flowers!
The thymy meadows dost perfume,
And soft-unfold the virgin's bloom!
Fairer than meadows is her prime,
And sweeter than the breathing thyme!
O Thou, that giv'st the vine to shoot,
On landscap'd hills, in burnish'd fruit!
Who bidd'st the lily, silver-blown,
Surpass in beauty David's throne!

Without

Without thy will no maiden dies,
Nor falls a sparrow from the skies !
Pale as Despair, to Sorrow wed,
Deep-sinking, like a weight of lead,
What tribute, Father, shall I bring ?
How, in the hour of darkness, sing ?
Can I the numbers now sustain ?
Now raise to Thee an heavenly strain ?

Even now the dulcimer aloud
I'll wake ! sweet to the tuneful crowd !
Glory, O God, to Thee on high !
Thine is the spring-gale's balmy sigh,
The sapphires that in Iris fade,
The bleeding mulberry's silky shade,
The hoar-frost, and celestial dew :
Be thine th' afflicted Poet's Muse !—
O let thanksgiving, blessing, praise,
(Almighty Guardian of my lays !)
Incessant hail thy seats divine ;
For mercy, grace, and love are thine !

Thy grace defends, thy mercy keeps,
The heart that fails, the eye that weeps ;
As with soft ointment, does compose
The father's pangs and mother's throes ;
Thy mercy, Lord, his pangs relieves,
When for his only child he grieves ;
The daughter ! that, up-growing bright,
Bloom'd like the orange in his sight !
Beneath his eye who flourish'd fair,
His morn-tide, noon, and evening care !
His lips with breath of incense blest'd,
And daily smil'd his pains to rest !
The nymph he thought ordain'd to shine,
In her sweet likeness, through his line !
The lovely, love-inspiring maid,
That, like enchantment, round him play'd !
In whom the Virtues all combin'd !
His softer self, and fairer mind !
With her lov'd voice, and fondling's art,
Each moment the rejoic'd his heart ;
But shall no more his heart rejoice,
With her fond looks, and Angel's voice.

Lo ! on the ground he lies bereft !
Of joy, of love, of glory left !
Thought driving far from thought relief !
Remembrance fresh-embittering grief !
Vain shadow of his former name !
The mark of wrath, and wreck of fame !
Yet not quite bruist beneath thy rod ;
Yet still his faith, his life in God :
Sure, with these eyes, to re-survey
His darling at the latter day ;
To re-embrace, in these kind arms,
Her glorified, corruptless charms :
Yes, Lord, I know it, when our earth
Sings pæans at its second birth ;
When New Jerusalem shall rise,
Without a sun ! without the skies !
(Thy presence does the sun supply !
The light is thine Eternal Eye !)
Then shall my sight my love explore,
And she shall rise to set no more.

Father of Men and Angels ! great
Controller of thy creatures' fate !

Who lead'st the true and the upright
Beside the waters of delight !
The fountain Thou, whence health doth
flow,
Whence wisdom, first of gifts below !
This Cherubim, this Virgin-Saint,
Which Cherubs' pencils best could paint,
Thy beauteous work, great God ! invest
With sovereign splendor 'mid the blest ;
Invest with bliss supreme ; with joys
Greatly exchang'd for earth-born toys !
Nor give her prayers to fleet away,
If pure immortal spirits pray,
Let them not fleet before the wind,
The prayers for those she leaves behind !

How long, O righteous Judge, forlorn,
For my Pulcherrima shall I mourn ?
How long indulge a parent's pain,
And urge fond Nature's tears in vain ?
O lax, right soon, thy hard decrees,
And bring the hours that smile with ease
In blessings, fraught with peace, descend ;
Be Thou the childless father's friend ;
And Thou, at length, in pity dry
The tears from wretched Mary's eye ;
Those tears ! that still will find their way,
Though months roll on, and times decay.

Already see the veil withdrawn ;
And, nigh at hand, thy mercies dawn !
Lo, where she comes ! through liquid air
Swift-borne ! oh, Angel ! Goddess fair !
Behold, a crown of bay she brings !
She hides, she folds me in her wings !
'Tis gone !—fading it fades to view !—
While glowing hope, mefearns, anew,
Fresh virtue, kindle in my heart !
Great Lord of Glory ! bless the art ;
The Hymner bless, and aid his flame,
Who, though entangled, sings thy name ;
Thy praise recites, in pious verse,
Though weeping o'er a daughter's hearth !
This work a monument shall be,
Of love to her ! of trust in Thee !
O give her dear remembrance, long,
To live in my *pæternal* song !

ADDRESS TO THE NIGHTINGALE.

ON HEARING HER IN A TREE ADJOINING
A CHURCH-YARD.

SWEETEST of songsters ! nightly visitant !
Thou witness to the tender tales of love !
While thus in evening's tranquil hour I stray,
Tasting the sweets from balmy Zephyr's
I hear thee pour thy melancholy lay {wing,
Over the ashes of the mould'ring dead.
Hast thou in sorrow left the shady grove,
Or coppice thick, to mourn an absent mate ?
Or dost thou, feeling for the woes of man,
Deplore the ravages grim Death hath made ?
Like the fair flowers that spring and bloom
unseen,

With useless odours load the desert air,
Thou charmer, waste not thy melodious notes
Where no delighted ear receives the sound.

The

The dead, inclos'd within the silent tomb,
Attend not to thy strains, not even *thine* !
But, when this transient scene of things is
past, [trump,
May they with transport hear th' Archangel's
And rise triumphant to eternal day !
Kilworth, Linc. Ode. 7. J. G.

ON VIEWING SOME PICTURES OF GRE-
CIAN RUINS, PAINTED BY JOHN TAY-
LOR, ESQ. OF GROSVENOR-PLACE.

YE Connoisseurs ! who vainly thus pur-
sue
O'er seas and Alps each species of *verru* ;
Charm'd with the pomp of antient Greece or
Rome,
Blind to the beauties of your native home ;
See ! (vain caprice and prejudice apart)
With wonder see, these works of *modern* art !
Where Genius with consummate Skill unites,
And Judgement tempers Fancy's boldest
flights.

Behold these scenes, in which whate'er is
great,
Sublime, or beautiful, in concert meet :
'Midst solemn woods, with pleasure and sur-
prise,

We see th' antique Corinthian columns rise !
Their mouldering shafts, majestic in decay,
The mantling ivy on their heights display ;
The gleaming lights, that pierce the long ar-
cades ; [shades ;
The quivering streams, that deck the awful
Conspire to form one grand romantic whole,
That charms the fancy, and exalts the soul ;
A magic force the glowing tints impart,
And *Nature's* beauties are excell'd by *Art*.
R. G.

S O N N E T,

BY MRS. CATHARINE STEPHENS.

M A R R I A G E.

WHEN two high-valued gems the ar-
tist finds,
Whose separate beauties with each other vie,
Trebbling their value by a closer tie,
In one rich round the glowing pair he binds ;
No base alloy their mutual worth conjoins,
An union to elude a master's eye,
'Till torn by force from whence they daz-
zling lie—
The spotless emblem of congenial minds !
Congenial minds ! high favour'd from above,
Of either's heart assur'd, and honour's
worth ;
These are the sources pure of passion's
Happy, who long their inspirations prove :—
Support and solace of tumultuous earth,
Joy, peace, and pleasure, all unite in love.

HORACE, B. I. ODE xiii. TRANSLATED.

OF Telephus the various charms,
His graceful neck, his waxen arms,
While loudly, Lydia ! you commend,
What pangs my labouring bosom read !

My senses fail, my colour flies !
And, stealing from my languid eyes,
Th' involuntary tear betrays
The fire that on my vital preys.
With jealousy and grief I pine,
Whether your shoulders, stain'd with wine,
The riotous debauch disclose,
Or dented lip too plainly shews
Where the fond boy, whom late you blest,
Has left his furious mark imprest.
But think not to secure the heart
Of him who plays so rude a part ;
Nor, trust me, with the man engage,
Who violates with barbarous rage
Kisses which Venus on those lips
In quintessence of nectar dips.
Thrice happy ! more than happy pair !
Whose hands no jarring passions tear !
Bands that by Faith and Love are tied,
And only Death shall e'er divide !

SAGITTARIUS.

HORACE, B. II. ODE xii. TRANSLATED.

THE war Numania dar'd to wage,
And Hannibal's detested rage,
And seas with Carthaginian gore
Purpleing Sicilia's frighted shore,
Ill-suit the softly-breathing lyre ;
That nor the Lapithæ inspire,
Nor gross Hyleus charg'd with wine,
Nor those whom, arm'd with force divine,
The hand of Hercules o'ertirew,
The earth-born, fierce, gigantic crew,
That made the starry palace shake
Of hoary Saturn,—rather take
You for your theme, who well engage
Mæcenas in th' historic page,
Battles that Cæsar's prowess gains,
And haughty Monarchs led in chains ;
Mine, to the sovereign Muses will,
Shall sweet, ador'd Licinia fill ;
Her voice, that charms the ravish'd ear,
Her eye, with sparkling lustre clear,
Whose faithful bosom fondly beats,
And mine with mutual ardour meets :
With easy air she wins her way ;
What grace her snowy arms display !
When in the dance she gives her hand,
And frolics with the chosen band,
The virgin troop in bright array
That sports on Dian's festival day ?
With all Achæmenes possess'd,
With all that fruitful Phrygia blest,
Would you Licinia's locks compare,
Or barter but a single hair ?

Her glowing neck, when (heavenly bliss !) 3
She bends to meet the burning kiss ;
When, kindly cruel, still she flies,
Still, *what she longs to give, denies* ;
Then takes at last by fond surprize.

SAGITTARIUS.

* Still what she longs to give denies.] The gallantry of Bentley has suggested a meaning to the *poscente magis gaudent crispis*, to which the translator wishes he could do justice :—
poscente magis est, magis quam tu ipse qui possis.

ELEGY,

E L E G Y,

ON THE DEATH OF AN AMIABLE
YOUNG LADY.

IF ever Poet breathes a gen'rous strain;
If ever Pity heaves in tender sighs;
It is, when virtuous Youth is doom'd to pain!
It is, when blooming Beauty droops, and
dies!

But if with Youth, with Beauty were combin'd

The richest flowers of Genius opening fair,
The softest manners, and the purest mind;
Herpes might weep, and Saints let fall a
tear.

Take then, O Earth! take to thy clay-cold
bed,

Beauty and Youth as rich as Earth can
And take the tear, tear softer ne'er was shed!
Of father, mother, brother, sister, friend.

But know thou must not hold that beauteous
clay;

That beauteous clay more charming still
What's born of Heaven must spring to end-
less day;

Beauty may fade, but Virtue never die.
Cambridge. D.

T H E R E V E R I E.

By W. HAMILTON REID.

YE Sylvan Gods, oh! hear a Votary's
prayer!

By all the Nymphs that breathe diviner air,
Bear me, oh bear me, to some calm retreat,
Still unuseful'd by rude, unhallow'd feet!—
(Tis done! for Fancy waves her magic wand,
And paints the view with strong creative
hand.

Now I enjoy the dear romantic scene;
Hills rise on hills, and rivers intervene;
Ev'n now I seem the farthest height to gain;
Sol's ruddy axle fires the western main:
Enough, if I his gallant train behold,
In crimson dyes thro' waves of liquid gold.

But see, from labour comes the rustic
throng,

Their steps beguiling with a rural song:
Each seek their cot, the hale repast to find;
Joy trips before, but Envy sculks behind.
Now while celestial lamps unnumber'd
spread,

And round their Queen a paler radiance
I, in the silent Majesty of Night,
Contemplate Beauty with a chaste delight;
Imbibe ambrosia in the gentle breeze,
Or hail the moon-beams gleaming thro' the
trees:—

Then charm'd, descending to the lonely dell,
I catch the strains of melting Philomel;
But soon the pleasures her sweet notes instil
I lose, diverted by the tinkling rill.—
Yet bounded views ill suit my ardent fire;

Again I strain the pinions of Desire;

To distant scenes as swift as thought they
tend;

Again the mountain's height I now ascend;
Whose sloping bound the silver current lavas,
While fishes sportive wanton on the waves;
Their orgies thus to Cynthia homage pay,
In frolic gambols on the wat'ry way.

Here as each pale, nocturnal phantom flies
Thro' browner shades,—agreeable surprize!
A Gothic front its whiten'd aspect reat'd;
(And venerable oaks before appear'd,)

Whose moss-grown walls, with mould'ring
turrets crown'd,

With hollow dash disturb the moat profound.
These seem to say, " 'Twas here, in days of
yore,

No traveller went empty from the door;
What time the revels, and the minstrel's
chime,

With rosy fetters bound the feet of Time."

Then 'mongst his tenants dwelt the hardy
Knight,

Whose soul, superior to each soft delight,
Oft shone in arms when Henry's potent lance
Fix'd his proud banners on the towers of
France.

But now, behold! the genial God of Day
On Eastern cliffs pursues his radiant way;
Ah! 'neath the horror of the pendant rock,
The shepherd, see! attend his harmless flock.
Lo! there the shelving wood, at each rude
breath

Of Eurus, seems to threaten the vale beneath:
While, near at hand, the headlong torrent
sweeps

The tumbling flood adown the trembling
But here my ravish'd eyes can feast no more,
For Ocean copes the long-extended shore.

Ah! see the beauteous face of Heaven o'er-
cast,

And Furies ride upon the howling blast!
Disturb'd, I start! the airy vision flies,
And life's low cares once more unwelcome'd
rise!

O D E T O W A R.

FRIEND of Destruction, savage War!

Unyoke thy steeds and bloody car:
Oh! soften now thy angry face and eyes!
Dismay and Terror sit upon thy brows,
The face divine in thee is but disguise,

Thy armour and uplifted spear
Breathe fire and death to all that 's near,
Thy weapons all our tender feelings rouse.

Th' undaunted wolf now yields his life
Beneath thy sacerdotal knife!

See the war-horse, with various fillets dress'd,
In sacrifice submits his cheerful head,
Whom erst his Lord with fondness oft caress'd;

The ravenous vulture falls a prey,
The cock to watchful night and day,
All to thy altar victims now are led.

Mysterious rites of former times
Mark the dire habits of the climes;

Yet even now thy robe is stain'd with blood,
The clarion shouts, the drum appals the ear,
Prefaging tumults swell the general flood
Of War thro' Europe's fertile fields;
Bright are the Warrior's lance and shields;
The maiden's breast now heaves with anxious
fear!

Scarce did we breathe from War's alarms,
Thy heralds call'd, To arms! To arms!
Scarce did the British Lion cease to roar,
Scarce did America her rage recoil, [shore;
And stretch the olive-branch from shore to
Discord approach'd with rapid pace,
Distraction join'd th' embattled race,
Grim Death rush'd forward to divide the
spoil.

To what vast mountain's craggy height,
Far, far conceal'd from mortal sight,
Or seek'st thou refuge in a foreign shore?
On Pyrenean tops, or Calpe's head,
To view the sea distain'd with human gore?
Th' impending storm begins to low'r,
The fleets of Spain and England pour [dead.
Their numerous hosts to join the mighty

Behold the ravens seek their prey,
Prognostic of the fatal day!
Adieu, ye fav'rite sons of British soil!
Hark, from a Warrior bold a voice in death,
Regardless of his pain, his former toil!
"Oh may ye Britons, both by sea and land,
"For Liberty determin'd stand!"
Oh may prophetic be thy parting breath!
Hertford, *Oct.* 3. JAMES MOORE.

ON THE INFANT HEIR-APPARENT TO
THE ANTIEN AND WORTHY FAMILY
OF THE WILSONS, OF DALHAM TOWER
IN WESTMORLAND.

THRICE-welcome to thy country, hail!
Sweet tenant of the tower'd dale!
For thee, fair flower, their pleasing care,
Their ripening hope, their future heir;
For thee, in Dalham's lov'd retreat,
The Virtues and the Graces meet,
With sweetest influence combi'd,
To polish and exalt the mind,
To temper with harmonious strife
The charms and dignity of life,
And on thy rising soul impress
The features of a generous race.
For long rever'd in this abode
Flourish'd the virtuous, wife, and good,
Who, guardians of the public weal,
In Senates shone with patriot zeal;
Or, lull'd with arts and liberal ease,
Travers'd the silent vale of peace;
Blest in retirement to dispense
A still, but large benevolence.
No mingled blemishes distort
The annals of their sylvan reign.
Such once those ancient shades among
Appear'd a venerable throng;
While equal praises still attend
The patriot and the calmer friend.
Such yet appear; nor less serene
The rays that gild the living scene:

Nor less illustrious shall adorn
The progress of the dawning morn.
Their virtues to pursue be thine,
Descendant of a generous line!
Their various excellence inherit,
Their milder charms, their ardent spirit;
Rival their lustre and their fame,
And grace the Wilsons' venerable name.

R. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 10.
It may be observed, that Peter Paganini
expostulates with his foot in a calm and
soothing style. Perhaps, therefore, the fol-
lowing imitation may be a little more agree-
able to the original, than the paraphrase which
I sent you before, inserted at p. 798. J. R.

STAND foot, stand my foot, I prithee stand,
foot;

If you trip, you'll repose on the sand; foot.

Our excellent Correspondent L. E. gives it:
"STAND foot, stand pr'ythee foot; pr'ythee
stand foot; stand, pr'ythee, my foot."

Another Translation, by J. M. of Crambitt.
STAND foot, stand, stand; nor slip, my feet,
(he said:)

Unless you stand, these stones will be thy bed.

Two other Versions, by CAROL O'CAUSTIC.
BE firm, my feet!—Good Peter, walk up-
right;

For where you fall, you're like to lie all night.

BE firm, my legs; and stand me in good
stead:—

For, if ye fail, these stones must be our bed.

E P I T A P H,
IN THE CHURCH AT PORT ROYAL, IN
JAMAICA.

Communicated by Mr. H. LEMOINE.
NEAR lie interred the remains of
WILLIAM STAPLETON, ESQ.
Lieutenant of his Majesty's ship SPHYNX,
Nephew to the Earl of Westmorland,
And brother to Sir Thomas Stapleton, Bart.
Who, in attempting to fire a gun
In the fort of Port Morant,
Was so terribly wounded with its bursting,
That he expired a few hours afterwards,
On the 8th of May, 1754,
In the 28th year of his age.

On the other side:
Thy wisdom, Providence, who e'er shall scan,
Or dare to judge the ways of God to man?
This fair example of unspotted merit
Did once a truly virtuous soul inherit;
In honour's course a bold adventurous youth;
In manners modest; partial to the truth;
In friendship noble; knew no private hate;
Nor gave a mortal pain, but in his fate
Too much his worth for wretches such as we,
And snatch'd from earth, Almighty I dwell
with thee. [live,
Yet whilst thy just remembrance here shall
Accept this tear! 'tis all a friend can give.

EXTRACTS

• EXTRACTS FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
OF FRANCE. (*Continued from p. 849.*)

Sept. 20. **M. VERNIER** made an important report to the Assembly, which had for its object, to know if the nation would pay the debts of *Monf. d'Artois* (lately *Duke d'Artois*), which in 1781 the King took upon himself.—Thus stand his affairs :

Livres.

The pressing part of		
his debts	11,600,000	} £. 558,333
Rentes constituées	1,000,000	
Ditto, viagères	800,000	
		sterling.

M. Loys observed, that no part of this immense debt could be chargeable upon the nation, but such as, from his Majesty's adoption of it, they stood bound to discharge.—The Assembly decreed,

That positive proof of all his debts shall be exhibited.

That an exact statement of his affairs be immediately made out.

That eight days shall intervene between the printing the report and their decision.

To the requisition of **M. Chalandrey** for one million and a half to begin the discharge of his debts, they reply only by doubting the legitimacy of such demand; they will have every thing substantiated by proof.

Sept. 21. The report of the United Committees on a letter respecting the riots at *Brest* (which was ordered to be presented last night) was produced. It appeared, that the disturbances had originated from a slight punishment being inflicted on a sailor for drunkenness, and had been much heightened by the making public a letter from **M. de Primier**, Governor of the French part of *St. Domingo*, addressed to **M. Hector**, to induce Government to dispatch six ships of the line, to be entrusted to **M. de Maligny**, which would be sufficient to exterminate all the rabble of insurgents in *St. Domingo*.

This letter, true or false, was intercepted in the Colony, and brought to *Brest* by the *Leopard*, on board of which came the Colonial Assembly of *St. Mark*.

A general sentiment of indignation possessed the crews against **M. de Maligny**, and a gibbet was erected at the door of that General Officer, who was constrained to make his escape.—**M. d'Albert de Rioms** himself was hooted and insulted. They cried, "Carry the Aristocratic to the lantern!"—As he was in his boat, they advised the sailors to save it.

On the report of the United Committees, it was at last decreed by the Assembly :

1. That the President do wait upon the King, and request that orders be immediately given for apprehending and bringing to trial the insurgents on board the two ships of war at *Brest*, and on board the *Leopard*,—

and the authors of the insult offered to **M. de Maligny**, Major-General of the Marine.

2. To disarm the *Leopard*—to dismiss the crew, and return them to their districts—and enjoin the officers to attend to their duty.

3. To cause the individuals belonging to the regiment of *Port-au-Prince* to quit *Brest* immediately.

4. The heretofore Members of the General Assembly of the French part of *St. Domingo*, and the *Sieur Santo Domingo*, shall attend the National Assembly immediately after the publication of the present decree.

5. The King shall be entreated to nominate two civil Commissaries, who shall act in conjunction with two Members of the Municipality of *Brest*, for the purpose of executing the present decree, and restoring order to the port of *Brest*; for which purpose all the public force shall be held in readiness to march at their request.

One of the Members ordered to attend the funeral of the National Guards who fell at *Nancy*, gave a detail of that ceremony to the Assembly.—A tomb erected at the *Champ de Mars* in memory of these citizens, presents the following inscriptions on the four faces :

I. To the manes of the brave warriors who died at *Nancy* the 31st of August, 1790, in defence of the law.

II. Enemies of the country, tremble!—They have left their example.

III. Marble and brass perish; but their glory is eternal, like the Empire of Liberty.

IV. It is here the people come to swear fidelity to the Nation, the Law, and the King.

A new mode of taxation, divided into fourteen articles, was proposed by **M. de Montcalm**.—He proposed that the territorial contributions should not exceed 216 millions, nor fall short of 198.—The plan proposed was :

1. A direct tax upon the product of the country, to the extent of one hundred and ninety-eight millions.

2. A house tax of fifty millions—to be paid by the proprietors.

3. A tax of twenty millions on Corporations of Trades.

4. A voluntary capitation tax, to entitle every man to be enrolled, and enjoy the rights of citizenship.—This he estimated at two millions.

5. A tax on servants not employed in husbandry. For one servant, of whatever sex, 30 livres; for two, 47 livres each; three, 67 livres.—This is to produce twenty millions.

6. Horses kept for pleasure. For one horse, 20 livres; two, 25 livres each; three,

30 livres each; four, 35 livres.—To produce three millions.

7. A tax on carriages.—To produce two millions.

8. The tax on public spectacles to be augmented one-third; and the Directors to pay into the Public Treasury one-third of their receipts.—This to produce three millions.

9. A reduction of one-tenth of the interest payable to the public creditors.—This to yield fifteen millions.

10. A posting duty, and a duty on the manufacture of gunpowder and salt-petre.—Fifteen millions.

11. A stamp duty on newspapers, music, and prints, with some other articles.—Seven millions.

12. The customs shall be continued on the frontiers, and organized in such a manner, as not to prejudice the commerce of France with foreign nations.—To produce twenty millions.

13. A duty on all liquors, not the common drink of the people—a duty upon meat as heretofore—and a tax on tobacco.—To produce thirty millions.

14. There shall be received, at the entrance, a duty on cloathing.—To amount to forty millions.

Total, five hundred and sixty-eight millions.

Great praise was bestowed on this plan; and it was ordered to be printed.

Sept. 29. M. Duval moved a string of propositions; in which he proposed,

That the King be replaced in his former plenitude of power.

That the Princes of the Blood and the exiled citizens be invited to return—all Committees of Research, in Paris and elsewhere, abolished.

That the Assembly, wishing the causes of trouble to be forgotten, shall beg his Majesty to grant a general amnesty.

That the present decree be carried by the whole body to the foot of the throne; and the King be prayed to give immediately his sanction to the whole.

That, upon leaving his Majesty, the National Assembly go and pay their respects to the Queen.

A *Te Deum* to be sung in all churches on the 30th of October—acts of grace to compose differences of opinion;—and that the august family of the Sovereign be supplicated to assist at this ceremony in the cathedral of Paris.

Surprise and indignation seized the Assembly! An hundred voices called aloud at once for his commitment! *Charenton*! prison! a fortnight's confinement!

M. Lameth wished to consider the whole as the effect of insanity, and to pass in pity to the order of the day.

M. Cazales called him to order.

M. Lameth rejoined, "I see clearly it is a plan of the Counter-Revolution they me-

ditate, and that at length they have not the decency to disguise their intentions." He then announced the coalition between the enemies of the country and the assembling of the troops upon the frontiers; the restoration of Parliaments; and the *enlevement du Roi* to Rouen.

M. Duval appeared again in the Tribune. A loud cry immediately resounded, "To the bar! to the bar! to prison! to prison!"—The tumult was extreme.

M. Ricquetti thanked M. Duval for so clearly developing the dark designs of the Aristocracy, and the enemies of the Assignats.

M. Mawry wished to be heard.

At length the discussion was closed—The Minority being exasperated into frenzy, Cazales and his party rushed upon the President, wrested from him his bell, and *ran off his robe*.—The President called out that he was in danger, and gave the signal by *covering* himself.

After more than an hour spent in confusion, M. Ramus, having with difficulty procured silence, proposed a decree, which was adopted.

This discussion terminated in a duel between Cazales and M. Barnave; of which the following are the particulars:

These two champions having accidentally met in the gallery at the breaking-up of the Assembly, after the tumultuous debate, M. Cazales, in a heat, uttered some disrespectful expressions against the friends of the Constitution, at the same time addressing himself to M. Barnave.—M. Barnave immediately replied, "Do you speak collectively, or is the insult aimed at me in particular?"—M. Cazales answered, "I speak in both senses."—The friends of both then interposed; and it was agreed, that the parties should have a meeting next morning. They accordingly met about seven o'clock, accompanied by their seconds (M. de St. Simon and M. de Lameth), in a wood near Paris. M. Barnave fired first, and missed. M. Cazales then fired; the ball grazed his antagonist's left ear. M. Barnave fired a second time, and the ball, taking an oblique direction, struck M. Cazales on the forehead; but the blow being considerably blunted by the hat, it did not penetrate the skull. M. Cazales, on receiving this fire, called out, "I am a dead man," and dropt his pistol. M. Barnave was in the greatest concern at the misfortune of his antagonist. M. Cazales continues, according to report, in a very dangerous state. Although not much esteemed as a public character, he is much respected for his social qualities; and it is allowed that he is one of the most eloquent speakers in the National Assembly.

Sept. 30. M. Chabroud made a report of the affair of the 6th of October, 1789, which he divided into three parts. He announced, that in the first he would examine the tem-

since causes of the insurrection which took place on the 5th in the heart of the capital; that in the second he proposed to examine the crimes ascribed to Messieurs d'Orleans and Mirabeau; the third he destined for the recapitulation of proofs for the establishment of principles, and for the drawing of conclusions. The extreme length of this report prevented M. Chabroud from laying the whole of it before the Assembly. By the first part of it, however, which alone he was able to get through, it was apparent that he was very desirous of extenuating the guilt of those who had been either found, or were thought, culpable.

October 1. M. Chabroud continued the report, of which yesterday he was unable to get through more than the first part. He concluded, in the name of the Committee of Reports, with the following plan of a decree:

"The National Assembly, after having heard the account which has been laid before it, in the name of its Committee of Reports, of the proceedings instituted, at the request of the King's Solicitor for the Chatelet of Paris, on the 11th day of December, 1789, and following days, against Messieurs de Mirabeau, senior, and Louis Philippe d'Orleans, declares, that in their conduct there were no ground for censure."

The criminal proceedings of the Chatelet of Paris, on a denunciation of what happened at Versailles on the 5th and 6th of October, 1789, have been published at last, by order of the National Assembly, and are the topick of general conversation.

There are three hundred and three depositions, forming two volumes in small octavo. By them it appears, that the principal inciters of the whole were the Duke of Orleans, Mirabeau the elder, and de la Clos; the last in woman's cloaths. One of the deponents, M. Pelletier, declared to have heard Mirabeau say to Mounier, whom he wished to gain to his party, "How silly you are, my dear friend! did I ever tell you we must have no King? certainly we must have one: but of what consequence is it to you that it should be Louis XVI. or XVII? would you have us always be governed by a child?"

M. Mionnaire, a life-guardman, deposed, that he heard some of the women loudly cry out, "We shall chop off her head (the Queen's), and make a fricasse of her heart and liver!"

M. Brousse, a Lieutenant of the Mayor of Paris, heard two women, returned from Versailles, distinctly utter these words: "Ah, Louise! had we got in our hands *le petit Marie Antoinette*, we should have made her dance *comme il faut*."—"Aye!" replied the other; "she is the only cause of all our sufferings."

M. Rouffle, a physician of Paris, and his colleague, M. Ratie, deposed, that they had been spoken to concerning the enrolling a

new body of Guards, and giving the Regency to the Duke of Orleans, when the King should be gone to Metz.

M. Brémont, an Advocate in Parliament, said, he heard some of the *poissards* (fish-women) vociferously address these words to the Queen's closet: "There lives that infernal w—; we must carry her to *Val de Grace*," (a convent). Other women, of the same stamp, added, "We do not want her body; we must only carry her head to Paris."

M. Girin, a captain of infantry, remarked, that it was publicly reported on Monday the 5th of October, 1789, that M. de Mirabeau the elder was seen in the afternoon with a naked sabre in his hand, encouraging the soldiers of the Flanders regiment against their officers, and assuring them, that the life-guards were murdering some of their comrades, &c. This deponent, however, acknowledged that Count de Gamache, who resembles Mirabeau, had often been mistaken for the latter on that day.

Anne Pottevin, the landlady of the Warsaw Hotel at Paris, positively asserted, that Mirabeau, who owed her about two hundred louis d'ors, had often promised to pay her when he should be Prime Minister.—"The time is not far off," said he to her on the 11th of July.

Elizabeth Nolle, first chambermaid of her Majesty, deposed, that, on the night of the 5th and 6th of October, she saw some villains attempting to enter the Queen's apartment; that thereupon she entered precipitately into her Majesty's bedchamber, helped her to put on her bed-gown and stockings, and led her, with Madame Augne, another chambermaid, to the King, by a secret passage.

Vicomte de la Chatre, a Member of the National Assembly, declared, that he heard from his own room at Versailles the shouts and cries of "*Vive le Roi d'Orleans!*" That he saw from his windows that Prince at the same time passing by the troops, and coming from the Place des Armes, where two of the life-guards had been just murdered. "The Duke had in his hand," says the deponent, "a switch he was playing with; a large cockade in his hat; and was laughing all the while. James Denisle and Anthony Hudeline, my brother's servants, were with me at the same window."

M. de Virieu, Member of the National Assembly, in a conversation he had with Count Mirabeau about the improbability of the House of Orleans ever coming to the throne, declared that the Count answered him thus:

"It may not be so improbable as you think; the plethoric state of his Majesty and of Monsieur, which may shorten their lives, reduces this mighty question to the existence of the Dauphin, who is but a child.—But Count d'Artois and his two sons! He and his

his children may be looked upon as fugitives, and, after what has happened, they must remain exiled from their country for at least ten years."—What do you think of the Duke of Orleans's character? "His timidity has marred all his great views; we wanted to have made him Lieutenant-General of the kingdom; it is his own fault if he is not, for we had prepared his lesson for him, and taught him what to say. He was to have been mediator between the King and the town of Paris, on condition he should be named to that important place; but in his way to the Council he hesitated, did not dare to enter, and begged leave of the King to go to England."

Count St. Aulaire depose, that on the fatal night he went to the Dauphin's apartment, and having waked the Marquis de Touzel, and placed a bougie at the bed's feet, he said,—“You have not a moment to lose; carry the Dauphin to the King.”

M. Digoine, Member of the National Assembly, saw, on the 6th of October, the Queen, Madame Elizabeth, the Princess Royal, and the Dauphin, in one of the chambers of the Chateau. The Dauphin, playing with his sister, said to his Mamma, “I am very hungry.”—With tears in her eyes her Majesty answered, “Wait a little, my dear child, till the tumult be over.”

It would be endless to trace the horrors that were committed on the 5th and 6th of October.—The following positive assertion of M. Miomandre, a life-guardman, will conclude this disagreeable enquiry.—He positively declared, that the Duke of Orleans (who wants to prove an *ad-b*) was at Versailles among the crowd on the 6th of October, in an undress of a grey colour, with two gigantic women at his side, with ribbons on their shoes like the *rosettes* of men.

October 4. The Duke of Orleans resumed his seat in the National Assembly; and in a short but pithy address, informed them that he absented himself from motives of delicacy till the decision was finished, and that he had still great obligations to fulfil towards the Assembly, and to the whole nation. He would not only prove that he ought not to have been even suspected; but it was time to prove that those who have supported the cause of the people and of liberty, that those who have concurred with all their power to the regeneration of France, had been directed by sentiments of justice, and not by the odious and vile motives of ambition and vengeance. “These words,” said he, “I have put in writing, to lay on the table, that they may be placed in the Registry, to give them all the authenticity which depends on me.” The whole Assembly shewed the greatest possible applause.

M. St. Etienne, late President of the National Assembly, has published AN ADDRESS
TO THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND, ON THE

present situation of affairs, which every great man will unite in wishing may be properly attended-to.—It concludes as follows:

“You are now about to go to war with your best friend. Consider before you proceed! You will deplore the consequences of your conquest, when it will be too late to remedy the evil. Our eyes are opened. We have reflected on our past existence; and we observe with shame, that till now we have never been guided by the true political virtues, Justice and Mercy. We have dared to embrace in our wishes the whole human race. We have been ardent in our desires for peace, and our first resolution has been to renounce the vain ambition of conquests. This is our declaration. Four millions of armed citizens have sworn neither to seek nor fear a war!

“Englishmen! we desire to live in peace with all nations. Abandon then the frivolous pretext of a quarrel about *Nootka*. What avail these inhospitable deserts? Think of rendering your existence durable, and do not stain the springs of your Government, if you do not wish to destroy it. Peace is our mutual interest, and peace may be preserved by our union. Let England and the several branches of the House of Bourbon form one common alliance. Let the Mediterranean be defended from the encroachments of those ambitious powers who wish to aggrandize themselves at the expence of the weaker, and whose politics is to swallow up and govern all the other States of Europe. Let the object of this alliance be to confine every potentate within his proper limits. Thus, by compelling them to be just, they will be more the objects of affection among their subjects. Let the peace thus established between the three Crowns secure the peace of the Continent. By these means will the true balance of power be fixed. Thus a peace will be obtained, without for by the people, and which the Cabinets of Ministers, and the authorised spies of Courts, have never found. Let us at last spare the blood of human kind. Let us aggrandize ourselves by population, by arts, and by industry, and by those calm acquisitions which produce much, though they cost little. Infants in calculation, we have known no object hitherto, but to sacrifice men for the acquisition of territory. Let us now preserve our citizens, for we have no need of countries. If you persist in a desire for additional territories, your navigators will make new discoveries, and future Raleighs and Cooks will make conquests of which you will not have reason to be ashamed. Does the Levant attract you? Trade to the Levant! we will be your allies, though your rivals. The desires of Europe are not so exorbitant as not to be satisfied by the other three parts of the globe. Is it not of infinite importance, both to you and us, that the balance of power in Europe should be in your

your hands and in ours, for the happiness of Europe, and to maintain an eternal peace? Whatever Cabinets may pretend, true politics consist in justice. It is time that Virtue should extend its empire over men. Free people! it is our duty to give the first example."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Of the progress of the Turkish war, little has transpired since our last publication. — News, indeed, has been said, in the London Gazette, to have arrived at Vienna of a considerable advantage gained by the Russian fleet over that of the Captain Pacha in the Black Sea; but we have reason to suspect this to be only a repetition of former accounts; a practice not unfrequent in the foreign prints.

But, notwithstanding this calm, and the recent treaties of peace between his Prussian Majesty and the King of Hungary (now Emperor of Germany) at Reichenbach; and of that between her Imperial Majesty of Russia and the King of Sweden, concluded at Werela, as mentioned in our last, p. 840: reports are again in circulation that a serious misunderstanding has taken place between the Courts of Vienna and Berlin; and that a new war is on the point of breaking out, in which almost all the great Powers on the Continent will be involved.

It has already been observed (p. 847), that the sudden and unexpected peace between Russia and Sweden would materially affect the Prussian arrangements; but it could not be foreseen that it would be so rapid in its operation as on a sudden to derange the whole system of Prussian politics, and to set at variance those Powers who were to all appearance cemented by the firmest ties of interest and self-preservation. It was impossible to foresee that it should so far and so soon extend its influence, as to produce an immediate coolness between our Court and the King of Prussia, who, disappointed of the advantages he had promised himself, loudly complains of our remissness, and, in pointed terms, of our not fulfilling our engagements to equip a fleet in his favour: whereas not a British ship has been suffered to pass the Sound, to assist his ally the King of Sweden, or to second his views in the Baltic seas.

The eagerness with which his Prussian Majesty seized the opportunity of breaking the connexion between the two Imperial Courts, seems to have rendered him less susceptible of the ambiguity in which the terms of separation were expressed, than the importance of the measure required. It has been generally understood, that, by the Treaty of Reichenbach, his Hungarian Majesty had engaged not only to desert his alliance with Russia, but to assist Prussia in compelling Russia to make peace with the Turks.

This, however, the Imperial Court of Vienna denies. "It is true," say they, "that by the Treaty of Reichenbach the King [now Emperor] promises to break-off the alliance with Russia, but that was only as far as relates to the Turkish war; for if the Empress of Russia should find herself involved in a war with Prussia, the Emperor would think himself obliged, by virtue of the still subsisting alliance, to afford her Imperial Majesty the stipulated succours."

As the Court of Berlin understood the above article of the Treaty in quite another sense, a Council was immediately called, of the Ministers of State, General Officer., &c. which sat four hours; and, upon its breaking-up, orders were issued to put the army again upon the war footing, to stop the sale of the train-horses, and to send orders to the regiments, which were marching back, to halt. A courier was also immediately dispatched to Frankfort.

By this unexpected turn which affairs have taken in Germany, and by the coolness now subsisting between our Court and that of Berlin—by the success of the Russians by sea and land—by the studied reserve of the Danish Court, and the unequivocal desertion of the Swedish nation from the Prussian alliance—by the hostile declaration of the National Assembly of France to support the Family Compact—and by the apparent tardiness of the Dutch, the high expectations raised in the minds of the British people, of bringing Spain to our own terms, it must be confessed, has received a very considerable check: and as we have all along been of opinion that our Ministers are too wise to enter into a war, against which our former treaties with Spain had sufficiently guarded; so now, from comparing the events of times past with those of the present, may we not venture to predict, that, instead of war, a permanent peace, and an increase of commerce with that power, will be the issue? nor is there any doubt, now that the affairs of Europe are reduced to an equipoise, but that a general peace will soon follow. Had Austria, Prussia, and the Turks, joined in alliance against Russia, when that Empire stood unsupported by her Northern neighbours, the avarice or ambition of her rival powers might have prompted them to hazard a war, with a view to conquest; but at present nothing can provoke a general war on the Continent but the thirst of blood.

The war in the Netherlands, which had its origin in the love of freedom, must be exempted from the censure. It must be acknowledged that the Belgic provinces were ruled with a rod of iron by the substitutes of the late Emperor; and if in all ages it has been esteemed braver to die than to submit to the insupportable yoke of unfeeling Despotism; those worthy citizens, who sacrifice their lives to transmit to their descendants the rights of man, are entitled to the

the highest praise. In conformity to this sentiment, the States of Brabant have issued a proclamation, the purport of which is, to assure the people that they have no intention whatever of coming to any terms with the House of Austria, nor will they pay any regard to the interference of any other Power in their behalf, as Liberty is their object, which they have no doubt, with the blessing of God, and the united strength of the people, to obtain.

This proclamation was next day followed by an immediate call for money; and, as a general impost was thought the most equitable way of raising it, a kind of brief was issued, by which every city, town, and village, was assessed according to its supposed ability. Ostend is rated at twenty millions of gilders; Bruges at thirty millions; Ghent at fifty millions; and so in proportion.—Every other method that can be devised to inspire the people with the idea of freedom, is practised throughout the provinces. High Mass was celebrated on the 20th inst. in one of the churches in Ostend, for the souls of those brave fellows who fell in the late engagement. A monument was raised in the middle of the church, of the height of ten feet; it was covered with black velvet, with gold crosses, sunge, and tassels; upon it were laid trophies of war in abundance; round it were all the army in town, the officers all the time uncovered; the men (except at the raising of the Host) covered, and under arms. The whole of the church, and the colours of the army, were covered with black crape.

A number of the clergy attended—every movement was grand, to a singular degree. It had such an effect, even upon those who are in the habit of seeing such spectacles, that there were few dry eyes in the church.

The war in these provinces is carried on, like most civil wars, with more than ordinary marks of cruelty.

The following Representation made on the 17th of September last at the Hague, by the Ministers of the three Allied Powers, to Messrs. le Comte de Nassau-Larroui and Van Leempoel, with the Answer, will serve in some measure to throw light on the secret articles concluded at Reichenbach respecting the provinces in arms in the Netherlands.

“Gentlemen,

“You have solicited our good offices in the present state of your affairs. You know the engagements which the Allied Powers have entered into at Reichenbach. These engagements, founded upon wise, just, and benevolent principles, will certainly be executed with all the sincerity which characterises the High Contracting Parties, and at the same time, with the best disposition, to conciliate the minds of your countrymen, and to contribute to their true welfare in a satisfactory and permanent manner.

“While the respective Ministers are agreed upon the proposals to be made, and the means to be adopted, upon which we are not yet authorised to pronounce, may we be permitted to offer as individuals, and not ministerially, advice which we have at heart?

“We beseech you to listen to it with the attention it deserves, and to submit it without delay to the examination of your constituents.

“The effusion of human blood is terrible, even when the necessity of circumstances requires it; but when it takes place without necessity, or even utility, either real or pretended, it is a revolting barbarity, which makes humanity and religion shudder. You perceive we allude to the proceedings which have taken place for some weeks past, and which yet continue in the country of Limburg!—Let us join our endeavours, Gentlemen, to put a stop to these proceedings, which in every case cannot but produce a real evil.

“Ask of your constituents instructions to insist on and establish a suspension of hostilities till the proposals which ought to be made to you be prepared, and sufficiently known by those to whom it belongs, that during this interval nothing may happen to alter the dispositions of the Powers who interest themselves in procuring tranquillity to your provinces.

“Communicate to us as soon as possible the result of your endeavours upon this subject.

“We dare to flatter ourselves, that, without hesitation, your constituents will be desirous that we should take the most proper measures with the Austrian Generals to induce them to suspend on their part, during the same time, all kind of attack.

“It would be superfluous to support by argument this representation.—Do justice to the sentiments by which we are actuated; and above all, Gentlemen do all in your power that this advice may have the happy effect which we have a right to expect from it.”

Answer to the foregoing Representation:

“Gentlemen,

“The Comte de Nassau having communicated to Congress the Representation which your Excellencies made to him and to M. Van Leempoel; that Assembly, after having examined it with all the attention which the subject deserves, has charged us to make known to your Excellencies, that it is with the most lively gratitude they have learnt that the three Allied Powers deign to interest themselves in causing a cessation in these provinces of the effusion of blood, and to restore in them peace and tranquillity.

“The United Belgic Provinces have a right to expect from the good offices and protection of the three high Allied Courts a success the more desirable, as the direction

of it is intrusted to Ministers whose talents and justice are universally acknowledged.—It was with the greatest repugnance that these provinces determined to take arms to free themselves from a yoke become insupportable. Your Excellencies, and your respective Courts, as neighbours of those Provinces, have witnessed with what respect, patience, and firmness, the Belgic States have persevered for three years past to claim the maintenance of their religion, constitution, and incontestible rights and privileges. They were unable to behold, without astonishment and indignation, with what obdurate contempt the Austrian Government, by an unjust return, rejected their well-founded remonstrances, and trifled with the loyalty of a nation worthy of a better fate.

“Despotism at length, after having impressed with despair the hearts of every class of citizens, carried fire and sword into our cities. Brabant and Hainault have seen their citizens sacrificed to an expiring tyranny; and, above all, the capital of Flanders has been the scene of horrors and cruelties, which, from respect to the victims themselves, the States have thought proper to envelope with the veil of mystery from the eyes of contemporaries and posterity; and it was not till after having experienced the extreme of injustice and cruelty, that the people saw no other safety but in arms; and, trusting entirely to the justice of their cause, taking Heaven and Europe to witness the purity of their views, repelled force by force, and drove from this country their enemies and oppressors.

“These wounds, Gentlemen, yet bleed—the people have before their eyes all the traces of the devastation, and still feel the evils, which tyranny has caused them. Emisaries, spread through all the provinces, make incredible but fruitless efforts to sow jealousies; distrust, a sentiment natural to a people more than once deceived, characterises all their proceedings; and the least operation, the drift of which is not at once comprehended, alarms them, and appears to them a new snare.

“These dispositions do not exclusively belong to the people of these provinces—they are the lot of every nation acquainted with the value of liberty; the feats of Holland, our ancient ally and companion in arms, against the Spanish yoke, furnish proof of this in every page of their history. These monuments of history, analogous in every respect to the circumstances in which these provinces are at present, recal to the nation the apprehensions justified at length by the event which the Batavians conceived every time that Spain proposed to them a suspension of arms, or a truce—relaxation in the discipline of the army, discouragements from the uncertainty of their fate, a free opening for intrigue among the rulers of the republic, and virtual impunity to all the emissaries

and seducers.—This is what the Dutch feared;—this is what happened, and is what will happen again.

“However great be the inclination of the provinces to stop the streams of precious blood which have flowed, and yet flow, from so glorious a cause as that which we defend, without having provoked it, they cannot abandon for a moment, to the dangerous chance of a suspension of arms, a people who shew as much energy and as much confidence in their representatives, as attachment to their liberty.

“We say, for a moment; since, if the States were enabled to assure the nation of means which ensure the maintenance of its religion and liberty, with the cessation of the scourge of war, it is probable that then it would more readily consent to pass over those customary inquietudes which a suspension of hostilities always occasion.

“It is from the good offices of your Excellencies that our constituents expect that benefit. The part which you deign to take personally in the fate of a loyal but oppressed nation, attached by every tie to those you belong to, authorises them to hope that you will use your best endeavours to remove the obstacles which are opposed to the accomplishment of our wishes.

“Read and approved this 28th September, 1790.

“N.B. Independent of all the considerations drawn from the nature of the case, your Excellencies are too well informed not to feel how difficult it is to fix the determination of the Belgic nation, without their first knowing the intentions of the Allied Courts respecting them, as well as the engagements at Reichenbach, stated in the Representation of your Excellencies—engagements of which our constituents have not authentic information.”

EAST INDIES.

By letters from Bombay, which came by the Company's ship London, there is advice that Tippoo Sultan had taken Cranganore, a place belonging to our ally the Rajah of Travancore, but that every preparation was making on our part to resist the enemy; for which purpose a detachment from the Bombay army, under the command of Colonel Hartley, was encamped on an island near Cochin; and a detachment from the Madras army, under the command of General Musgrave, had marched from Trichinopoly into the heart of Tippoo's country: the latter's force consisted of a large body of horse, several regiments of infantry, and a considerable detachment of artillery, with eighty pieces of artillery, and near three months provisions. It was supposed that this army would shortly be followed by General Meadows, with the main body of the troops.

The Marattas had joined our forces, and the Nizam of the Decan was daily expected

pected to follow the example. Tippon had exercised the most wanton and excessive cruelties during his march.

WEST INDIES.

In the Jamaica Royal Gazette, there is an account of the trial of a Negro fellow named Kingston for the murder of Abel his own son. Being found guilty, an humane Court only sentenced him to imprisonment for life. — On the trial it appeared, that Kingston, having stolen some property, requested the assistance of Abel in carrying it off the estate: this the son refusing to comply with, was fiercely beat by the father, who likewise threatened his life. A complaint was then exhibited by Abel, and information given to the Overseer, of Kingston's conduct; who, on denying the charge, was put into the stocks, along with his son, and in this situation accomplished his bloody purpose.

About the latter end of July, the Columbus, a new ship ready to sail for Leith on her first voyage, was, by the carelessness of the cooper in parting a cask of rum with his ship-mate at candle-light, set on fire, and, with the cargo, totally consumed.

His Excellency the Governor, by and with the consent of the Privy Council, has been pleased to issue a proclamation, prohibiting for six weeks the exportation from Jamaica of all sorts of arms and ammunition, naval and military stores, &c. And also another proclamation, prohibiting the exportation of flour and other provisions from the island; which prohibition is particularly distressing to the distant parishes.

IRELAND.

A man of inoffensive character was on Michaelmas-day shot dead, without provocation, by a fellow of the name of Gray, in the market-house of Ardee, in the county of Louth. This desperate murderer had nearly made his escape, when William Boxton, esq. Portreeve, spread the alarm, and raised the country upon him, by which means he was discovered, hid among nettles, but made a desperate defence, and was not secured till shot in the knee.

SCOTLAND.

On the 29th of September the annual election of Magistrates came on for the burgh of Lochmaben, when the same outrageous conduct was continued for which the inhabitants of that burgh have lately been remarkable. One of the Magistrates, of most respectable character, was forcibly carried off on pretence of debt; but, in fact, to prevent him from attending the election.

The canal betwixt the rivers Forth and Clyde being now completed, the next important object of inland navigation in Scotland seems to be the cutting a canal through

the peninsula which runs from Loch Gilp to Loch Crinan. By this canal, the fisheries would be improved in an amazing degree, a tedious and dangerous navigation would be saved, hundreds of lives would be yearly preserved, a spur given to industry and commerce, and an excellent nursery created for seamen. An easy and safe communication would be obtained from the Clyde to the North-western seas. The difference of time, on an average, on each voyage, would be three weeks. By an estimate of Mr. Watts, the engineer, the expence would be about 48,000*l*.

COUNTRY NEWS.

On Tuesday the 11th inst. the people of *Dartford* and its neighbourhood were terribly alarmed by the blowing-up of the Powder Mills within a short mile of that town.

No certain account can be given of the manner by which the fatal spark was communicated to the gunpowder in the corniug-house, which was the first building that blew up. No work was carrying on in that place at the time the fatal accident happened: it is therefore supposed that some electric fire had entered the building, and ignited the loose gunpowder. From hence the explosion instantly communicated itself to the stoves, to five Powder Mills, and to a close magazine containing 25 barrels of gunpowder, which from their confined state spread dreadful devastation around. The stoves, corniug-house, and magazines, were instantly levelled with the earth; the strong beams were shivered in pieces, and thrown every where around to a considerable distance; and broken bricks, tiles, and pieces of wood, showered ruin on the neighbouring fields.

The doors of a magazine which stands at a small distance from the works to the S.W. up the river, and which contains near 200 barrels of gunpowder, were forced open by the explosion; but the wind blowing with great violence from that quarter, providentially prevented the flash from reaching it: for had it communicated with this last, the whole town of *Dartford* would probably have been laid in ruins.

Six men were destroyed in the dreadful havock, most of whom have left wives and families behind them. The foreman of the works has left a wife and seven children.

It is remarkable that the runners, axletrees, and the wheels of the mills, have received very little damage, so that it is thought some of them will be in a condition to be worked in about a fortnight.

Independent of the buildings, the damage is computed not to exceed between three and four hundred pounds.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL AT WINDSOR.

After a pause of more than two years, that

this superb edifice was opened on Sunday morning, the 17th of October, for the performance of Divine Service.

To speak with minuteness of the whole of the interior decorations would far surpass our limits; suffice it to say, that the most conspicuous alterations were, first,

THE ALTAR,

consisting of the most curious and delicate workmanship, in various carved devices, surrounding West's picture of the Supper; particularly that of the two compartments where the arms of all the present Knights of the Garter encircle those of his Majesty and the Prince of Wales. The whole of this performance has been costly in the extreme; and is considered as a striking proof of the abilities of the artists of this country, and a wonderful specimen of modern taste.

THE ORGAN,

of Gothic exterior construction, built by Green, is allowed to be a noble production of genius. The case is of brown varnish, which covers at the front next the choir some gilt pipes, giving it a fine effect. The carved work to this erection is also very costly, much time and labour having been spent in executing it. The ascent to the choir from the West door is by a flight of steps, and under an arcade or piazza of Coade's artificial stone, extending the whole width of the choir; and affords a pleasing, airy view of the organ, which is supported by its pillars.

The improvements in the choir are general, and particularly the stalls of the Knights of the Garter, which have received considerable embellishments—the most conspicuous of which is

THE KING'S STALL,

composed of a very curious carved circular front; curtains of purple velvet, bordered with a deep gold fringe and tassels, and cushions of the same; over the stall is a new velvet banner, quartered with the King's arms in embroidered gold, a beautiful helmet and crest, with a Knight's sword suspended.

THE KNIGHTS' STALLS

have all been completely repaired and ornamented; and the old banners of those who have been installed are taken down, and beautiful new silk ones substituted, with helmets, crests, and swords. Vacancies are left for the new-elected Knights.

The whole church has undergone a thorough repair, and no part appears to have been neglected. Taste, as well as convenience, has been consulted—a great degree of airiness pervades the whole—and the effect of the stone work, with the neatness of the finishing, strikes the spectator with admiring wonder. The *tout ensemble* is one of the most magnificent ever seen in a place of divine worship, in this or any other country.

GENT. MAG. *October, 1790.*

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Naples, Aug. 15. This day Prince Ruspoli, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of Hungary, had his first audience of their Sicilian Majesties, to make the demand of the two eldest Princesses, Donna Maria Teresa and Donna Maria Louisa, in marriage for the two eldest Archdukes of Austria, Francis the Hereditary Prince of Hungary and Bohemia, and Ferdinand Great Duke of Tuscany; and on the Saturday morning following the marriages were solemnized in great form in the Royal Chapel, the Hereditary Prince of Naples representing the Archdukes. After the ceremony, there was a Raccio-Manos, and in the evening their Sicilian Majesties and the Royal Brides went in the greatest state to the chapel of St. Januarius, in the cathedral of this city. At night the Royal Family went to the Opera in the state-box, which they have not done these fourteen years past; and, after the Opera, the Chief Ministers, Officers of the Court, and Foreign Ministers of the first and second class, had the honour of supping with their Majesties, the Prince Royal, and Royal Brides, at the Palace.

Copenhagen, Sept. 14. This day the Prince Royal of Denmark, with his consort the Princess of Hesse Cassel, who were married on the 31st of July in the chapel of the palace at Sieswick, made their public entry into this city. The procession was extremely magnificent, and consisted of the King, the Queen Dowager, and all the different branches of the Royal Family, together with the principal officers of their respective households. Their Royal Highnesses were received with the most universal demonstrations of joy. Various entertainments were given at the Palace, and the town was illuminated three nights successively. On this occasion there was a grand promotion of Officers, Civil and Military.

Ilague, Oct. 14. This day the marriage between his Serene Highness Charles George Augustus, Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, with her Serene Highness Frederica Louisa Wilhelmina, Princess of Orange and Nassau, was celebrated with uncommon state in the Great Church. After which the Stadtholderian Court received the compliments of the States General, &c. In the evening the August Company dined in public in the New Hall.

His Apostolic Majesty was elected King of the Romans on the 30th of September, made his public entry into Frankfort on the 4th instant, and, having taken the oaths to observe the Capitulation, was crowned Emperor on the 9th. At nine o'clock in the morning, the most Serene Electors, the Ambassadors, and City Magistrates, went to meet the Emperor half a league from the city. The Deputies of the Magistracy delivered him

him the keys of the city, and at that instant a numerous discharge of 100 cannons was made. The procession then began, and it is difficult to form an idea of a more pompous and impressing spectacle. About three o'clock the Emperor entered the city, with the continual discharge of cannon, the ringing of bells, and the shouts of an innumerable people. It was not till four o'clock that his Majesty could reach the church of St. Barthelemy, where the articles of capitulation were presented to him, which he swore to observe. These articles were drawn up in the usual form, and without much discussion. It was remarked, that the Electoral Ministers of the two Courts which form the balance in the German Empire did not come forward in these deliberations, but left the care of sustaining their interests to the Ministers of the other Electoral Courts who are respectively attached to them, viz. Treves and Cologne, to his Apostolic Majesty, King and Elector of Bohemia; Mentz and Hanover, to his Prussian Majesty, Elector of Brandenburg. The Ministers of Sany, the Palatinate, and Bavaria, observed a kind of mean conduct in these deliberations; but, in general, the business of the election met with little or no difficulties.

After the ceremony of the oath, the new Emperor proceeded with the same attendance to the Palace, which had been prepared for him, and where he was received by the Empress, their Sicilian Majesties, and the whole Imperial and Royal Families.

Lisbon, Sept. 22. The Queen of Portugal has published an law for annulling the territorial judicatures which were annexed to great privileged houses, expressly abolishing those which belonged to the estates of the Queens, the House of Braganza, the Infanado, the Military Orders, Grandees, Clergy of every denomination, and other Lordships and Grantees; at the same time separating the extensive temporal jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Braga from the ecclesiastical, and submitting all these separate temporal privileges, which were exempted from the authority of the Queen's Officers of Justice, to the jurisdiction of the Courts of Justice, Magistrates, and Officers, belonging to the Crown.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Further particulars respecting the interment of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland; see p. 856.

The Body lay in the usual State in the Jerusalem Chamber, adjoining the House of Lords, from eight in the morning till five in the evening, on the day of burial, after which no persons were admitted. At ten o'clock the funeral procession began, which was the same with that of the late Duke of York; which see, vol. XXXVII. p. 535.—The following are the names of the several

Noblemen, &c. who attended on this melancholy ceremony :

Admirals,

Sir F. Geary. Sir H. Palliser,
Earl Howe, M. Barton, esq.
Hugh Pigot, esq. Sir P. Parker,
Lord Shuldham, H. S. Barrington.

The Pall supported by four Barons, viz.

Barons,

Walsingham, Hawkesbury,
Onslow, Dover.

A Gent. { Garter Principal
Usher { King of Arms,
with his Rod of Office. } A Gent. Usher.

Supporter, { Chief Mourner, } Supporter,
D. of Bedford { Duke of Dorset. } D. of Leeds.
His train borne by Sir George Osborne, bart.
Assistants to the Chief Mourner, viz.

Earls,

Chesterfield, Pomfret,
Leicester, Harcourt,
Aylesbury, Essex,
Harrington, Tankerville,
Chatham, Lord Viscount Sydney.

A Gentleman Usher.

Grooms of his Royal Highness's Bedchamber.
Yeomen of the Guard.

The Dean having finished the burial-service, Garter King of Arms proclaimed his Royal Highness's style, as follows :

"Thus it hath pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life unto his divine mercy, the late most high, most mighty, and most illustrious Prince Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland and Strathern, Earl of Dublin, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, fourth son of the late most illustrious Prince Frederick, Prince of Wales, deceased, and third brother to his most excellent Majesty George the Third, by the Grace of God King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith; whom God bless and preserve with long life, health, and honour, and all worldly happiness!"

When this ceremony finished, the drums were unmuffled and beat a march, the trumpets sounding when the procession returned.

The crowd on the outside was immense; but, through the attention of the officers on guard, a very considerable degree of order was preserved, and much mischief prevented. There were on duty near 1200 men.

The Knights who attended at the interment appeared in the insignia of their several orders.

The funeral procession, with the preparations that have been previously made, are at the expence of five thousand pounds.

All the avenues leading to Westminster Abbey were lined with large parties of horse and foot soldiers;—the officers in attendance wore large black sashes.

The following is the inscription on the Duke of Cumberland's coffin : "Depositum illustrissimi Henrici-Frederici de Brunswick-Lunenburg,

Lunenburi, Ducis Cumbriae & Stratherniae, Comitibus Dubliniae, nobilissimi Ordinis Pericelidisi Equitis, filii quartogeniti illustrissimi Frederici Principis Walliae, defuncti, & fratris augustissimi & potentissimi Georgii Tertii, Dei gratia Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, & Hiberniae Regis, Fidei Defensoris. Obiit 18^o die Septembris, anno Domini 1790^o, ætatis suae 45^o.

Every limb, and every finger, respectively, of his late Royal Highness, lies bound in lawn, and covered with white satin; the body and the face, in like manner, bound round with the same materials. The neck, wrists, knees, and feet, are elegantly ornamented with purple bows; the coffin is lined with white satin, and richly ornamented.

September 24.

At the Sessions-house in the Old Bailey four convicts received sentence of death, viz. Jean Norton and John Brown, for privately stealing goods in a shop; William Slaughter, for burglary; and Francis Fonton, for forgery in the execution of his office as a Clerk in the Bank of England.

The Recorder, on this solemn occasion, particularly addressed himself to Francis Fonton, whose crime, he said, was of such a nature, that no mercy could be expected; see p. 856. Placed, as he was, in a situation of living honourably, and by putting on the mask of sanctity to impose on the world and abuse his trust—to plunder that property which he was particularly bound to protect;—the policy of the State required that the punishment should be as severe as the laws could inflict; and he hoped therefore that his example would convince others, disposed to offend in the like manner, that no art, no cunning, no experience nor knowledge of the subject, no character, however imposing by the gravity which is supposed to attach to old age, will cover fraud from detection; but that, sooner or later, dishonesty will lead to that disgraceful end which he was about to suffer.—The Recorder then pronounced the dreadful sentence of the law.

In consequence of the conduct of this unhappy man, the Governors of the Bank have held a consultation on the measures necessary to be taken to prevent the like abuses in future, and have made the following salutary regulations in the Transfer Offices:

No transfer to be entered without a ticket.

No stock to be allowed to be transferred till it has been accepted.

No transfers to be entered or witnessed in any of the Offices; but by the Clerks belonging to each division in the respective Office. Although a Clerk in one Office may not witness a transfer in another, yet he may be allowed to vouch for the identity of the party transferring, but must sign his name at length to such voucher. All other persons, who shall vouch for the identity of the party transferring, must sign their names at length.

All Clerks in the Transfer Office, when they see a person about to sign a transfer or an acceptance, must notify to each person what he or she are about to do; more particularly when the party appears to be unacquainted with the business.

The Supervisors are requested to sign the transfers, adding the letter S at the end of their names.

They are likewise required, whenever they meet with any irregularity or omission in a transfer, to report it immediately to the head of the Office.

The hours of acceptance are from nine till eleven, and from half past one till three o'clock.

September 29.

Being Michaelmas-day, a Common Hall was convened at Guildhall, as usual, for the choice of a Lord Mayor for the year ensuing; when Alderman John Boydell was chosen without opposition. Being invested with the chain of office, he addressed the Livery in nearly the following words:

"Gentlemen of the Livery, and Fellow-Citizens: I have not words sufficient to express my gratitude for the high honour you have conferred upon me this day. I will use every endeavour to promote the independence, harmony, and prosperity of the city. And should I meet with the approbation of you, Gentlemen, in particular, and of the publick at large, I shall consider it as the happiest era of my whole life."

Monday, OCTOBER 4.

This day orders were received for five sail of the line to be got ready for the West Indies, in addition to the five sail ordered last week.

Saturday 9.

A courier arrived at Berlin, with the news of an armistice having been signed on the 20th of September by the Prince of Cobourg and the Grand Vizier, under the mediation and guarantee of Count Lutz, as Prussian Plenipotentiary. *London Gazette.*—It is remarkable that no other Power is mentioned as having any concern in this transaction.

Same day Mr. Lauzanne was dispatched to Vienna (*via Paris*), with fresh instructions to Sir Robert Murray Keith, who is to repair to Bucharest, where another Congress is to be held for settling a general peace.

Thursday 14.

A Proclamation was published, giving notice, that the Parliament, which stands prorogued to the 25th of November next, shall on that day be held and sit for the dispatch of divers weighty and important affairs.

Friday 15.

The morning paper called "The General Advertiser" was this day formally put an end to, by a farewell address to the publick.

Same night, a gentleman, very much intoxicated with liquor, was picked up by a girl of the town in the Strand, and had his pocket picked of 150*l.* in notes, and about

five guineas in gold. The gentleman missing his property before the girl got away, he secured her, and took her to the watch-house in St. Martin's-lane, where she was searched; but no property being found on her, she was at once discharged.

Saturday 16.

The courier that arrived this day from France brought an account of the tragical end of the Parliament of Thoulouse, which had been so bold as to pronounce an arrêt against the proceedings of the National Assembly. Whilst this famous arrêt was under consideration of a Committee, to whom it was referred by the National Assembly, to consider of a proper punishment for this act of *lese-nation*, twenty-four municipalities in the environs of Thoulouse collected a body of 40,000 troops completely furnished, marched them by different routes, surrounded the city, planted cannon against the gates, and demanded that all the Members of the Parliament, consisting of one hundred and thirty, together with all the Chiefs of the Aristocratic party, amounting to more than fifty persons besides, of the highest rank, should be delivered up, and threatening the city with military execution in case of non-compliance with their demand. The citizens, unable to protect the Parliament and the Aristocrats against so great a force, were under the necessity of agreeing to this demand, and delivered up the unhappy victims to the besiegers, who no sooner got them into their possession, than they tied their hands behind their backs, and marched them like common felons to the Great Square, where gibbets were instantly erected, and they were all executed, to the number of an hundred and eighty-two!!!

Thursday 21.

A cause came on in the Sheriff's Court at Guildhall, in which John Wilkes, esq. as Chamberlain of the City of London, was Plaintiff, and John Pardoe, esq. Defendant. The action was brought to recover the sum of 600*l.* being the penalty which is ordained by a bye-law of the Court of Common Council to be paid for declining to serve the office of Sheriff of London, to which office the Defendant had been elected in the year 1783; but refused to serve, on the ground of his being incapacitated.—It appeared, that Mr. Pardoe, when he was chosen Sheriff, was sixty-nine years of age, in an infirm state of health, and totally unfit to serve the office of Sheriff. The Jury, which was Special, gave a verdict for the Defendant.

Monday 25.

This being the anniversary of his Majesty's accession to the throne, a royal salute from the guns upon the saluting Battery at Portsmouth was fired at 12 o'clock, by the company of royal artillery; and the ships of war at Spithead, about 80 in number, at one o'clock, fired a royal salute of 21 guns each.

Advices of great importance were received

from Earl Gower, his Majesty's ambassador at the Court of France; on which a council was called, the result of which was immediately dispatched to the King.

A letter has been received from Samuel Burt, the person convicted of forgery, but pardoned on condition of going to New South Wales, dated from on board the Scarborough transport, False Bay, which contains the following account:

"On the 12th of February, our ship having separated from the Surprise transport, the Neptune being a great way ahead, and the sea perfectly calm, the convicts began to whisper from one to the other their malicious intentions; the plot being communicated to myself, I readily agreed to the scheme, assenting to every proposal of plunder and murder, until such time as I became completely master of the conspiracy, and the ringleaders of it. I then apprised the Captain of the ship, and the Military Officers, of the danger they were likely to encounter; and so thoroughly did my information prepare them for the business, that with little or no trouble the ringleaders were secured, and the scheme entirely frustrated. The particulars being enquired into, they made such confessions that human nature would almost shudder at the thoughts of. Several of them have been flogged with the greatest severity, and others of more dangerous description are at this time chained to the deck, and it is supposed will be tried and executed immediately on their arrival in New South Wales."

The circumstances of Burt's case were rather remarkable. Being rejected by a woman whom he wished to marry, he committed a forgery, and immediately afterwards surrendered himself at Bow-street, for the purpose of getting hanged. Being considered as an object of compassion, he was offered his Majesty's most gracious pardon, which he twice or thrice refused. The lady at length consented to marry him, and he then became as solicitous to live, as he had before been anxious for death: but, during her repeated visits to him in Newgate, she caught the gaol-fever, and died.

Saturday 30.

Papers are now distributing in every part of France, inviting loyal and brave Frenchmen to prepare, upon a signal to be given, to follow the standard of a warrior, of a loyal subject, and a man of honour, the Prince of Condé; who, it is said, is about to appear at the head of a considerable and well-provided body of men, to restore to France its former government.

The brave and virtuous Desfilles, who placed himself before the cannon at Nancy, is dead of his wounds. The tears of all the people are mingled with those of his father and other relations.

* See more of him in our vol. LVIII.

P. 69,

P. 769, col. 1, l. 19, after "1750" add "and by whom she had 12 children," and omit it at the end of the paragraph, which is evidently an error.

P. 841, col. 1, l. 22, n "the perjurd."

Col. 2, l. 30, r. "Lycoris;" l. 45, "Myrtale."

Ibid. l. 47, r. "And form," &c.

P. 843, l. 7, r. "Such Ovid was;—and, favour'd of the Nine," &c.

P. 857, col. 2, l. 11, add "a son."

P. 860, col. 1, l. 45, r. "Willington."

P. 862. Charlotte late Countess of Clarendon was born in 1721. She was daughter of William third Earl of Essex, and Jane, daughter of Henry Earl of Clarendon and Rochester; on the death of whose son, Henry Lord Hyde, she became heiress to that family, and took the name and arms, in compliance with his will. Her grandmother was Lady Mary Bentinck, a Dutchwoman, and the eldest daughter of William the first Earl of Portland. She was remarkable for the beauty of her face, and the elegance of her person. A courtier of the times, by one of the happiest allusions to her native country at once celebrated her charms and the memory of the great defender of our liberties, William III.: "The bravest Hero, and the loveliest Dame,
From Belgia's friendly shores Britannia drew;

To prove how well the pregnant clowd can

The awful thunder and the gentle dew."

P. 865. At the end of the article announcing the death of Mrs. Anna Stevens, omit the words "and mother of Geo. Stevens, esq. Editor of *Shakspeare*."

P. 866. The education of the late Duke of Cumberland was not equal to his birth; but those who know the indulgence which must unavoidably be extended to persons of his elevated rank, as well as the temptations to which such an exalted station is necessarily exposed, will not be ready to arraign his tutors or his capacity if his improvement was not proportionate to his opportunities. That he did not want abilities, however it may militate against the received opinion of his character, may be safely asserted; and a proof of this declaration may be found in his acquisition of the modern languages, in which he was competently informed, though his knowledge was acquired rather in conversation than from any regular endeavours at an attainment of them. His skill also in musical performance, and judgement in musical compositions, as well as taste in selection, must be admitted as evidences of a capacity that if, in early life, it had been directed, and in the middle order of men restrained, to higher objects, might have been proportionably successful. To those who were not upon an intimate footing with him, his conversation seemed, according to the expression of Hotspur, to be *bold, disjointed*; but those who enjoyed his confidence have often heard remarks that indicated shrewd observation, and knowledge of the world. This declaration is so little consonant

with the general ideas of the publick respecting the character of his Royal Highness, that it may be treated with ridicule, as well as received with incredulity; let it be considered, however, that the opinions of mankind were adverse to his intellectual repute, and that, whenever he spoke, his auditors were rather prepared to expect something frivolous, than to examine whether what he uttered was really so. The truth is, that he possessed a strong flow of spirits, which betrayed him into conversation before he had sufficiently reflected upon what he was inclined to say, though his most precipitate observations were always less exceptionable, in point of judgement, than the malignant and the satirical have been disposed to represent. Another consideration, which has by no means been attended to so much as candour required, was the indistinct manner in which, perhaps by some defect in his organs, he usually expressed himself. This inaccurate mode of delivery was often the occasion of many injurious misconceptions; for what he said was not always understood; and his hearers, rather than give him the trouble of repetition, have pretended to comprehend his meaning, sometimes conceiving that what he said would not have deserved attention if it had been intelligibly conveyed; but often, more probably, these inarticulate remarks have been inconsiderately admitted, and indvidiously related, as certain evidences of folly. His animal spirits were indeed uncommonly active; and upon most occasions, if his life is recollected apart from the habitual prejudices against him, it will be found, that what seemed weakness was generally the effect of an extraordinary vivacity.—As the Duke blended very intimately with musical people, and as this class of mankind, whatever ridicule might formerly prevail against it, is now well known to contain characters as respectable, in regard to mental qualities and acquisitions, as any other order of men not professedly in the province of literature, this account of the Duke is submitted to them, and the writer has little doubt of their concurrence in the truth of it. As to the moral character of the Duke, the publick have also been disposed to a harsh judgement, without a sufficient reason. In the younger part of his life he was inclined to those pursuits of gallantry which are always to be expected at the period of juvenile indiscretion, particularly when the means of gratification are possessed in the most tempting abundance; but the wild and debasing sensuality that mark our present tribe of fashionable young men was never discoverable in his conduct. He was, upon some well-known occasions, led astray by youth and beauty; but when mankind consider the attractions which distinguished the objects to whom his attachment became so conspicuous, it will be reasonably concluded, that, with the means of obtaining the smiles of those objects, it was

more

more natural that he should enjoy them, than behold such allurements with philosophical indifference, or turn away with frigid apathy. There was one trait in the character of the Duke, which, though apparently trifling in its nature, evinced a sense of decorum, and a value for the proper relations of life, that deserves to be recorded, and which can never be considered as the feature of a weak and frivolous mind. It is universally known that he was in habits of the most familiar condescension with persons who were not at all distinguished for talents; and that a haughty and capricious pride formed no part of his character; but though he would treat with the most gracious affability such persons, whenever he found them engaged in their proper province and upon ordinary occasions, yet, if he saw that they neglected the duties of their profession, and entered too warmly in the career of pleasure, he always withdrew his countenance, and upon that account alone would wholly relinquish connexion with them, and, however previously intimate, never afterwards behaved to them as if they had been honoured with his notice before. What he was in his domestic character, the sharp affliction of his affectionate widow, and the deep disquietude of his servants, will best declare. There is not, perhaps, in this country a mansion over which a similar event would diffuse greater melancholy than at this moment is to be found in Cumberland-house: and it may be truly affirmed, that few characters have been more the victims of severe and unmerited prejudices, both *intellectually* and *morally*, than the late Duke of Cumberland.

Ibid. col. 2. Dr. Aitkin was author of the following publications: 1. "Essays on several important Subjects in Surgery, 1771," 8vo.; 2. "Systematic Elements of the Theory and Practice of Surgery, 1781," 8vo.; 3. "Elements of the Theory and Practice of Physick and Surgery, 1782," 2 vols. 8vo.; 4. "Principles of Anatomy and Physiology, 1785," 8vo.

BIRTHS.

Aug. **T**HE Lady of Sam. Smith, esq. M.P. for Leicester, a daughter.

Sept. 29. Mrs. Spillsbury, wife of Mr. S. of Soho-square, a son.

30. In Hanover-square, the Lady of the Hon. Col Rodney, a son.

Lately, the Wife of Wm Woodward, of Wednesbury, co. Stafford, three fine girls, all alive, and likely to live.

The Wife of — Stevens, of Snow-hill, near Birmingham, three fine children, two girls and a boy.

Oct. 1. In St. Swithin's-lane, Mrs. Winter, wife of John W. esq. a daughter.

4. At Stevenfon-house, near Haddington, the Countess of Lauderdale, a daughter.

6. In Park-street, Westminster, the Lady of Sir George Augustus William Shuckburgh, bart. M.P. for the co. of Warwick, a daughter.

8. In Berner's-street, the Lady of Sir William Cunningham, a son.

9. At Edinburgh, Lady Grace Douglas, of Cavers, a son.

15. In St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh, the Lady of Sir James Colquhoun, bart. of Luisk, a daughter.

17. The Lady of Wm. Spencer, esq. of Bramley Grange, co. York, a daughter.

At Enfield, the Lady of Alex. Hume, esq. a son.

19. At Fairlawn, in Kent, the seat of Hen. Lyell, esq. the Countess Delaware, a daughter; which died on the 21st.

20. Mrs. Beloe, wife of Rev. Mr. B. master of Emanuel-hospital, Westminster, a son.

22. In St. James's square, the Lady of Sir John Aubrey, bart. a still-born child.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. **A**T Guernsey, Wm. Pyke, esq. merchant, to Miss Innoniger, daughter of Mr. I. merchant, of that island.

14. At Torloisk, Wm. Douglas Clephane, esq. of Carlisle, to Miss Marianne Maclean, daughter of Lauchlan M. esq. of Torloisk.

16. At Walton, near Liverpool, T. Crowder Cremens, esq. to Miss Orret, of W. Derby.

21. At Stoke, Suffolk, Peter Godfrey, esq. of Woodford, Essex, to Miss Rowley, daughter of the late Vice-admiral Sir Joshua R. bart.

Rev. Mr. Gardner, minister of the congregation of Independents in Cambridge, to Miss Paterfon.

23. At Worcester, Mr. Lamb, to Miss Johnson, both of that city.

Wm. Halliday, esq. of Froome-hall, co. Gloucester, to Miss Sophia Hawker, daughter of Rev. Peter H. rector of Woodchester.

Mr. Rogers, of Rupert-street, Hay-market, to Mrs. Vaughan, of Upper Grosvenor-street.

25. Mr. Piercy, printer, of Birmingham, to Mrs. Sanford.

Mr. Tho. Dean, goldsmith and jeweller, of the Minorities, to Miss Sarah Laurie.

At Limerick, Charles Bridges Woodcock, esq. only son of Charles W. esq. of Brentford Butts, Middlesex, to Miss Anne Crosbie, eldest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Maurice C. dean of Limerick, and first cousin to the Earl of Glandore. The ceremony was performed by the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Glerwerth, lord bishop of Limerick.

27. John Crofton, esq. in the E.I. Company's service, to Mrs. Hudson, of King-st. Bloomsb.

At Rye, Sussex, Rob. Mafcell, esq. of Ashford, Kent, to Miss Curteis, dau. of Jer. C. esq.

At Edinburgh, John Millar, esq. advocate, to Miss Robina Cullen, dau. of the late Dr. C.

Herdzel Le Merchant, esq. king's procurer (attorney general) in the island of Guernsey, to Miss Eliz. Waugh, dau. of Major W.

28. Mr. Edw. Howell, of Vine-street, Piccadilly, to Miss Langford, of St. Alban's.

Mr. John Perring, of Throgmorton-street, to Miss Cowell, of Stratford, Essex.

Edw. Bray, esq. of Shire, Surrey, to Miss C. Malthus, youngest daughter of Daniel M.

esq. of Albury, in the same county.

At Stoke Abbott, co. Dorset, John Baker Edmonds, esq. of South Petherton, Somerset, to Miss Martha Conway, of Stoke Abbott.

29. Mr. Tresilian, master of Love-lane academy, Wandsworth, to Mrs. Waterman, of Mansfield, co. Nottingham.

At Came, co. Dorset, Adair Hawkins, esq. to Miss Jane Williams, daughter of the late Tho. W. esq. of Herringstone, in same co.

At Giffing, co. Norfolk, Rev. Arthur Howman, rector of Burfrow, Surrey, to Miss Chevely, eldest daughter of the late Jermingham C. esq.

30. At Aston, near Birmingham, Mr. Jn. Rotton, formerly of St. Mary Hall, Oxon, to Miss Mary Gibbs, of Borsley, an amiable lady, with a handsome fortune.

Tho. Richardson, esq. of Beide, co. Suffex, to Miss North, of Dallington, only daugh. and heiress of Rev. Mr. N. of that place.

At Axbridge, co. Somerset, Simon Payne, esq. attorney at law, to Miss Gegg, daughter and sole heiress of the late Rev. Jonathan G. of Axbridge.

Mr. Tho. Flowers, of Rotherhithe, to Mrs. Mary Whitaker, of Bridewell-hospital.

Mr. Cha. Frost, of East Bergholt, Suffolk, to Miss Maria Hardy.

At Ealing, Middlesex, Dr. Hall, master of the academy at Lewisham, Kent, to Miss Frances Eastcourt Cresswell, of Brentford.

At Beddington, T. H. Harben, esq. of Corsica-hall, near Seaford, Suffex, to Miss Jane Durand, of Woodcot-lodge.

At Hull, Tho. Liddle, esq. of Durham, to Mrs. Sutton, a widow lady.

Lately, at Edinburgh, Andrew Stuart, esq. M.P. for Weymouth, to Miss Stirling, daugh. of Sir Wm. S. bart. of Ardoch.

Rev. Harry Davis, to Miss Gascoigne, both of Bloxham, co. Oxford.

At Tralee, in Ireland, Rowland Bateman, esq. to Miss Arabella Denny, second daughter of Sir Barry D. esq.

Mr. Wills, of Harley-street, Cavendish-square, to Miss Guy, of Lewisham.

Luffman Atterbury, esq. of Teddington, to Miss Ancell, of Downing-street.

Bernard Mercer, esq. of the marines, and barrack-master of Plymouth, to Miss Slaughter, daughter of the late, and sister to the present, Col. S. of the guarils.

At Maltby, co. Lincoln, Tho. Stone, esq. of Gray's-inn, land surveyor to his Majesty, to Miss Allatt, of Maltby.

At Fareham, Hants, Francis Burroughs, esq. to Miss Read, dau. of Jn. R. esq. of East Cam.

James Marratt, esq. banker, of Wanning-tree, to Miss Grace Phillibrown, of Mistley.

Rob. Shaw, esq. of Fleet-str. Dublin, to Miss Armitage, da. of late R. A. esq. of Kennington.

At Egglecliffe, co. Durham, Rev. James Topham, to Miss Fawce.

Rev. Mr. Rice, of Wartling, Suffex, to Mrs. Smith, relict of Henry S. esq. of Smithfield, co. Angus, in Scotland.

At Lewisham, in Kent, Capt. Mitchell, of

the ship Hibberts, in the Jamaica trade, to Miss Palmer, of Union-court, Broad-street.

In Ireland, Thomas Quin, esq. barrister at law, to Miss Orpen, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. O. of Frankfort, co. Cork.

Ch. Kelly, esq. of Charleville, co. Westmeath, to Miss Johnston, of Headford, co. Leitrim.

Oct. 1. At Islington, Mr. John Cates, surgeon, of Uxbridge, to Miss Anne Hole, dau. of John H. esq. surgeon, of Islington.

2. Mr. John Lambert, son of Mr. L. auctioneer, of Cloth-fair, to Miss Mary Hall, of Islington.

4. Lord Shuldham, to Mrs. Harcourt, of Englefield-green, Surrey.

At Glastonbury, — Hix, esq. of Rodney Stone, Somerset, to Miss Ball, daugh. of Mr. Wm. B. of Glastonbury.

At Eaffry, Kent, Henry Boulton, esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, to Miss Mary Francklin, of Newman-street, Oxford-street.

5. Mr. Rob. Kennedy, of New Bond-str. to Miss Wiggins, of Great Woking.

Mr. John Hennam, to Miss Andrews, dau. of Mr. A. vintner, Greenwich.

Rev. Mr. Bassett, of Cornwall, brother to Sir Francis B. bart. to Miss Mary Wingfield, niece to Lady St. Aubyn, of Blake-hall, Essex.

6. Jn. Wigton, esq. of Edmonton, to Miss Lake, daughter of Sir James Winter L. bart.

James Reeves, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss Purcell, of Great New-str. Fetter-la.

At Islington, Mr. Pine, printer, of Bristol, to Miss Owen, of Camberwell.

At Alford, co. Lincoln, John Theodosius Langhorne, esq. only son of the late Dr. L. to Miss Norton, eldest daughter of Hugh N. esq. of Rigby, in that county.

7. Robert Long, esq. of East-street, Red-lion-square, to Miss Troughton, daughter of Bryan T. esq. of Low Layton, Essex.

Thomas Foster Barham, esq. late of St. John's College, Oxford, to Miss Mary-Anne Morton, eldest daughter of Rev. Mr. M. of Dartmouth-row, Blackheath.

Mr. Edw. Gillam, cheesemonger, of Cambridge, to Miss Lydia Andrews, daughter of the late Mr. Nathaniel A. of Lime-street.

At Chiswick, T. Richardson, esq. aged 24, of Turnham-green, to Mrs. Hook, aged 59, widow of Simon H. innkeeper.

8. Henry Playford, esq. of Gray's-inn, to Miss Richardson, of Percy-street.

Mr. John Robinson, brewer, of Tooley-street, to Miss Susannah Bedden, of Dulwich.

Mr. Joseph Harvey, tanner, of the Grange, to Miss Jane Davis, of Hermondesty-street.

Rev. Mr. Sproule, of Appleby, co. Westmorland, to Miss Masters, daughter of Rev. Mr. M. of Landbeach.

10. Mr. W. Maybury, bookbinder, of Bath, to Miss R. Alfop, of Walcot.

11. Col. Geo. Conyngham, in the E. India Company's service, to Miss Charlotte Brown, of Bedford-street.

At Bath, Rev. Daniel Sandford, second son of the late Rev. Dr. S. of Sandford-hall, co.

Salop,

Salop, to Miss Douglas, eldest dau. of Dr. D.

At Edith Werton, co. Rutland, Christopher Mulgrave, esq. second son of Sir Philip M. bart. of Kempton-park, Middlesex, to the Hon. Miss Archer, second daughter of the late Lord A. of Umberlade, co. Warwick.

12. At his Lordship's house in St. James's-square, by special licence, the Earl of Donegal, aged 51, to Miss Barbara Godfrey, aged 22. His Lordship had been married twice before, and has children as old as his lady.

At Bath, Tho. Mason, esq. of Shrewsbury, to Miss Bradburne, of Chesterton, co. Salop. Rev. Isaac Hurst, of Bradden, co. Northampton, to Miss Cockerill, of Wappenham.

14. At Wells, Rev. J. Peplie Mosley, of Rolleston, co. Stafford, to Miss Paget, of Shepton-Mallet.

Mr. Rich. Friend, of Cantersbury, to Miss Reynolds, of Wood-street.

Rev. Arnold Jenkins, rector of Tredington, Worcester, to Miss Collier, of Blockley, daughter of Edw. C. esq.

At Chester-le-street, John Wharton, esq. M.P. for Beverley, to Miss Susan Lamiton, second daughter of Gen. L. of Harraton-hall, co. Durham, and sister of Mr. L. M.P. for the city of Durham.

15. John Oliver, esq. of Gray's-inn, to Miss Long, eldest daughter of Robert L. esq. of Chichester.

At Mary-la-Bonne, Joseph Clayton Jennings, esq. of the Temple, to Miss Povey, of Princes-street, Cavendish-square.

16. Capt. John Dawes, of Fenchurch-str. to Miss Hanson, of Ilington.

At Finchley, Cha. Matthews, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Essex, to Miss Bosworth, of Finchley.

Rev. James Stoven, M.A. rector of Rofington, co. York, to Miss Rivington, only daughter of the late Mr. Charles R. printer, of Staining-lane. (See p. 577.)

17. At Walthamstow, Rev. Mr. Burnet, of Sheerton-hall, to Miss Merriman, of Addle-str. dau. of late Mr. M. of Bow-la-Cheapside, Mr. Wm. Reynolds, druggist, of Evesham, Worc. to Miss Mawbey, of Beckford, Glouc.

At Colchester, Mr. Harding, of Chester, to Miss Alice Richardson, daugh. of the late Hardwick Sewel R. esq. of Great Henny.

18. At Kensington, Mr. Gray, of Brompton-park, nurseryman, to Miss Mary Biggs, daughter of the late Rich. B. esq. of Camerton, near Bath.

Michael Stanhope, esq. first cousin to the Earl of Chesterfield, to Miss S. Hamilton, of Edinburgh.

19. At Wandsworth, Mr. Geo. Tritton, to Miss Howard.

21. Wm. Chinnery, esq. of the Treasury, to Miss Tresilian, of Sloane-street.

Mr. Bland, brother of Mrs. Jordan, of Drury-lane Theatre, to Miss Romanzini.

Mr. Rich. Kemp, of King-street, Tower-hill, to Miss Eliz. Freich, of Reading, Berks.

Thomas Cowan, esq. to Miss Goodman, all-mall.

22. At Llanwry, co. Cornwall, Francis Glanville, esq. of Catchfrench, to Miss Reesterman, daughter of the late Wm. M. esq. of Restormel-park, in the same county.

At the house of Lieut.-general Horn, in George-street, Edinburgh, Wm. Wemyss, esq. of Cuttleshill, to Miss Eleonora Jean Dalrymple, fifth daughter of Lieutenant-general Horn Elphinstone.

23. Mr. Samuel Welch, of the Custom-house, to Miss Chapman, of Kennington-lane. Mr. Ellis, to Miss Danvers, both of Broad-str.

DEATHS.

May **A**T Bridgnorth, co. Salop, John Church, gardener. He died worth several hundred pounds, which he has left to his wife (a careful honest woman) for her life, and afterwards great part of it is to be distributed to charitable uses. His fortune was acquired entirely by care and industry, and shews what small savings, with good conduct, may do. The far greater part of his life he worked as a day-labourer; and his wife, being equally careful and diligent, though unable to get much, assisted him in attaining what he at last procured. But he lived not long enough to enjoy it, having died far advanced in life, while in business, and just at the eve of declining it, which he had long proposed to do.

July 28. At Elizabeth town, in North America, his Excellency Wm. Livingstone, esq. governor of Maryland.

Aug. 1. At King's-bay estate, in Tobago, Matthew Orr, esq.

9. At his father's house in Colts-hall, co. Norfolk, in his 28th year, Mr. Joseph S. Bandy, surgeon. His early death was occasioned by an obstinate complaint in his thigh, which terminated in a consumption, the fatal and unavoidable period of which he viewed (though at a distance) with a patient resignation, and supported the painful affliction with a manly and Christian fortitude. He was a dutiful son, an affectionate brother, and sincere in his friendships. His family have lost an able assistant in the profession, and the circle of their practice a very ingenious and useful surgeon.—The above young gentleman, with his father, were the persons who recommended a method (to the gentlemen of the faculty who attended his Majesty in his late illness) which, from a happy experience, had recovered many, and for which they had a letter of thanks from the Right Hon. Lord Sydney, then secretary of state.

10. Mrs. Anne Oliver, relict of Rev. Mr. Tho. O. rector of Tuddenham, co. Suffolk.

Sept. 10. At Stevington, co. Bedford, aged 82, Rev. Joseph Clayton, minister of the Anabaptist congregation in that village upwards of 40 years.

14. At Calais, after a lingering illness, Dag. Cutbert, esq. late of Edgeware-row.

17. At Matlock, Mrs. Russell, wife of Wm. R. esq. of Showell-green, Worcester.

21. Found

20. Found dead in his bed, at Bourn, in Lincolnshire, aged 102, James Quimbrough, upwards of 40 years collector of the tolls of that place. He lived alone, in the most parsimonious manner. Upwards of 300l. was found hid in holes and corners in his room, which he had not quitted for the last 7 years.

22. At Edmonton, Cha. Boucher, esq. He was a Lisbon merchant, in partnership with his brother, and lost a considerable fortune by the earthquake, which had such an effect on his brother, that he did not survive to receive a more considerable fortune which devolved to him shortly after by the death of a relation.

24. At Bristol, Sklenham Teast, sen. esq. many years an eminent ship-builder, and an African and South-sea-merchant.

At Bridlington, in Yorkshire, Mr. William Price, midshipman, belonging to his Majesty's sloop Racehorse. He received a pistol-ball through the breast in an unfortunate duel with another gentleman belonging to the same ship, in the beginning of July, of which wound he languished for twelve weeks. An abscess of the left breast proved to be the immediate cause of his death. On opening him the surgeons found part of his waistcoat had been carried into his body with the ball, and lodged near his lungs.

25. At his seat near Bury, Suffolk, in an advanced age, Sir John Moore, bart. He is succeeded in title and estate by his only brother, now Sir Tho. M. hart.

At Gilkerclough, Alex. Hamilton, esq.

At Meldrum-house, Capt. Lewis Urquhart, of the 58th regiment, 2d son of Keith U. esq. of Meldrum.

At Claverton-house, Mrs. Clutterbuck, relict of the late James C. esq.

At Highclere, Hants, Mrs. Davies.

At Painfwick, co. Gloucester, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Nayler, wife of Lieut. Tho. N. of the marines, and daughter of the late John Grimshaw, esq. of Preston, in Lancashire. Her remains were deposited, on the 27th, at St. John's, Gloucester.

26. In his 82d year, Wm. Wood, esq. son of the late Dr. W. author of the "Institutes of the Laws of England."

Mr. Gardner, of Garfing, Lancashire.

27. At Blackheath, of a paralytic stroke, aged 76, John Bell, esq. sub-governor of the Royal Exchange Assurance-office.

At Islington, Mr. Isaiah King, many years a salesman in Newgate-market.

At Chingford-hatch, Felix Feast, esq. an eminent brewer in the City-roads, near the Old Doghouse-bar.

At Chichester, co. Suffex, sincerely lamented by those who knew and felt the value and benefit of his truly Christian virtues, the Rev. George Farhill, rector of Buryhill, near Peterworth, and a prebendary of the cathedral church of that city.

28. At his seat at Gillingham, co. Norfolk, John Bacon Schutz, esq.

GEN. MAG. October, 1790.

In the parish of Irongray, Scotland, aged 105, Mr. Alex. Clugston, farmer. He retained an almost uninterrupted state of health, with the entire use of his faculties, till death.

At Vienna, in his 76th year, Nicholas Esterhazy de Galan, prince of the Roman empire, privy counsellor and chamberlain to his Majesty, knight of the Golden Fleece, commander of the order of Maria Theresa, general field marshal, and colonel of an Hungarian regiment.

Suddenly, at Oxford, Mrs. North, widow of Mr. N. surgeon and apothecary, formerly of Great Milton, in that county.

29. At Lambeth-marsh, Lieut. C. Seymour Lynn, of the royal navy.

At Denbigh, Tho. Myddelton, esq. late a captain in a regiment of foot, and brother of John M. esq. of Gwynnog.

At Highgate, the wife of Mr. Markopence, late of Serle street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

In her 87th year, at the house of her son-in-law, John Claxton, esq. at Shirley, near Croydon, Mrs. Eliz. Belford, of Great Ormond-street, relict of Wm. B. M.D. fellow and registrar of the College of Physicians, F.R.S. and physician to Christ's hospital, who died July 10, 1747, aged 42.

At Cambridge, Mrs. Essex, relict of Mr. E. the celebrated Gothic architect, who died in 1784, and daughter of Mr. Thurlborne, bookseller, of that town.

30. Mr. Fra. Dumont, of Vine-str. Piccadilly. In Upper Brook-street, Mrs. Buxton, widow of Gen. B.

At Kendal, in Westmorland, of a paralytic stroke, aged near 70, Rev. James Backhouse, S.T.B. senior fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, chancellor of the diocese of Bristol and Peterborough, and rector of Scotter, in Lincolnshire, in the gift of the Bishop of Peterborough. He took the degrees of B.A. 1739; M.A. 1743; and S.T.B. 1762.

At Hull, aged 64, Mrs. Wedderell, sister to Mr. W. ship-owner there. Her death was rather sudden, for, when rising from bed one morning, about a week before, the ex-stained, "I am struck with death!" and never afterwards was able to sit up.

At Wickham-market, Suffolk, advanced in years, Mrs. Terry, a worthy woman; in whom the necessities have lost a real friend.

Lately, in Jamaica, Joseph Gutted, esq.—Mr. Lewis Mackie.—Mr. James Bell.

Mr. John Best, of Hawford-mill, near Worcester.

At Clifton, Mr. Francis Creuze, son of Francis C. esq. of Laytonstone, Essex.

At Wooler, Rev. Ralph Ogle, rector of Ingram, co. Northumberland.

In Queen-street, May-fair, Hon. Mrs. Eliza Granville, daughter of the late celebrated Viscount Londondown, aunt to the Marquis of Bath, and a patroness of the late Mrs. Delany (see vol. LVIII. p. 372; LX. p. 931).

At Newton, co. Lancaster, in her 90th year, Mrs. Beatty.

Of

Of a consumption, at Halling, near Rochester, aged 32, Mr. Michael Goudy, surgeon and apothecary.

At Bath, Tho. Wade, esq. of Leeds.

John Shelley, esq. of Field-place, near Horsham, in the commission of the peace for the county of Sussex.

Mr. Rob. Harris, of Bruton, maltster, upwards of 40 years one of the yeomen of the guards.

Aged 88, John Brown, taylor ; who had 3 children, 13 grandchildren, and 30 great-grandchildren.

At King's Weston, co. Somerset, after a long illness, Miss Dickinson, daughter of Wm. D. esq. of Upper Harley-street.

At his house near Vauxhall, Wm. Holmer, esq. an eminent iron-merchant, of the Steel-yard, near London-bridge.

At Dunmore, co. Waterford, aged 96, Mr. Maurice Power.

At Hemel-Hempstead, Herts, the Rev. Mr. Neale.

Much lamented, Mr. Edw. Robinson, of Little Hale fen, co. Lincoln, a considerable farmer and grazier.

At Ballyready, near Ross, in Ireland, aged 107, Wm. Butler. He retained his mental faculties to the last, and during the whole period of his life he did not experience a day's sickness till within a few days of his death, and walked as erect as a man of 20.

In a state of canine madness, Miss Tomkins, of Exeter. It is remarkable that she had never been bitten, but that her death, it is thought, was occasioned by permitting a dog that had been bitten by a mad dog to run about the house.

In Dublin, Wm. Netterville, esq.

In St. Mary Axe, David d'Aguilar, esq. brother to Baron d'A. and uncle to the Hon. Keith Stewart. He has left no family, but an inconsolable widow.

At the Dolphin Inn, Southwark, Mr. Tho. Adams, late of Blockley, co. Worcester.

At his house in Edinburgh, John Mac Arthur, professor of the ancient martial music of cotland, and piper to the Highland Society.

04. 1 At Purwell, near Christchurch, Hants, in her 26th year, after three weeks alarming illness, which she bore with great resignation, Miss Jane Howell, wife of Rev. R. H. rector of Guille St. Michael, co. Dorset, and daughter of the late Joseph Randell, esq. of the same place. Her loss is much regretted, particularly by those who more intimately knew her modest, unaffected virtues.

In Great George-street, Westminster, Jn. Jones, esq.

2. In John-street, Golden-square, in his 74th year, Mr. Bacon, apothecary.

Aged 79, Edward Grubb, esq. clerk of the Fishmongers Company.

At the house of Lady-dowager St. John, in Channel-row, Westminster, in her 15th year, Miss Louisa Trefusis, youngest daughter of the late Rob. Cotton 1. esq. of Trefusis, in

Cornwall, and Anne fifth daughter of John tenth Lord St. John, and sister of the late Lord.

At Whitchurch, Hants, in his 83d year, John Kirby, esq. many years steward to the Earl of Portsmouth. His death is truly regretted by all who knew him.

Aged 61, John Gale, esq. of Church-str. Paddington, late of Jermyn-str. St. James's.

Suddenly, at his apartments in Barbican, by the bursting of a blood-vessel, in his 29th year, Mr. Halifax Lowe, of Sadler's-wells, only son of the late celebrated Mr. L. of Mary-la-Bonne-gardens.

At Paris, of a putrid fever, in his 23d year, Mr. Edw. Moffatt, jun. late of Warminster.

3. At Mile-end, in her 21st year, Miss Frances Steadman.

Baron de Wenzel, oculist to his Majesty.

In Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square, after a lingering illness, Lieut. Egerton, of the royal regiment of artillery.

In the evening, at his seat in Yorkshire, after an hour's illness, Sir Bellingham Graham, bart. of Norton Conyers. He succeeded his father in 1755, and married a daughter of ——— Hudson, esq. of Bridlington, who died in 1767, leaving issue one son, his namesake. He was high sheriff of Yorkshire 1770.

4. At Maiden Ash, near Ongar, of an apoplectic fit, in his 65th year, Rob. Denne, esq.

Mrs. Freeman, wife of John F. esq. of Braxted-lodge, Essex.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Jn. Brecknock, grocer and tallow-chandler. He was seized with a fit of apoplexy while eating his dinner, and, though he had immediate medical assistance, expired in an hour.

5. Mr. Wm. Holder, of Carpenters-buildings, London-wall, attorney at law, and one of the clerks of the Court of Requests for the city of London.

At Longford castle, Lady Mary-Anne Pleydell Bouverie, eldest daughter of the Earl of Radnor, born April 23, 1778.

Aged 65, Rev. Edward Athill, rector of Sparham and Foxley, co. Norfolk ; in the gift of Sir John Lombe, bart.

6. At Maidstone, Mr. Jn. Russell, wholesale grocer and hop merchant.

In Dublin, Arthur Forth, esq. late captain of the engineers in Ireland.

At his lodgings near Leicester-square, where he had arrived but a few days before from Scotland, Col. John Mac Donnell, of Lothgarry, late of the 76th regiment.—His body was buried with military honours at Chelsea, on the 10th. The corpse was received by the staff-officers of Chelsea-hospital, and all the invalids, who joined in procession, and marched from the chapel to the ground, with clubbed arms. This gentleman, who was the chief of the branch of the Mac Donnells, who write their name in this way, was highly distinguished for his military talents, fine person, and elegant manners. He followed the fortunes of the unfortunate family whose treasons against the constitution

constitution of England justly drove them from the throne. His father was attainted, and he entered early into the service of France, where he rose to the command of a company. The generosity of his country recalled him, and his estate was restored to him in 1783. He was an eminent proof of the good pulley of this measure. He distinguished himself in a very particular manner under Gen. Wolfe, at the siege of Quebec; and he rose by his services and merit to the rank of colonel-commandant of the Mac Donnell Highlanders. Never was man more loved and esteemed by the clan; and his burial bore testimony to their affection and regret. He was interred in the true style of a Highland chieftain; for, after the ceremony, the friends were entertained by Lord Macdonald, where the funeral dirge was celebrated with the usual libations. He is succeeded in Lochgeary by his nephew, Ensign Mac Donnell, of the Buffs.

7. At Walworth, Mr. James Dumphrey, senior landing-waiter of the customs in the port of London.

At Epsom, Kinder Mason, esq. of Hatton-street, Holborn.

Mr. Joshua Painter, late of Covent-garden Theatre.

At the seat of Lord Harewood, in Yorkshire, where he was upon a visit, Richard Kennet, esq. of Heath, near Wakefield.

8. At Berlin, after a long illness, Prince Henry, eldest son of Prince Ferdinand.

At six in the morning, Rev. Mr. Golightly, of Cam, in Gloucestershire, was found dead in the road at Cam's green. It is supposed he fell from his horse in returning late from Uley, which accident occasioned his death.—The coroner's jury brought in their verdict *Accidental Death*.

At Brampton Bryan, co. Hereford, in his 65th year, Edward Harley Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, Lord Harley, a lord of the bed-chamber to his Majesty, lord-lieutenant of the county of Radnor, one of the curators of the British Museum, LL.D. and F.R.S. He was born Sept. 2, 1726; and was married, in 1751, to Miss Susannah Archer, who is now living. Not having any issue, his Lordship will be succeeded in titles and estates by his nephew, Edward H. esq. eldest son of his Lordship's late brother, the Bishop of Hereford.

At South Shields, deeply lamented, Rev. Mr. Pearson, curate of that parish. His death was occasioned by having caught the infection of a most malignant fever, that has for a few days been very prevalent there, by visiting his parishioners.

9. At Edinburgh, Sir James Wemyss, bart. of Bogie.

At her daughter's house in London, aged upwards of 93, Mrs. Beaver, relict of Rev. John B. of Slieffield.

10. At Bath, Dr. Corp.

At his house in Scotland-yard, Westminster,

in his 76th year, Kenton Coufe, esq. of his Majesty's Office of Works.—Mr. C. was bred an architect under Mr. Flitcroft of the Board of Works, into which establishment he was introduced as soon as a regular vacancy happened. He progressively rose in this department to be the first clerk of the works, and afterwards became secretary to the board. This post he held till the office was new-modelled by Mr. Burke's Bill of Reform, 1782, when he was re-appointed, under the denomination of examining clerk, which place he enjoyed at his death; having been also, for several years, surveyor to the Company of Goldsmiths. Few men underwent more business, both public and private, than Mr. Coufe, or with greater credit and integrity. Liberal, honourable, and punctual in all his engagements, he deservedly gained numberless friends, and never lost one in the practice of his profession for nearly 50 years. To the applause of others, the written testimony of a very great Personage might be added; but Delicacy forbids us to insist upon it. Mr. Coufe married Miss Sarah Hamilton, the younger daughter of Mr. H. deceased, who held a post in the late King's household, by whom he has left three surviving children, viz. Capt. Charles Coufe, appointed by his Majesty himself, to the command of the Roebuck packet, on the Falmouth station, 1788; and two daughters, unmarried.

At Brompton-grove, Middlesex, in her 64th year, Mrs. Isabel Drummond, representative of the family of Hawthornden; and succeeded in the representation of that family, by Capt. Pinkerton, her cousin-german.

At Shrewsbury, after a short illness, Mrs. Gaull, widow of Wm. G. esq. late major, in the 35th regiment of foot.

At Dinbren, co. Denbigh, aged 92, David Roberts, esq.

11. At Nether Strathwan, in Scotland, Jas. Anderson, esq.

Dr. Henry Cullen, physician in Edinburgh, and one of the physicians to the Royal Infirmary there.

At Wycliffe, co. York (the town which gave birth to Wickliff the famous Reformer), Marmaduke Cuthbert Tunstall, esq. F.R. and A.S.S.; whose benevolent disposition and goodness of heart render his loss irreparable to his disconsolate widow, truly lamented by the poor, and sincerely felt by all who had the happiness of his acquaintance. He published, in 1771, a very thin folio, on large paper, intitled, "*Ornithologia Britannica; seu Avium omnium Britannicarum, terrestrium quàm aquaticarum, Catalogus, sermone Latino, Anglico, & Gallico redditus; Cui subijctus Appendix, aves alienigenas in Angliam raro advenientes complectens, 1771*;" with a beautiful print of the Water Ouzel. Mr. T. also presented Mr. Hutchinson, for his "*History of Durham*," with the portrait of his great ancestor, Dr. Cuthbert Tunstall, bishop of that diocese 1530—1559.

12. At Charlton, Kent, James Moffatt, esq. a director of the East India Company. He was the oldest commander in the service, and would have been out of the direction by rotation in April next.

At Woburn, Bedford, aged 76, Mrs. Sheffard. At Buxton, co. Stafford, W. Swinnerton, esq. vice-chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, which place he had possessed 33 years, and recorder of Newcastle. His fortune devolves upon his only son, Thomas S. esq. now abroad on his travels.

Of a consumption, aged 34, Mrs. Hudson, wife of Mr. H. draper, of Leicester; a lady of the most amiable disposition and manners.

13. In Lombard-street, Christopher Corral, esq. laceman, and many years one of the common council of Langbourn ward.

Mr. Wm. Coniop, surgeon, of Mile-end. At Portsmouth, Mr. Breadhower, bookseller.

Mr. Dyer, master of the Scots Arms in Little Britain. He was well, and attended on a company at his house the day before.

At Kentish-town, in his 88th year, Mr. Philip Passavant, formerly an eminent jeweller in the city.

At Preston, in Lancashire, Mr. Binns, bookseller.

At Much-Hadham, Herts, Mrs. Lateward, wife of John L. esq. of Portman-square. She was the daughter of Mr. Wildman, salesman, in Red-lion-street, Clerkenwell, and relict of — Green, esq. of Huntingdonshire, and married, August 26, 1782, to John Screiber, esq. (see vol. LI. p. 441), who, on the death of his maternal grandfather, assumed the name, and inherited the estate, of Lateward.

At Bridgnorth, co. Salop, of an apoplexy, aged 74, Mr. Nathaniel Rhodes, father of the celebrated lady * of that name. Mr. R. had the honour to be respected and esteemed by the most worthy and fashionable connexions of the town and neighbourhood of his residence. That he deserved such distinction is well known to many, but perhaps not generally. To record his peculiar merits in this place may not be improper, though the account must necessarily be concise. It may be said of him, without impeachment, that human kind, by his death, has lost one of her brightest ornaments,—an HONEST MAN; the kind, the tender, the affectionate parent; the agreeable and instructive companion; the faithful and indulgent master; and the sincere friend. The *simples munditiis* of Ho-

race might have been his motto; for, with the unobtrusive dignity of a gentleman, in his dress and in his manner, he had that subtle but persuasive reasoning that always succeeded with manly triumph, when the tumultuous and assuming oratory (too much practised in these times) is of no avail. His intimate acquaintance with the history of this country, aided by a good memory, rendered him respected for his knowledge, which was the more valuable because he always adhered to truth. In his commercial concerns, which at one time of his life were very extensive, he was remarkable for accuracy and dispatch, and was reckoned, by those well conversant in such matters, to have been one of the best accountants of this country. With the more popular writings of the last century he was in some measure pretty well acquainted, either from perusal of the works themselves, or from what knowledge he could obtain of them from the different literary journals, which he regularly perused with great pleasure as long as his sight would permit. When this became in part obscure, in the last two or three years, Miss R. with a fondness and attachment which it would be difficult to estimate, and impossible to excel, immediately perceiving his inability to peruse books as usual, took upon herself the task of reading to him several hours every day, nor ever thought the confinement necessary for this a trouble, but considered it as a duty she owed to so good a parent.—Mr. R. has left behind him two sons and two daughters, all of whom, except Miss R. are or have been married.

14. At Weymouth, Miss Perry, daughter of Mr. P. brandy-merchant.

At her house at Wandsworth, Surrey, in her 81st year, Mrs. Anna Ironside, relict of Edw. I. esq. banker, and late one of the aldermen of the city of London, who died in the office of lord-mayor in the year 1753.

At his house of Rednock, co. Perth, John Graham, esq. of Duchray, late a captain in the 42d regiment of foot.

At her house in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, in her 80th year, the Dowager-viscountess Wallingford, aunt to the present Earl of Banbury, and daughter of John Law, esq. (who in 1719 was comptroller-general of the finances in France), by Lady Catherine Knollis, daughter of Nicholas Earl of Banbury. Her Ladyship's late husband, William Viscount Wallingford, was her cousin-german, being the eldest son of Charles

* Miss Henrietta Rhodes, well known in the republic of letters by her valuable Observations and Essays on the Economy and Management of Silk-worms, which obtained the honorary reward of a silver medal from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, and procured her the applause of those learned but cynic critics the Monthly Reviewers, whose commendations of her useful writings have been repeated, with increasing praise, in several succeeding numbers of their journal. But fame, more valuable than writing, is the just reward of Miss R. who has the heartfelt satisfaction of having contributed, during a long series of years, in an uncommon degree, to the wishes and conveniences of her parents. Of this some traits may be seen in what we recorded of the death and character of her mother (vol. LV. p. 749), a good old woman, who also, like Mrs. R. lived to attain a venerable age.

the fourth Earl of Banbury, and major in the first troop of horse-guards, M.P. for the borough of Banbury, and at the time of his decease a patent was making out to call him up to the House of Peers, his father, the Earl of Banbury, being then living. She survived her husband (by whom she had no issue) 50 years.

Mr. Rich. Jones, shoemaker at Oswestry.

15. Mrs. Branscomb, wife of Mr. B. of the Lucky Lottery office, Holborn, patentee of the stuff called Prince's Union, and one of the common-council of Parrington Without.

At Wandsworth, Surrey, advanced in years, Mrs. Strong, relict of Mr. Melancthon S. of Garratt.

Aged 77, Mrs. Cowlyn, of Chertsey, Surrey, at Hambledon, Hants, Miss Penelope Waghorn, fourth daughter of the late Capt. W. of the royal navy, who was drowned at the time the Royal George man of war sunk, Aug. 29, 1782.

At Broomfield-hall, Mrs. Maria Tuffnell, sister of J. F. T. esq. of Langley, Essex.

Suddenly, at his brother's house at Twickenham, John Slingsby, esq. of the Surrey militia, and brother to a once celebrated dancer of that name. Nothing could have been more unexpected than this event. He had passed the evening cheerfully, and on retiring, at half past eleven o'clock, particularly requested of the maid-servant who attended him to his room, to awaken him the next morning at nine. Before she reached the bottom of the stairs, she heard the report of a pistol, and her scream alarming the family, they flew to Capt. S's room, and found him lifeless. He had placed the loaded pistol in his mouth, and the contents passing through the upper part of the head, had shattered the skull in a most dreadful manner.

At Coventry, Mr. Thomas Little, banker, and one of the receivers-general for the county of Warwick.

Dropped down suddenly, and expired immediately, Mr. Jonathan Green, post-master of Exeter.

16. At Croombe's-hill, Greenwich, Wm. Lance, esq. one of the commissioners for victualling the navy.

Chester Jones, esq. of Snarebrook, Essex, late ensign and standard-bearer to his Majesty's yeomen of the guards.

At King's Langley, Herts, the Rev. John Jefferson, curate and lecturer of St. Anne, Soho, vicar of King's Langley, and chaplain to the Earl of Hardwicke.

At his house near Vauxhall, Samuel Swabey, esq.

17. Suddenly, at Gulliborough, co. Northampton, the Rev. Joshua Wigley, D.D. many years rector of Clifton, in that county, and formerly fellow of Christ College, Cambridge, in whose gift that rectory is. He preceded B.A. 1747, M.A. 1751, D.D. 1774.

Geo. Steinforth, esq. of Stillington, York. Advanced in years, Mr. Thomas Peel, of

Langworth, near Lincoln, formerly a respectable farmer and grazier.

18. In Rivers street, Bath, in her 83d year, Mrs. Anne Beane, sister of the late Philip B. esq. of Wilcomb.

At Blagdon, Norcot Yeates, esq.

At her father's house at Wandsworth, Surrey, Mrs. Watson, wife of Mr. W. linen-dresser, of the Borough, Southwark.

19. At the Hague, in the 84th year of his age, and the 60th of his ministry, the Hon. Monsieur Henry Fagel, greffier to their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces. His death was occasioned by an apoplexy, which struck him on the 12th.—This event has thrown a sudden gloom over the gaieties and festivals of that place, for the greffier was generally and greatly beloved and esteemed by all descriptions of people.

Mrs. Austin, wife of Mr. A. of Winchester-row, Paddington.

John Sutton, esq. an alderman of Dublin. He was elected to the office of chief magistrate at the September meeting of 1783, but from his declining state of health, resigned.

Of a bilious fever, Miss Rowson, of Covent-garden Theatre; a beautiful and interesting girl, on whose character, notwithstanding the blandishments of her situation, suspicion had never breathed.

20. In New Norfolk-street, Grosvenor-square, Stephen Metcalf, esq. lieutenant of the navy, and brother-in-law to the Earl of Uxbridge.

21. At Bury, Suffolk, Miss Amelia Schutz, third daughter of the late Francis-Matthew S. esq. of Gillingham, Norfolk.

Miss Hall, second daughter of the late Rd. H. esq. of Hatton-garden.

After a long illness, Mrs. Urania Goodridge, wife of Mr. Philip G. of South Brook, Devon, surgeon.

After a few days illness, Capt. Thos. Willis, of Duke-street, Southwark, formerly of the Horn Tavern, Doctors Commons.

22. In Upper Grosvenor-st. Mrs. Mary Clark, younger sister of the late Gudsiey C. esq.

At Tottenham, after a few days illness, Mrs. Browne, wife of Mr. Joseph B.

After a short illness, at his house in St. Paul's College, the Rev. Wm. Hayes, M.A. one of the minor canons of that cathedral, vicar of Tellingham, Essex, lecturer of Allhallows Barking, and curate of St. Matthew, Fiddys-street. He was brother to the celebrated professor of music at Oxford; and has left a widow and seven children.

23. At Newark, co. Nottingham, Mrs. Jessop, wife of Mr. Josias J. of Southampton-st.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

REV. John Macleod, presented to the church and parish of Locath, in the presbytery of Lochcarron, and county of Ross, vice Maciner, dec.

Col. Charles Gordon, of the 41st regiment of foot, authorized to accept and wear (in his

own country) the order of military merit conferred upon him by the King of Prussia, in testimony of that Monarch's approbation of his services during the Duke of Brunswick's campaign in Holland.

Gerard Frederick Fynch Byng, esq. appointed one of the pages of honour to the Prince of Wales.

Rich. Warren, esq. of the 3d regiment of guards, appointed one of the gentlemen ushers daily waiters to the Prince of Wales.

Rev. Jas. Donald, presented to the church and parish of Glenyla, in the presbytery of Meigle and county of Forfar, *vice* Gowan, resigned.

Rev. — French, presented to the church and parish of Kilbride, in the presbytery of Hamilton and shire of Lanerk, *vice* Connell, dec.

Charles-Henry Frazer, esq. appointed minister plenipotentiary to the circle of Lower Saxony, and resident with the Hanse towns, *vice* Mathias, dec.

Wm. Hanbury, esq. appointed agent and consul in the circle of Lower Saxony, and the free cities of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck.

Edw. Tighe, Charles-Henry Coote, John Reilly, and Rich. Nevill, esqrs. together with the auditor of imprest accounts for the time being, appointed commissioners of extraordinary and imprest accounts in Ireland.

Rev. Rob. Dickson, presented to the church and parish of South Leith, in the presbytery of Edinburgh, *vice* Scott, dec.

Rt. Hon. James Hamilton, Earl of Abercorn, created Marquis of Abercorn.

John Cowslade, esq. appointed gentleman-usher of the privy chamber to her Majesty, *vice* Wynyard, dec.; John Smith, esq. appointed gentleman usher daily waiter, *vice* Cowslade; and — Moleworth, esq. appointed gentleman usher quarterly waiter, *vice* Smith.

John Athenleck, esq. appointed one of the six commissaries of musters in Ireland, *vice* Winstanley, resigned.

Right Hon. John-Charles Villiers, appointed warden and chief justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's parks, chaces, and warrens beyond Trent, *vice* Viscount Falmouth.

Lieut.-gen. Sir Rob. Boyd, K.B. appointed governor of Gibraltar, *vice* Lord Heathfield, dec.; and Major-general Sir Henry Calder, bart. lieutenant-governor, *vice* Boyd.

Joshua Johnson, esq. appointed consul for the United States of America at the port of London, and places adjacent.

John Heavyside, esq. appointed one of the surgeons extraordinary to his Majesty.

John Taylor, esq. appointed oculist to his Majesty, *vice* Wenzel, dec.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

RIGHT Hon. Lord Hawkesbury, appointed collector of the customs inwards, *vice* Sir Banks Jenkinson, dec.; and Wm. Suckling, esq. appointed his chief de-

puty. His Lordship has appointed Mr. Cotton to be one of his deputies, *vice* Bushby, dec.; Mr. Watts, *vice* Cotton; Mr. George Malcolm, *vice* Watts; and Mr. Lant, *vice* Malcolm, as junior clerk.

Francis Welch, esq. appointed comptroller of the customs at Cape Breton, *vice* Brown, dec.

John Johnston, esq. appointed accountant-general of the hat duties, *vice* Bowen, resigned.

J. Wilton, esq. elected keeper of the Royal Academy, *vice* Carlini, dec.

Peter Gauntlett, esq. appointed clerk of the peace for Hampshire, *vice* Durnford, dec.

Mr. Richard Penny, appointed one of the yeomen of the guard, *vice* Harris, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. William Proctor, Stanwick R. co. Northampton.

Rev. Thomas Drake, D. D. late fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, Rochdale V. co. Lancaster, worth 1000l. a year; in consequence of which, the rectory of Hadleigh, co. Suffolk, worth 600l. a year, also in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the rectory of Little Hormead, Herts., worth 180l. a year, in the gift of St. John's College, Cambridge, have become vacant.

Rev. Dr. Berdmore, appointed warden of Merton College, Oxford; and Rev. Mr. Marshall, of Oxford, presented to a portion of the living of Bampton; both *vice* Buxton, dec.

Rev. Dr. Ford, principal of Magdalen-hall, Oxford, collated to the prebend of Moreton, and Whaddon, in the collegiate church of Hereford, *vice* Sir Peter Rivers Gay, dec.

Rev. James Davies, elected to the perpetual curacy of St. James and St. John, Clerkenwell; Rev. Eliza Faulkner, elected joint afternoon lecturer of St. Giles in the Fields; and Rev. Walter Harper, elected joint afternoon lecturer of St. Andrew, Holborn; all *vice* Sellon, dec.

Rev. Cha. Ashburnham, M. A. precentor of Chichester cathedral, elected a canon-residentary thereof, *vice* Webber, dec.

Rev. John Porter, M. A. elected Hebrew professor in the Law-school at the University of Cambridge, *vice* Collier, dec.

Rev. John Sutton, B. A. rector of Oakley Parva, co. Northampton. Glaston R. co. Leic.

Rev. Mr. Dismore (who was chaplain in the mayoralties of Aldermen Clarke, Wright, and Gill,) appointed chaplain to the Right Hon. John Boydell, lord-mayor elect.

Rev. Tho. Radcliff, St. Nicholas R. with All Saints annexed, in South Elmham, Suff.

Rev. Geo. Beever, presented to the fourth part of the rectory of Felmingham, Norfolk.

Rev. John Banks, elected head-master of the Grammar-school at Boston, co. Lincoln.

Rev. Tho. Lamb, Billbrough perpetual curacy, co. York, *vice* Fairfax, resigned.

Rev. Joseph-Francis Fearon, Selsey R. co. Sussex.

Rev. Cha. Egerton, B. A. Thorncombe V. Devon, *vice* Brugge, dec.

Rev.

Rev. Wm. Camplin, M. A. Weare V. co. Somerset, *vice* Gregg, dec.
 Rev. Tho. Barne, St. James South Elmham R. co. Suffolk, *vice* Turner, dec.; and Satterley R. in the same county, *vice* Dawson, dec.
 Rev. Arthur-Edward Howman, M. A. Burstow R. co. Surrey.
 Rev. W. Batchelor, jun. Cold Ashton R. co. Gloucester, *vice* Callwell, dec.

Rev. John Hunt, M. A. Welford R. near Stratford upon Avon, *vice* Greene, dec.
 Rev. John Barton, Swallowcliffe prebend, in the collegiate church of Heytesbury, Wilts.

- DISPENSATION.

REV. William Proctor, M. A. to hold Wroughton R. Bucks, with Stanwick R. co. Northampton.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Oct. 11, to Oct. 16, 1790.

	Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans							
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
London	5 10	3 6	2 11	2 6	3 1			
COUNTIES IN L A N D.								
Middlesex	6 0	0 2	7 12	8 3	3 3			
Surrey	5 11	3 7	2 10	2 5	4 1			
Hertford	5 1	3 7	2 10	2 5	4 0			
Bedford	5 11	3 8	2 9	2 3	5 5			
Cambridge	5 5	3 12	6 1	8 3	3 3			
Huntingdon	5 5	0 2	10 2	0 3	4 4			
Northampton	6 5	3 9	0 2	3 3	6 6			
Rutland	6 1	2 9	3 7	2 4	3 6			
Leicester	6 9	4 6	3 6	3 4	7 7			
Nottingham	6 4	4 2	3 5	2 8	4 3			
Derby	6 10	0 3	8 2	8 4	9 9			
Stafford	7 0	0 3	5 2	4 4	9 9			
Salop	6 6	4 7	3 6	2 5	8 8			
Hereford	6 7	0 3	4 3	4 0	0 0			
Worcester	6 7	4 0	3 2	6 4	2 2			
Warwick	7 0	0 3	5 2	10 4	1 1			
Gloucester	6 8	0 3	0 2	5 4	0 0			
Wilts	6 5	4 0	2 11	2 6	4 4			
Berks	6 3	4 7	2 7	2 6	3 5			
Oxford	6 3	0 0	2 9	2 7	3 10			
Bucks	5 10	0 2	8 2	2 3	6 6			

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex	5 5	0 2	10 2	4 3	2 2
Suffolk	5 8	3 12	8 2	12 10	
Norfolk	5 7	3 2	6 1	12 7	
Lincoln	5 8	3 2	10 2	0 3	7 7
York	6 1	4 3	12 2	2 4	2 2
Durham	5 9	4 10	0 2	1 0	0 0
Northumberland	5 11	4 3	0 2	3 4	1 1
Cumberland	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Westmorland	7 4	5 8	3 12	5 0	0 0
Lancashire	6 5	0 3	2 2	7 3	10 10
Cheshire	6 11	0 0	3 7	2 4	0 0
Monmouth	6 7	0 0	3 1	9 0	0 0
Somerset	6 5	0 0	3 2	3 3	9 9
Devon	5 10	0 2	10 1	7 3	7 7
Cornwall	5 7	0 2	9 1	6 0	0 0
Dorset	6 4	0 2	9 2	1 0	0 0
Hampshire	6 1	0 2	7 2	1 0	0 0
Sussex	6 0	0 2	9 2	2 0	0 0
Kent	6 2	0 2	10 2	7 2	11 11

W A L E S.

North Wales,	6 6	5 0	1 3	4 1	1 10	1 4	5 5
South Wales,	6 5	4 4	1 3	3 8	1 8	1 0	0 0

T H E A T R I C A L R E G I S T E R.

- 08. DRURY-LANE.**
1. She Stoops to Conquer—Cymon.
 2. The Haunted Tower—The Adventurers.
 4. Constant Couple—No Song No Supper.
 5. The Haunted Tower—The Liar.
 7. King Henry the Fifth—The Romp.
 9. Haunted Tower—The Follies of a Day.
 11. The Tempest—Island of St. Marguerite.
 12. Love for Love—No Song No Supper.
 14. Love in many Masks—The Pannel.
 16. The Haunted Tower—The Citizen.
 18. Trip to Scarborough—The Spoil'd Child.
 19. Haunted Tower—Harlequin's Invasion.
 20. The Confederacy—The Devil to Pay.
 21. Richard the Third—No Song No Supper.
 23. The Clandestine Marriage—The Romp.
 25. She Would and She Would Not—Polly Honeycombe. [*Libertine Destroyed.*]
 26. The Haunted Tower—*Don Juan*; or, *The*
 27. As You Like It—The Critick.
 28. Richard the Third—No Song No Supper.

- 30. The Haunted Tower—Don Juan.**
- 08. COVENT-GARDEN.**
4. Douglas—*The Provocation.*
 5. Highland Reel—Cross Purposes—*Ditto.*
 6. Macbeth—*The Provocation.*
 8. The Recruiting Officer—*Ditto.*
 11. King Lear—*Ditto.*
 12. The Duenna—*Ditto.*
 13. Merry Wives of Windsor—Robin Hood.
 15. Fontainebleau—Lovers' Quarrels.
 18. Richard the Third—*The Provocation.*
 19. The Crusade—Animal Magnetism.
 20. As You Like It—*The Provocation.*
 22. The Man of the World—*Ditto.*
 23. The Conscious Lovers—The Sultan.
 25. Romeo and Juliet—*The Provocation.*
 26. The Duenna—*Ditto.*
 27. The Orphan—*Ditto.*
 29. The Crusade—The Follies of a Day.
 30. The Man of the World—*Rosina.*

BILL of MORTALITY, from Oct. 5, to Oct. 26, 1790.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males	747	Males	652
Females	667	Females	601
Whereof have died under two years old		425	

Pech. Leaf 24. 5d.

Between	2 and 5	124	50 and 60	100
	5 and 10	42	60 and 70	93
	10 and 20	34	70 and 80	54
	20 and 30	103	80 and 90	23
	30 and 40	110	90 and 100	6
	40 and 50	133		

1.

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Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Gazetteer, Ledger
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Woodfall's Day
World—Argus
Bell's Oracle
Times—M. Post,
13 Weekly Papers
Bath 2, Bristol 4
Birmingham 2,
Bury St Edmund's
CAMBRIDGE
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For NOVEMBER, 1790. CONTAINING

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Embellished with a Representation of some MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS used in Egypt;
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HULSON'S new MATHEMATICAL PROJECTION; a CURIOUS SEAL, COINS, &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON: Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of SAINT JOHN'S GATE.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for November, 1790.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
P.D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Nov. 1790.	P.D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Nov. 1790.
Oct.	0	0	0			Nov.	0	0	0		
25	51	62	48	29.71	fair	10	45	47	41	29.14	cloudy
26				.86		11	47	49	48	30.	cloudy
27	46	48	45	.86	cloudy	12	47	47	45	.1	cloudy
28	46	47	45	.87	showery	13	42	52	43	.15	fair
29	46	48	43	.75	cloudy	14	42	43	41	.13	cloudy
30	44	46	42	.82	cloudy	15	41	45	37		fair
31	41	47	38	.88	fair	16	36	43	42	.15	fair
N. 1	45	46	45	.82	rain	17	41	43	37	29.95	fair
2	45	55	42	.36	fair	18	34	38	40	.7	fair
3	46	52	47	.72	rain	19	46	47	41	.1	showery
4	46	57	46	.78	fair	20	41	49	48	.15	showery
5	47	55	49	.94	fair	21	43	52	47	.1	rain & thunder
6	52	52	46	.73	rain	22	47	48	46	.31	rain
7	44	48	43	.68	cloudy	23	46	47	40	.6	foggy
8	42	52	43	.84	fair	24	36	46	45	.8	fair
9	44	47	44	30.02	cloudy	25	50	51	45	.7	showery

W. CARY, Mathematical Instrument-Maker, opposite Arundel-street; Strand.

November Days.	Barometer. Inch. 20ths.	Thermom.	Wind.	Rain 100ths in.	Weather in November, 1789.
1	29 18	45	SW		very white frost, bright day
2	29 4	44	SE	.17	overcast, and brisk showers
3	28 14	50	SW		thick mist, shady day
4	28 12	53	NE		slight showers, fine day
5	28 18	50	W		heavy dew, fine day
6	28 10	48	NW		rain in the night, heavy snow
7	28 8	44	NE	.54	cold blowing day, drops of rain
8	29	45	NE		'bright morn', grey even'
9	29 4	44	NW		bright day
10	29 8	42	NW		sharp frost, bright day
11	29 10	48	NW		very white frost, bright day
12	29 6	50	W		rain in the night, thick mist
13	29	51	W		rain, high wind
14	28 16	54	WSW		thick mist, dark even'
15	29	52	W		wet morn', high wind
16	29 2	47	W		bright morn', some rain
17	29 2	46	SW		some rain, overcast
18	29 4	47	S		fine day, some rain
19	29 4	45	E	.90	bright day
20	29 8	40	N		bright day
21	29 10	43	NW		grey morn', misty rain
22	29 12	42	NW		misty rain, brisk wind, overcast
23	29 14	42	NE	.8	slight frost, cloudy day
24	29 18	41	NE		bright morn', slight frost, overcast
25	29 16	42	N		bright morn', fine day
26	29 18	39	N		bright morn', frosty even'
27	29 18	37	NW		white frost, fine day
28	29 16	36	NE		slight frost, overcast
29	29 12	39	E		overcast, brisk wind
30	29 14	38	E		white frost, fine day

OBSERVATIONS.

1 Snow lies almost all day.—2 Many grapes not ripened, and fall from the trees since the snow.—3 Gathered the last of the grapes.—4 A martin (*Iurundo urbica*) seen.—5 Larks congregate.—6 Five bustard (otis tardo.) shot on the downs.

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

For NOVEMBER, 1790.

BEING THE FIFTH NUMBER OF VOL. LX. PART II.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 4.

IN your Obituary for last month, p. 961, you say the late Captain Waghorn was drowned when the Royal George sunk, August 29. 1782.—

Captain Waghorn was not drowned at that time, as will appear from your Obituary for December, 1787, where his death is announced, p. 1129.— The following remarkable circumstance I had from the person it relates to. A few moments before the ship went down, Captain Waghorn happened to see a young gentleman whose name was Edward Pearce, who was under his protection, and then about twelve years of age, standing on the quarter-deck, or some other part of the ship, with the water almost up to his chin. He ran to him, took him up in his arms, and, as he did it, said, "Pearce, can you swim?"—"No," replied the youth.—"You must try, however," said the Captain; and instantly threw him overboard as far as he could, leaped after him, and both were saved. "The instant I found myself in the water," said Pearce, "one of the seamen, who leaped about the same time, fell right upon me; I then concluded I was certainly gone! but luckily, I know not how, caught hold of the man's jacket, and, as he swam very well, he kept both himself and me above-water till the ship settled, then swam with me to the main shrouds, and landed me safe in the top."

Was this one of the chapters of chances, or the signal and reiterated interposition of a *particular* Providence? Two very learned and ingenious gentlemen, who in their life-times were both very considerable contributors to your Magazine, Dr. John Hawkesworth and the Rev. William Ludlam, would have differed greatly in their opinions on this subject; see Gent. Mag. vol. XLII. p. 330. But I, who am abundantly con-

vinced that human reason is much too limited to fathom the depth of Infinite Wisdom, and that the only probable means of drawing any rational conclusions in *divine* philosophy must be by many and accurate observations of facts and circumstances properly adapted to the end proposed, in the same manner as all real knowledge in *natural* philosophy is deduced from experiments, would recommend to those, who may live to do it, a careful observation of the circumstances which may attend the future life of this young gentleman, and others who may, like him, in early life, be apparently selected out of a multitude by some signal interposition of a particular Providence.

I shall now give my reasons for thinking that the transactions which may occur in the future life of Mr. Pearce are proper to be attended to for the purpose which I have in view; and, in doing so, it will appear what I think are proper circumstances to be attended to in the choice of other objects for this purpose; and also what the principles are by which I would draw my conclusions from the observations.

Mr. Pearce is the son of a gentleman of good fortune, but not of rank, who has other sons: consequently this could not be absolutely necessary for the support of a family, to perpetuate its grandeur, nor yet to the comfort of his parents. Whereas it is highly probable that some were lost in that dreadful misfortune which were apparently necessary to every one of these; but in whose behalf, nevertheless, Providence did not interpose.

On account of his age, his life was not of any immediate importance, either to his country or to its enemies; whereas many were lost, who, like himself, were of no immediate importance, as well as one who was then thought of much—I mean Admiral Kempenfelt.

The interposition of Providence in snatching him from present death could

not be to give him time to repent of any enormous crimes, because his early years did not permit him to have committed any; but it is to be feared, that, among so many as were then swallowed up, there were some who had.

Those who hold that these things are brought about by the interposition of a particular Providence, must allow that the preservation of Mr. Pearce was a very extraordinary one, first, in directing Captain Waghorn to that part of the ship where the boy was just sinking; secondly, in inspiring him with the thought of throwing him over-board, notwithstanding the boy told him he could not swim, and, of course, had no chance of being saved by it; and, thirdly, in directing that the sailor, by leaping right upon him, should afford the means of his preservation, though, to human appearance, it must have caused his immediate destruction.

It does not seem reasonable to conclude that Providence should be exerted in so extraordinary a manner for no purpose at all; and therefore it must have been exerted for a purpose which is to be sought for in the transactions of his future life. If, therefore, nothing very important happen to him, or, thro' his means, to others, we must conclude that his preservation was owing merely to chance, and not to the particular interposition of Providence.

No circumstance of the least importance had occurred in the life of this young gentleman at the beginning of the year 1759; when he embarked for the East Indies, under the command of Commodore Cornwallis.

Yours, &c.

P. Q.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 5.

THE gentleman who published a remedy for the cramp in your vol. XXXII. and who in your present vol. p. 911, has received the thanks of a fellow sufferer, I am sorry to say, is no more. His name was Pritchard. He was in the commission of the peace for the county of Hereford, had a mind fraught with useful knowledge, which he was ever ready to communicate, in the most pleasing and friendly manner, and, I believe, made other useful contributions to your useful Miscellany. I had the most sincere esteem for him. In the year 1765, for an alarming complaint, he made trial of the waters of Baïeges in the Pyrenees, and on his return home was much improved in his health. While waiting for a passage-

boat at Rochelle, he caught a cold, which soon terminated in his death.

Yours, &c.

R. S.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 6.

THE following is an Act which was passed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1788, appointing a national thanksgiving in commemoration of the Revolution; and I am persuaded that the generality of your readers will be highly pleased with the pious, constitutional, and moderate spirit which it breathes.

Yours, &c.

CLERICUS.

"THE General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, recollecting, with gratitude to Almighty God, the happy and glorious event that in the year 1688, of which the present is the secular anniversary, delivered the nation from civil and religious oppression, set proper bounds to the royal prerogative, secured the liberties and just rights of the people, and confirmed to this National Church all the religious rights and privileges which she now enjoys under the illustrious House of Hanover; and being fully convinced, that the principles of the Revolution settlement are the only foundation on which the security of the throne and the happiness of the subjects can be permanently established; they think themselves called upon, by their duty to God and to their country, to embrace every proper opportunity of recalling to the serious and grateful recollection of the people committed to their charge, this special interposition of Divine Providence in their favour—of impressing on their minds a lively sense of the value of the civil and religious liberties thereby attained—and of exhorting them, by every constitutional means, to preserve and transmit them inviolate to the latest posterity. And considering that the blessings enjoyed by the people of this free and happy country, in consequence of the Revolution, do far exceed the measure of civil and religious advantages which the Providence of God hath allotted to any other nation; therefore the General Assembly hereby do appoint the fifth day of November this year to be observed within the bounds of this National Church as a day of solemn thanksgiving to Almighty God for the enjoyment of these inestimable blessings for a century past, and of earnest supplication for their continuance to the latest generations. And the Assembly enjoins all Ministers to intimate this Act from their pulpits, upon the Lord's-day immediately preceding the said fifth day of November, and to accompany the intimation with suitable exhortations."

You see, Mr. Urban, from the above Act, that the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland claims and exercises

cises a power of appointing days of national religious observance, without the sanction of a Royal proclamation: and the Church seems to have confidence enough in the obedience of her Members, to think it quite superfluous that her Ordinances should be confirmed by Acts of the Legislature, or enforced by penal statutes. The Church of Scotland is, with respect to emolument, poor and naked indeed, when compared with her sister-Church on this side of the Tweed,—but she is much more independent of the State; a circumstance which, I believe, has no small effect on the piety and virtue of her Clergy.—But though the Church of Scotland maintains her independance on the State in concerns that are merely ecclesiastical, yet she obeys the King and his Government by a dutiful observance of all days of fasting and thanksgiving which are appointed by Royal proclamation.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 7.

IN a periodical publication for September, among other observations on the *Asiatic Miscellanies*, p. 278, it is said, that “a passage in the Boston of Sadi is evidently the prototype of Dr. Franklin’s well-known parable against persecution;” (see Gent. Magazine, vol. L. p. 27.) This we believe to be true; but Dr. Franklin’s researches did not extend so far. He borrowed it, with scarcely any variation, from Dr. Jeremy Taylor, as appears in the Gent. Magazine, vol. LI. p. 514.—Taylor, we believe, was not conversant in the Oriental languages; yet the resemblance is so striking, that we can entertain but little doubt of the story’s having been originally imported from the East. During the middle ages the Europeans borrowed much of their literature from the East, from the Arabians more particularly; and the incidents in many popular poems and romances, now thought to be the legitimate productions of Europe, may be traced to a different origin. Several of them are pointed out by Mr. Hole, in his Preface to Arthur, pp. 5, 6.

I really look upon the circumstance hinted at above to be extremely curious; as the question must resolve itself into this, that the Persian Author and Dr. Taylor, “in distant ages and countries born,” the manners and customs totally different, yet possessed so striking a similarity of genius, as to produce a fable in every essential point exactly the same. Or that this fable of Sadi’s must

have been translated into some Classic or European language, from whence Dr. Taylor borrowed it, without acknowledging the obligation, in the same manner as Dr. Franklin served him.—So, you see, it seems as if nothing was new under the sun; and that all authors borrow openly, or steal clandestinely, from their predecessors.

I shall close this remark, Mr. Urban, by asking the Literati, whether they can produce a similar story, in any author (Sadi excepted), to that narrated by Dr. Jeremy Taylor and Dr. Franklin.

Yours, &c. INQUISITOR.

“Cut off from social life by my deafness, I walk in silence and solitude.”

CHESTERFIELD, Letter to his Son.

Mr. URBAN, Bath. Nov. 10.

YOU will pardon this intrusion on your Magazine, although the subject may not be altogether so interesting to cursory readers. It is a request made (through me) from a valuable member of the community, and who ranks high in life, but has laboured for this last twelvemonth under an hitherto incurable deafness. He is driven from the agreeable society of his friends, conscious how troublesome he must feel, to be for ever asking questions, and, when answered, hearing only through the medium of another, which must be a person constantly used to him. Some of your readers may possibly have been relieved, if not cured, when afflicted with this grievous malady: if any of them would, therefore, condescend to answer this in the Gentleman’s Magazine, and say what methods have been pursued to effect it, it will greatly contribute to the happiness of one who wishes to regain the happy station in society he once enjoyed. I knew a gentleman who for a considerable time had been totally deprived of hearing, but he had the consolation of understanding every word said, by means of talking with the fingers; but this was a tedious business, except performed by a person accustomed to him. His name was Polhill, of a respectable family, and lived a number of years in the village of Dinton, near Salisbury. But this does not happen to be the case with the gentleman above-mentioned, who wishes an alleviation of his complaint by a different mode (if such can be hit on), than the one before adopted.

The late Lord Holland was a remarkable instance of fortitude in this disorder.

der. I have seen him, in the midst of a full company of ladies and gentlemen, when the conversation has turned upon the most brilliant and lively topics, and never asked a question, yet did not want for all that *gaieté d'esprit* which at present shines so conspicuous in the character of his brother, the Hon. Charles-James Fox. But he sought relief in the benign disposition of his lady, who, by her tender regard and attentions, dispelled the gloom which would otherwise have hung over him.

Yours, &c. J. ELDERTON.

Mr. URBAN; Nov. 11.
PERMIT me to mention an error in the Calendar prefixed to the Cambridge Common Prayer, small size, printed by Baskerville in 1762, and sold by P. Dodd, Ave-Mary-lane, London. By it (now lying before me), Easter-day, 1765, is mentioned as happening on the 27th of April, although, by the other Table of the only days on which Easter can possibly fall out, the 25th of April is mentioned as the last. In fact, Easter, 1765, was on the 7th of April; and accordingly, in the very Calendar I have mentioned, Whitsunday is fixed for the 26th of May, which accords with Easter on the 7th of April (see the Table of Moveable Feasts in the same book for the year 1776), but is utterly repugnant unto any Easter-day on the 27th of April. JACK PRANCER.

Mr. URBAN, Aton. Nov. 12.
THE splendid orator Mr. Burke's veneration for Religion, expressed in his Letter, lately published, relative to the Revolution in France, must highly please all his intelligent readers; but there is occasion to observe and object, that the following quotation from that Letter does not seem consistent with an unfeigned regard for Religion:

"Some part of the wealth of a country is as usefully employed as it can be in contenting the luxury of individuals—it is the public ornament—it is the public consolation—it nourishes the public hope."

This agrees better with the immoral Fable of the Bees, in which Mandeville corruptly and offensively endeavoured to shew, that private vices are public benefits. On this subject was recollected the judicious remark of a Latin poet, sensible of the sad effects of luxury on the Roman State:

Sevior armis
Luxuria incubuit.

JOURNAL.

Rank luxury, more fell than hostile arms,
As individuals, to the publick harms.

The lines of a later Latin bard deserve here to be cited, describing the bane of luxury to other States also:

———— cetera regna
Luxuries vitii, odisque superbia vortit.
Sic male sublimis fregit Spartanus Athenas,
Atque item Thebis cecidit, sic Medus adenat
Assirio, Medoque tulit Moderantina Perles,
Subjecit Persen Macedo, cellurus et ipse
Romanis. CLAUDIAN.

By luxury too lofty Athens fell
(Unable frigid Spartans to repell).
Thebes [which the best Biographer * could
bapt, [Host †.]
And, British Wolfe-like, "Captain of the
Hence Medes Assyrians vanquish, Persians
Medes; [lead
Greece Persians, Rome the Grecians captive

The words *male sublimis* brought to my mind the glorious Messiah's saying: "Thou, Capernaum, which art exalted unto Heaven, shalt be brought down to hell."

"Righteousness [happily] exalteth a nation; but sin [especially the sin of luxury] is a reproach to [and, if continued in, will be the ruin of] any people." SOLOMON.

By the desire of two correspondents, you favoured the publick with inserting Dean Chamberlayn's Latin prayer repeatedly. An English version of it was in vain expected. For want of a better, you may not reject this: Whether I'm prov'd with ill, or good procure, Grant I may this enjoy ‡, or that endure.

Yours, &c. EUTHELIUS.

Mr. URBAN, Barb. Nov. 13.
I SHOULD me much obliged to any of your ingenious correspondents, who are at all conversant in the Moonish dialect, to inform me if there is any, and what, affinity between that language and the Welsh, as a letter from a gentleman at Algiers was shewn me, in which he says, being in company with Mrs. Logic, the lady of the English

* Plutarch.

† Scripture-phrase for a General, or Commander in chief of an army. Had Plutarch lived in George the Second's reign, the Sage, remarkable for his parallels, might have properly compared Epaminondas and Wolfe; with virtue both adorned; victorious and triumphant both, though mortally wounded in fighting for their country, which more than life they loved. The loss of Plutarch's memoirs of the illustrious Thebes hero is lamented.

‡ See Eccles. v. 19.

consul (who, I am informed, is a native of Wales), that she was perfectly understood by the Moors when speaking in the old British idiom; and that, in many instances, she has been able to act as an interpreter of the Moorish language.

I must likewise beg leave to remark, that your correspondent Zoophilus, who dates his letter from Birmingham, p. 894, deserves the thanks of every admirer of that noble animal the Horse, for his laudable proposal of instituting a Veterinarian school. How many of these poor creatures suffer from inward maladies, which our common farriers know nothing about, and, under a pretence of curing, add to their torture! There are many diseases, and uncommon ones, which attend them at times; which was the case of a beautiful colt in the Earl of Pembroke's stables at Wilton, who, upon the groom's coming to rub him down in the morning, found one side of him in the most profuse perspiration, when the other was as dry as if fresh combed. The complaint, extraordinary as it may appear, continued for some time, till by degrees, and proper exercise, it wore off, and the horse became perfectly well.

I must also beg leave to refer to a letter in your Magazine for August, p. 705, relating to the docility of the brute creation. Being in conversation with a select party of friends a few evenings ago, the discourse turned on the above subject, and a gentleman particularly adverted to the story of the hare related in that Magazine, and the history of the musical pigeon, mentioned by *Mis. Piozzi* in her *Travels*; when the party appeared rather puzzled in their belief: upon which I thought proper to relate the following, if it would by any means strengthen their faith. So, if you will excuse my having a small portion of the egotist, shall consign it to the perusal of your readers:

A hare being brought to me when very young, which happening at the time the cat had kittened, it was placed by her side. She rather spurned it at first, but afterwards took to it in the most affectionate manner, and nursed it till it grew as large as herself. She then cast it off, but would at times suffer it to lie down by her. This little creature was allowed to range in the garden, which was walled round, and, what is extraordinary, knew or smelt the hour of dinner so well, that it never offered to come to the parlour till then,

when it would scratch, and make an odd sauffling noise. It was always placed on the table to partake of the dessert, which it eat abundantly of, and would often slip away a peach, and slyly nibble it in a corner of the room. This hare was known to all my acquaintance, and constantly enquired after by them. But poor Puls at last met with an untimely end, being killed by a gentleman's greyhound in the neighbourhood.

The other little anecdote is that of a pigeon; tho' not quite so learned as *Madame Piozzi's*, yet would come by name when called to; and even when I have seen it feeding with its companions, at a considerable distance from home, it has flown, and pitched upon my shoulder. This has been seen, and can be corroborated, by many.

To elucidate farther what I have said, I have been told that the late *Serjeant Davy* used to entertain his friends with calling his sparrows from his window; and that numbers of those birds would instantly fly to him at the word of command, and peck the crumbs he threw out to them; and were become so tame that he would take them in his hand.

Yours, &c. JOHN ELDERTON.

Mr. URBAN, H—U, Nov. 14.

I AM much obliged by your very polite insertion of my last, and beg leave to trouble you again. Perhaps some of your ingenious correspondents may favour me, through the channel of your useful *Miscellany*, with an explanation of these lines in the 6th *Æneid*:
 "Necnon Thricius longa cum vesta sacerdos
 Obloquitur numeris septem docrinina vocum;
 [eburna."]

Jaques eadem digitis, jam poëline pulsat.
 I should be glad to know, whether to Mr. Coventry, the ingenious author of "*Philemon to Hydaspes*," we are not indebted for a celebrated Novel, dedicated to the late H. Fielding, esq. ? and whether the late W. Whitehead, esq. is not the supposed author of an elegant copy of verses, beginning with,
 "Amidst the more important toils of state."

Yours, &c. M. G. E.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 16.

PERMIT me to render justice to an injured poet. The little poem, called, "*The Beggar's Petition*," well known for its beautiful and pathetic simplicity, has, by the force of intrinsic merit, found its way into almost every collection which has been made for several

veral years past; but, what I think a great injustice to the author, has always been inserted without a name. Whilst every admirer of genuine poetry is delighted with its beauties, the author's name is only known in the circle of his friends. I wish, therefore, to publish to the world, that it was written by the Rev. Thomas Moss, minister of Brierly Hill chapel, in the parish of King's Swinford, in the county of Stafford.

Yours, &c. - SALOPIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Welbeck Street, Nov. 17.*

OBSERVING in your last month's Magazine a letter from your correspondent Zephyrus (see p. 894), on the subject of "establishing an institution to cultivate and teach Veterinary Medicine," it may not, perhaps, be unenterprising to your readers to be informed that, at a late meeting of the Odiham Agriculture Society, it was resolved,

"That, for the compleat establishment of Farriery on rational and scientific principles in this country, such an institution for education of Farriery is necessary, as has been established in France, Germany, Piedmont, Sweden, Denmark, &c.

"That, until such an institution be established, the following objects are principally necessary towards the improvement of Farriery:

"I. To send some intelligent lads for education in Farriery to such places in which good schools are already established.

"II. To collect, by premiums, and otherwise, descriptions of remarkable cures of diseases in horses, cows, and sheep, properly authenticated; descriptions of dissections of the diseased parts of horses, cows, sheep, &c.

"That a Committee be appointed, in London, to receive all applications for premiums to be proposed for collecting descriptions

of cures, and dissections of diseased horses, cows, and sheep, to determine the said premiums, and to communicate to the Society at Odiham whatever may appear to be conducive to the views of the Society for promoting the improvement of Farriery.

"That the Committee be empowered to offer, in the name of the Society, premiums for exact descriptions of remarkable cures of diseases in horses, cows, and sheep; dissections of diseased parts," &c.

In pursuance of the above resolutions, the Committee have agreed to offer the following premium:

"For the best collection of cases (not less than twenty) of the disease in horses called the Glanders, with the treatment and cure, an honorary premium of ten guineas value. The cases to be sent to Mr. Huntingford, the secretary, at No. 10, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, on or before the 31st day of January, 1791, without names, or intimation to whom they belong, marked in what manner each claimant shall think fit; such claimant sending his certificates, properly authenticated, sealed up in a paper, having on the outside a corresponding mark with the cases.

"The Committee will meet at the Blenheim coffee-house, Bond-street, on Wednesday, the 12th day of January, 1791, at six o'clock in the evening; at which time all the members of the Odiham Society, resident in London, are requested to attend.

"The cases for which the premium shall be adjudged to become the property of the Society; and the others returned, if demanded, or destroyed at some future meeting of the Committee, with the certificates unopened."

Your correspondent will naturally conclude, that the Society are in possession of the plan alluded to in his letter, and which will be read at the meeting of the Committee.

I. H.

Mr. URBAN,

FROM an original MS. in my possession, commencing in 1714, I do myself the pleasure to transcribe the following facts, to corroborate the testimony of M. G. in your last, p. 906, if you think them worthy a place.

P. M.

Theatre-Royal, LINCOLN'S-INN FIELDS, managed by John and Chr. M. Rich.

DRURY-LANE, by Messrs. Wilks, Booth, and Cibber.
The Scurful Lady.

1726. Wednesday, Dec. 14. A new comedy, called, The Dissembled Wanton; or, My Son get Money, written by Mr. Wellsted

63 12 0

Thursday, 15. Ditto, the second night

35 5 0

Friday, 16. Ditto, the third night, for the benefit of the Author. Money

57 4 0

Tick. ts

21 3 0

153 7 0

Saturday, 17. Camilla, twelfth night

83 14 0

Monday, 19. The Dissembled Wanton, fourth

51 13 0

night, and Harlequin Sorcerer

56 13 0

Tuesday, 20. Camilla, thirteenth night

86 5 6

Wednesday, 21. The Dissembled Wanton, fifth

86 5 6

night, and Harlequin Sorcerer,

86 5 6

Effex, and Dr. Faustus.

Comical Revenge, by their Royal Highness's command.

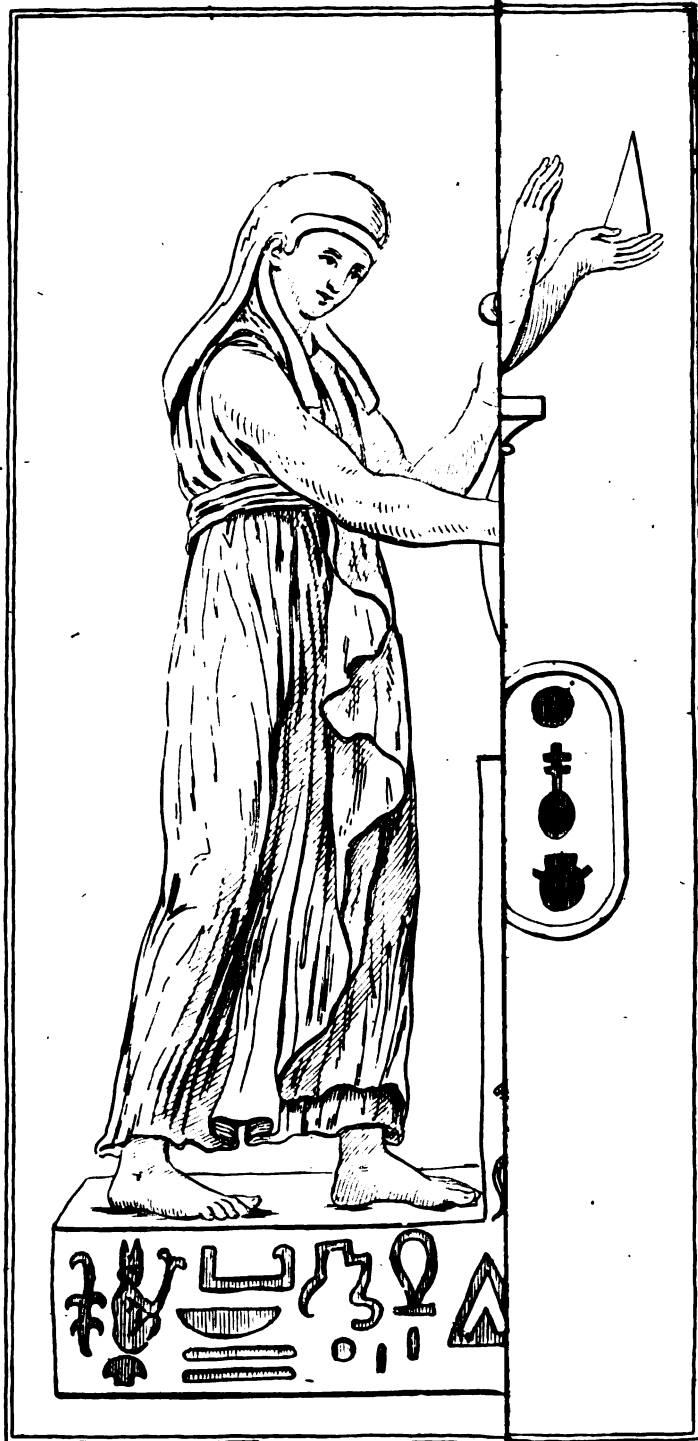
The Way of the World.

Committee, and Dr. Faustus.

King Lear.

Spanish Friar.





Copy of a Letter from Bologna, dated March 15, 1778, written by a first-rate Designer, who unexpectedly came to England above Two Years ago, made but a short Stay, then returned to his Family at Bologna.

CIRCA a quel Sigre Brus, Inglese, già fu qua a Bologna con quelle raccolte di disegni tratti dal Antichità del Asia e Africa. Certo egli è vero che lui diceva di sapere disegnare, ma noi altri non lo abbiamo mai creduto, perchè non e mai stato capace d' indicare col toco lapis un minimo segno di qualsivoglia intenzione di figure, o altri corpi insensati. Lui vantava moltissime d' essere professore e d' aver fatti molti di quei disegni. Io già li vidi tutti che qui a Bologna li fece fare in molti le macchiette, le arie e grand pezzi di paese a i nostri pittori, egli è vero che si portò con lui il Balugani nostro Bolognese, mio amico bravo disegnatore d' architettura, aveva ancora altri che facevano tutto. Qui il Sig. Brus aveva concetto di contare molte favole che non aveva con lui alcun testimonio che potesse fare aTESTO di sua abilità per che morirono tutti i suoi compagni nel viaggio.

O piacere di sentire che anche V. S. e stato là in Africa a disegnare di quelli avanzi di belle architettura, si farà allora divertito moltissime, e ne avrà provato grand piacere a vedere quelle nazioni si stravagante giusta nel tempo della processione che fa quei Turchesi a visitare Medina e la Mecca.

TRANSLATION of the said Letter from Bologna.

IN relation to Mr. Bruce, an English gentleman, who was here at Bologna with his collection of drawings from the antiquities of Asia and Africa, certainly it is very true that he said he was capable of drawing them; which we did not believe, as he never was seen with the porto-crayon to give the least indication of any design of animated figures, or inanimate bodies. He bragged much of being a professor, and having made many of those drawings. I have seen them all; because here, at Bologna, they were made out and finished, sky, landscape, &c. by our painters. It is true that he carried with him Balugani Bolognese, my friend, a good draughtsman of architecture. He had also others, who did all.

Sig. Bruce took a fancy to relate extraordinary stories, but could not produce any witnesses to prove his superior abilities,

his travelling companions all dying in the journey. It gives me pleasure to find that you have made drawings in Africa of those remains of beautiful architecture. One should have had pleasure to have seen those extraordinary nations just at the time of the procession of the Turks setting forward to visit Medina and Mecca.

N. 3. He mentions the beautiful architecture of Egypt. If he had been better informed, it is only the skill in masonry to be admired in the construction of the pyramids, and the granite pillars of Alexandria, and those at the castle of Cairo, with their skill in mechanical powers to raise such vast blocks of granite.

The drawings in Mr. Bruce's collection he says, Asia and Africa, when there are none in Asia.

They are admirable drawings of Grecian architecture although in Africa; similar in style to those of Baibec; chiefly Corinthian; the only Punic monument in the vast reservoir or cistern near Tunis, which supplied the ancient Carthage from a now ruined aqueduct. The figures composed by the Artists of Bologna are not in the least African, no more than the landscapes, which are more in the European style.

A naval officer, who resided some time at Bologna, and was there at the same time with Mr. Bruce, relates that Sig. Giuseppe Manfredi had the completing and finishing those drawings, under the inspection of Count Zini, in whose house this painter was employed.

This naval officer, being a particular friend of that Italian nobleman, actually resided in his house at that period.

A short Dissertation on the antient Musical Instruments used in Egypt, or rather unharmonious Sounds. [See Plate I.]

IF the intercourse between Egypt and Europe were any way comparative with that between Europe and China, the publick could not be so easily imposed upon as they are. From China every minute article is given, both by models and paintings, of all their characters, arts, customs, manners, instruments of music, agriculture, &c. &c.

The very few who examine Egyptian antiquities are easily deceived, or they could never fancy that a beautiful figure in a night-gown, playing on a modern harp, could be any more Egyptian than it is Chinese, Asiatic, or African: if they would

would give themselves the trouble to look into the third volume of the *Museum Capitolinum*, they would be satisfied of the impropriety of such a representation as is given of the Egyptian harper.

Now, perhaps with equal or more authority, is drawn and etched a priestess of Isis, with a harp resembling the antient lyre, although neither found at Esne, or in the ruins of Thebes, but of a later date; for even the Greeks, in the time of Adrian, represented the Egyptian deities with their attributes, as is seen in the collection at the Capitol, which were found in the ruins of Adrian's villa near Tivoli.

All the instruments of musick or sounds we know of is the sistrum, or the drum, with the barbarous clang of the loud cymbals, mentioned in the Old Testament, and used to this day; and if it may be called musick, such as is represented the almost naked man playing on the two reed-pipes in the assembly surrounding the dancing girls, in the print after Mr. Dalton's drawing at Sacara, where the mixed company of Arabs and the people of the country are exactly drawn from the life. The cymbals and drum are also expressed in that print, where they are marching before the wild-est of all enthusiasts, who form part of their numerous religious companies. In the Roman basso-relievos, at the sacrifices the Camilli attending are playing on two pipes; in which circumstances they may have imitated the Egyptians. The most exact representation of any of the Egyptian antiquities published is the last found broken obelisk, drawn and etched by the late Mr. Stuart, by the order of Cardinal Valenti, dedicated to the then Lord Malton, afterwards Marquis of Rockingham. From a figure on the top of the said obelisk, one of a fruitful imagination might have formed, in the Egyptian style, an excellent old harper, with the picked beard, the same as the mask of Pantaloon in the Italian comedy, more indeed like a horn from his chin than a beard. Instead of a staff which he holds, the harp might be placed; and his attitude answers entirely to such an intention; or to have made the extraordinary sphinx diverting itself also with the human hand and lower part of the arm. What is remarkable, the thumb is placed on the wrong side of the left-hand. This sphinx differs from all others that we know of.

What is more surprising, that the only

describer of the ruins of Thebes and Upper Egypt, which is Norden, should never meet with any thing similar to such a strange representation as this harper, as he has drawn all the ruins, towns, and villages, of Upper Egypt, and the buildings even to Cairo and Lower Egypt. His drawings about the Pyramids were lost, as is mentioned in Mr. Dalton's pamphlet. If that accident had not happened, all the drawings since would have been unnecessary with regard to those objects.

Therefore the representation of these ceremonies, habits, and customs, were only wanted, as is published by Mr. Dalton; as it is repeated, no one ever there could express besides himself, in the least degree, the characters of the present race of inhabitants.

Before he went accidentally to Egypt, he published twenty antique statues from his drawings, and had drawn and painted some historical subjects also.

Mr. URBAN, *Solihull, Oct. 11.*

PERMIT me to point out an Error of the Press in p. 778 of your last Number; where I am made to say, "violent are the Struggles against Conviction, when one is pre-disposed *not* to be CONVICTED."—The last Word should have been "CONVINCED."—To resume my Answer to my fair Opponent.

I left off, if you recollect, with a Quotation from Swift, expressive of the utmost Contempt for Dryden's Translation of Virgil. But how (Miss Seward may ask) can POPE be to blame?—Could HE prevent Swift's Attack on Dryden any more than SHE could prevent mine on Pope?—Probably not; but HE might have acted on that Occasion as SHE has on one nearly similar—*viz.* have called his Friend to a public Account for his "Prejudice" and "Want of Taste."—My generous Assailant must surely allow that either SHE has done *too much* or *he—too little!*

Be that as it may, I must (and I hope I may without Ill-manners) indulge one Smile at the Joy which she expresses on my neglecting to bring Evidence of a Charge—*which I never made; she is "glad that no Proofs can be brought of Meanness used to acquire Fame, which, in so great a Writer as Pope, appeared utterly improbable."* Miss Seward, I AM CONFIDENT, will not deny that I had, on his own Evidence, convicted him of an infamous Slander, for which he as richly "deserved an Halter" as the Ob-

part of his Slander would have done had the Accusation been just; and one would have thought that but a moderate Degree of Satisfaction could result from the Consideration that, though I *certainly* had proved him **BASE**, I, *perhaps*, had not proved him **MEAN**!—But, in fact, while proving him the one I had also proved him the other; for the Baseness of his Attack could be equalled *only* by the Meanness of his Retreat!

As Miss Seward thinks that I have wrongfully accused him of Baseness to **WELSTED**, I will substantiate *that* Charge also, *next* Month; and at the same Time (contrary to my first Intention), I will discuss the other Points which I mentioned in a Letter, inserted in your Magazine for May, viz. his *Meanness* to **BROOME**, *Hypocrisy* to **HUGHES** and **HILL**, *Treachery* to **BOLINGBROKE**, *Baseness* to **LORD HARVEY** and **LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGUE**, and *Ingratitude* to **CHANDOS** and **Addison**.

Cum multis aliis quæ NUNC perscribere longum est.

And, if I am not strangely mistaken, the “imitable Dunciad” will lose *some* of its Charms in *her* Eyes, whose Mind is—Rectitude, and whose Heart is—Tenderness. She will no longer, I am persuaded, look with any great Complacency on the magnificent Edifice, when she shall find, with Surprise and Sorrow, that it has been erected on the insecure Foundation of **FRAUD** and **CRUELTY**!

Previous to my Examination of the Dunciad, I shall clear Accounts with Miss Seward. But one Caution, Mr. Urban, let me give, in Justice to her and to myself. When it shall appear (as I have already hinted) that some of her Selections have been imperfect—some of her Assertions inaccurate—and some of her Quotations erroneous, if Envy should feel inclined to sneer and Malice to exult, they would do well to consider that her **CRITICISMS** would have been *more* perfect had she been *less* so.

This seeming Paradox will be easily explained by recollecting what her Situation has been during almost the Whole of the Controversy. Eyes blinded with Tears, an Heart wrung with Anguish, and an Imagination distracted with Apprehensions, are totally incompatible with patient Attention, rigid Inquiry, and cautious Collation. But, though Candour will forgive, and Virtue applaud her, I cannot permit my just Caution to suffer through her unintentional Mis-

representations. After this necessary Apology for us both, I proceed, without further Ceremony, to my unpleasant task.

In your Magazine for May, 1789 (p. 390), Miss Seward selects a Passage of uncommon Celebrity from Pope's Iliad, and compares it with one from the first and least meritorious of all Dryden's Productions—a Poem on the Death of Lord Hastings; a Piece which I believe is not inserted in *many* Editions of his Works: and, lest this inelegant Extract should not appear to *sufficient* Disadvantage, she flanks it by *another* celebrated Passage from Pope. Two against one, you know, Mr. Urban, are odds!

Her Management of the next Example she produces is still *less* advantageous to poor Dryden. Extracting six Lines from Juno's Soliloquy, in the first Book of the Æneid (which she considers as unpoetical), she misquotes the Beginning of the Seventh, and skips over that and the four succeeding Lines (which are admirable), fastens on one which she thinks laughable, and omits the remaining Eight, which are excellent. I thought it but Justice to insert the *entire* Speech, accompanied by the Original, in your Miscellany for January, 1790. Miss Seward seems to consider this as a silent Rebuke, from the Manner in which she mentions my Quotation (p. 523)—“*He triumphantly quotes the Original in Vindication of that vulgar Harangue which Dryden has made for the Empress of Heaven.*”

Adverting a second Time to Juno's Soliloquy, a second Time she stops short at the seventh Line. But, to make Amends for the Omission of the Rest of this reprobated Speech, she has pressed into her Service the introductory Couplet, which contains the word “vent”—to which (by her Italicks) she seems to attach the Idea of Flatness. She appears to have conceived an unaccountable Dislike to the Verbs “vent”—“burn”—and “drown”—unless used in a figurative sense; but, surely, they seem just as musical as “yield”—“reign”—“add”—(which escape uncensured)—or any other Monosyllable Verbs!—The Substantive “Men” seems also to have fallen under her Displeasure;—but *why*—is not easy to discover. That it *may* be so applied or combined as to appear in a ludicrous light is true;—in the Mouth of a Coquet (for Instance), who declares “she is teased to Death by these *outrous*—MEN” it is ridiculous enough. But I cannot grant that it sounds *inelegant* when opposed

posed to "*Ships*"—although it may be *more* elegant when opposed to "*Gods*."

On Miss Seward's Substitution of the metaphorical Thrift of "*wrapping Fleets in Flame*"—for "*burning*" them—I shall only remark that Dr. Harwood, disapproving of the beautiful Simplicity of "*Jesus wept*," altered it, in his Translation of the New Testament, to "*Jesus burst into a Flood of Tears*." They who think *his* Amplification an Amendment will, of Course, be pleased with Miss Seward's.

Having sufficiently decried DRYDEN's Translation, she introduces her own, by exclaiming, "How easy to express Virgil's *Sense* as *faithfully* with less *Inelegance*!" And, after heightening every Line of the contested Passage into splendid Versification, she adds, "If the above Lines *equally* express Virgil's *Meaning*, without the ludicrous Inelegance that disgraces Dryden's, Mr. Weston's *first* Argument is confuted."

Firm as Atlas stands my first Argument—for any Shock which her Translation gives it. "If the above Lines equally express Virgil's *Meaning*?"—But the above Lines unfortunately do NOT equally express Virgil's *Meaning*! And (which is still *more* unfortunate) the only Resemblance which the first Couplet bears to the Original is couched in two Words—"when" in the first Line, and "Juno" in the second.

To the Proof.

Cum Juno æternum servans sub pectore vul-
Hæc secum : [nus

Dryden.

"When labouring *still* with *endless* Dis-
content, [vent."

The Queen of Heaven did thus her Fury
Miss Seward

"When, with the dark'ning Frown of angry
Pride,

In haughty Tone, imperial Juno cried."

The Reader of true Taste may possibly deem the brilliant Additions of "*dark'ning Frown*"—"angry Pride" and "*haughty Tone*"—an inadequate Recompense for the Loss of the much more important Information—that an insatiable Desire of Revenge *unceasingly* rankled in Juno's Breast. Virgil evidently refers to the "*lævæ memorem Junonis ob iram*" in the Opening of the *Eneid*; a Circumstance on which the MACHINERY of the Poem *binges*; and, therefore, not to be omitted without manifest Detriment to the Poet's Plan. Besides—the Mantuan Bard was much too *judicious* to say ALL that he *could* have

said on the Occasion; and paid his Reader's Imagination the Compliment of supposing that it would easily collect—from her WORDS—the *tone* and *look* which accompanied them.

But, were Miss Seward's Translation as faithful as it is erroneous, I should still remain unconfuted. I must beg leave once more, Mr. Urban, to remind your Readers of the principal Object of our Contention. I had expressed an Opinion that the Style of Dryden is preferable to that of Pope—ON ACCOUNT of the Inequalities which so frequently occur. How does my ingenious Opponent endeavour to overthrow that Opinion? Why, truly, by proving that there ARE those Inequalities! A Mode of Contutation entirely *new*—and not a little *comical*!

But stay!—Miss Seward will allow Poetic Diction to SINK—but not TOO low. Now we come to the Point. WHO is to be the Judge of the precise Degree to which it may be allowed to descend?—Ah, Mr. Urban! Who indeed?—Until that question be answered, Miss Seward and I may argue for ever, without being one jot nearer the Mark; for I cannot allow that *calling* Dryden's Translation a vulgar Harangue is *proving* it to be one;—any more than I can acknowledge the Justice of those severe Epithets with which she so plentifully besprinkles most of the Passages which she has judged it expedient to select.

As Dryden has contrived it, Juno pours out the Effusions of her Wrath in a regular Climax. One *sees* the offended Goddess working herself into a Passion by very natural Gradations. But Miss Seward has begun in so lofty a Strain, that I have little Doubt of the Effect which would have been produced had she translated the *whole* Soliloquy!

The chief Blemish in *modern* poetic Diction is INFLATION. If that Blemish is undiscoverable in Miss Seward's Works, it is probably owing to the Grandeur and Sublimity of her Conceptions; which *justify* the uniform Majesty of her Style. The *Shortness* of her Poems is a Circumstance also much in her Favour; for Pope's Version of the *Iliad* proves to every *unprejudiced* Judge, that unvaried Sweetness and unvaried Loftiness *will* tire—in a Work of any considerable Length. An Elegy and an Epic Poem demand very different Degrees of Polish.

So much for Miss Seward's boasted Confutation of my first Position!

In your Miscellany for May, 1789,

p. 391, she has made some Extracts from Ovid's Epistle from Helen to Paris. She did not chuse to quote from Canace to Macareus—nor from Dido to Eneas—but pitched upon the very worst of the three. Culling with uncommon Care the dullest Parts, she has made Stupidity appear *more* stupid, by tacking together Passages that were never intended to be joined, and which derive no small Inconvenience from the Union.

After quoting TWO Lines, she omits TEN, then quotes EIGHTEEN more,—then omits ONE Couplet—and then inserts another; and all these mutilated Limbs, thus preposterously jumbled together, and constituting one hideous Mass of Deformity, are very gravely contrasted with some lovely Lines from Pope's highly-finished Eloisa to Abelard. She then makes some more Extracts from Helen to Paris—selecting TWO Lines—then jumping over SIXTEEN—then chusing SIX more—linking them all together—and finally comparing them with some *other* beautiful Lines from Eloisa.

Miss Seward remarks (p. 524), that my “other Pleas, which seek to prove the Certainty that Dryden was *not* the Translator of the Epistle from Helen to Paris, *though he avows it SOLELY his through ALL the Editions*, are set aside by those Passages of *equal* Inelegance, which have been already cited in the Course of this Controversy, from the Hind and Panther, One on the Death of Anne Killigrew, the Virgil, and other of his Works.”

The Assertion, that Dryden avows the Epistle from Helen to Paris *SOLELY* his through ALL the Editions, is inaccurate. I had *before* asserted that the Names of the Poet and the Peer were UNITED in that Production; and I had quoted a satirical Couplet written on the Occasion: Circumstances which, one should suppose, might have induced MY FRIEND to have expressed a contrary Opinion with some *Hypocritism*!—Were I to take the Trouble of a Search, I should, probably, find twenty Editions that would confirm *my* Assertion; but *seven* will suffice. In one, printed for Jacob Tonson in 1716 (the Property of Hugford Hall, Esq. of Solihull), and in another, printed for J. Tonson in 1725 (belonging to the Rev. Mr. Blyth of the same Place), the Earl of Mulgrave's Name is joined to that of Dryden; nor, to the best of my Recollection, did I ever see or hear of *any* Edition—the one which Miss Seward

mentions excepted—in which they were disunited.

Whoever, Mr. Urban, will refer to your Magazine for January, p. 29, will find that—far from “seeking to prove the Certainty that Dryden was *not* the Translator of the EPISTLE from Helen to Paris”—I *only* sought to prove that he was not the Author of those PARTS of that Epistle which Miss Seward has ascribed to him. I do not consider my supposed Plea as set aside by the Passages she quoted from the Hind and Panther, &c.—because I do *not* consider those Passages as “of equal Inelegance!”

Miss Seward's Notion, that, because I made “no Comment,” I was “willing your Readers should *forget* them,” is not founded. The Recollection of them could *not* have been “utterly destructive of my unfortunate Assertion, that the Style of the great Dryden is NEVER injudiciously debased”—*because* I had made no such ASSERTION. My Words, in your Magazine for January, p. 27, were—“whatever may be found reprehensible in his SENTIMENTS or IMAGERY—his STYLE, I will still *CONTENT*, is pure.” In the Preface to the Woodmen of Arden (p. 9), I had said, “Many of his Lines *seem*, 'tis true, to have wanted his last Touches; but those last Touches, I AM PERSUADED, were not *hastily* NEGLECTED—but *deliberately* DENIED.”

Contending for the Propriety of a PERSUASION is not equivalent to the *asserting* of a FACT; nor, if I *had* made such an Assertion, would the Quotations in Question have utterly destroyed it:—because ludicrous Imagery, incongruous Metaphor, and inconsistent Fable, are the Faults most conspicuous in those Passages; Matters with which I had Nothing to do;—“my Business being merely with his Diction.”

JOSEPH WESTON.

(To be continued in our next.)

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 1.

BESIDE the acknowledgement due from Dr. Priestley, which was the subject of my last letter, there is another debt of honour, which the Doctor has to settle with the publick. In the fifth number of his “Letters to the Inhabitants of Birmingham,” p. 34, he says, that “the sermons, the most admired for their composition of any that your Church has boasted of in the present age, were those that were published by Dr. White, Professor of Arabic, at the Bampton Lecture.

Lecture. But they now appear to have been written by a Dissenter; a person educated at the very meanest of our academies, and formerly my most humble admirer, though afterwards my opponent, Mr. Badcock."

Before the publication of the *sixth* number of his Letters, Dr. Priestley will perhaps have discovered his *mistake*. Dr. Priestley may call it a mistake; but if he calls it so, after the publication of Dr. White's *Statement*, or Dr. Gabriel's *Facts*, it betrays such culpable precipitancy under any circumstances, or such proneness to *mistake* under those in which he is interested, as, in either case, renders its author a very unsafe guide in controversy. Even Dr. Gabriel's *Facts* might have informed him, that Mr. Badcock's assistance was much short of the whole or half of the Lectures. But Dr. White's *Statement* would have shewn him, if he had *glanced* through it with moderate attention, the exact quantity of materials which Mr. Badcock contributed to the Bampton Lectures, as will appear from the following view of his respective portions, collected from the *Statement*. In the first column is given the number of parts in each sermon, according to the proportion of Mr. Badcock's contributions; e. g. in the first sermon he contributed *three* parts out of the whole four mentioned in the first column. In the eighth sermon, he contributed *two* parts out of the whole five mentioned in the said column.

4	————	I	Sermon	$\frac{3}{4}$
4	————	II	————	0
4	————	III	————	$\frac{1}{2}$
4	————	IV	————	0
4	————	V	————	$\frac{1}{4}$
4	————	VI	————	0
5	————	VII	————	$\frac{4}{5}$
5	————	VIII	————	$\frac{2}{5}$
4	————	IX	————	0
36				12

It appears from this table, that to the first sermon Mr. Badcock contributed about *three* parts in four; to the third, *two* parts in four; to the fifth, *one* part in four; to the seventh, *four* parts in five; to the eighth, *two* parts in five; to the second, fourth, sixth, and ninth, *nothing*. His quantity of materials, therefore, is as *twelve* to *thirty-eight*; that is, rather more than one-fourth. In the plan of the sermons (and in every form of composition the plan is allowed to be

the soul and life of the work) Mr. Badcock had no share. In the general correction and polish of the work he had little or no share.

With such proofs of Mr. Badcock's share in the sermons, which Dr. Priestley might and ought to have collected from Dr. White's very particular and minute acknowledgements, what but the most perverse prejudice against the Church could have induced Dr. Priestley to assign to a Dissenter "the sermons the most admired for their composition of any which the Church has boasted of in the present age." It is but common justice in Dr. Priestley's readers to recollect such instances of *inaccuracy*, or *precipitancy*, or *rapid glances*, or whatever they may be called, when they meet in his writings with any unauthenticated assertions against the National Church, its members, ministers, or doctrines.

In the account which I have given of Mr. Badcock's share in the sermons, my sole object was to correct Dr. Priestley's *inaccuracy*, and to prepare his readers against his proneness to *mistake*, and not to diminish the merits of Mr. Badcock. I have too high an opinion of his great learning and acuteness, and the real service which he did to the cause of Christian truth, in first opposing the pernicious tendency of Dr. Priestley's *Corruptions of Christianity* in those able and excellent articles in the Monthly Review.

Adieu! till you hear again, concerning another of Dr. Priestley's *rapid glances*, from an admirer of patient investigation in all religious enquiries, and a

FRIEND TO TRUTH.

N. B. In your last, p. 872, l. 10, for *defect* read *defeat*; and, l. 12, for *fifth* read *fourth*.

MR. URBAN, *Oct. 24.*

IT is a current expression, in a great part of the kingdom, to say of a person, when his eyes are heavy, and he is much inclined to sleep, *that his eyes draw straws*. I have never seen this phrase, or mode of speaking, explained, and therefore may venture, till a more plausible illustration of it is offered, to hazard a conjecture, as thus: when a person is disposed to doze, his eye-lids do not *draw up* above a *straw's breadth* before they close again; so that the meaning and origin of this saying, a saying founded as you see in Nature, is, that the person's eyes, meaning his eye-lids, open, or draw up, not more than a *straw's breadth*, and is opposed to the wide and broad stare.

Yours, &c. L. E.
Mr.

MR. URBAN, *Whittington, Oct. 25.*

I SEND you herewith an original letter by the famous Antiquary Mr. H. Wharton, which I was permitted to transcribe by the Rev. Mich. Bull, Rector of *Braided*, thinking that, as it is very curious, it may be acceptable to your readers. I gave a copy of it to Dr. Birch not long before he died, and another to Abp. Cornwallis. Yours, &c. S. P.

For the Reverend Dr. Barker, at the Palace in Lambeth, near London.

I Suppose that by this time you have framed a complete catalogue of the MSS. of the Lambeth library from that book which I sent to you by Mr. Laughton a month since. This being done, I desire you to take the first opportunity to return it safely to me, who, in that design wherein I am now engaged¹, do very much and continually want it. But I desire you to use very great care in sending it back; for, if it should miscarry, the loss would be to me irreparable; since neither myself could again, nor any other perhaps ever would, undertake such a tedious labour, as to read over all the unprinted (and compare the printed) MSS. of that library, transcribing thence whatsoever was worthy of notice.

Indeed the labour was so vast, that I fear you will condemn me of mis-spending my time; but considering that myself was both able and willing to undergo the greatest drudgery of that kind, and that, if I did not do it, perhaps ability, occasion, and inclination, to do it, would never be joined in one person; that a fire might destroy those books, or a civil war scatter them; or (which is all one) they might hereafter [be] condemned to remain in the dust; I at last undertook the work, and finished it in that Collection now in your hands; in which I dare confidently pronounce to be contained all passages of the unprinted MSS. which may be of use either in controversy, philology, or history; and all those unprinted treatises entire which are worth

the preserving. After I had done it, my old Lord² was very desirous to have a volume published in such a method as *Lambecius* hath described the library at *Vienna*, subjoining to every book those treatises, passages, or excerpts, taken out of them, which may tend to public benefit. This my Lord was eagerly bent upon, and would have caused me to do, had himself continued at Lambeth³, and I in his service. But, since that, my circumstances are so much altered⁴, that all designs of that nature are frustrated, and all my zeal for public service must be employed in teaching a few plough-joggers, who look upon what I say to concern them but little. Perhaps thirty years hence (if life and friends continue so long⁵), when I shall become old and lazy, and covetous and selfish, I may be removed to a station enabling me to do that service to the publick, which then I neither shall be able, nor, perhaps, willing to do.

But I know not how I come to trouble you with these things, who are always better employed; but I use the more liberty with you, because you were the first that brought me from the College into the world. In sending back my book safely, you can use no better means than to deliver it to Mr. Dod with great charge, and desire him to go some morning to the Canterbury coach, and, if he finds there any trusty friend, to deliver it to him for me. I wish you an happy new year, and the continuance of your health. I am, Sir, your most humble servant,

HEN. WHARTON.

Pray give my service to Mr. Snow and Mr. Wodnoth.

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 28.

AS A. Y's question, relative to the visitors of free or endowed schools, is of some consequence to the kingdom, I shall beg leave to state a few observations on the subject, as it may induce some more learned gentleman to consider the case.

¹ The top of this letter being torn off, there is no date; but the post-mark is Jan. 1, or January 11; and the year probably was 1692 or 1693, as Tillotson was not Archbishop till 1691, and died 1694. Dr. Ralph Barker was chaplain to Archbishop Tillotson, Rector of *Braided*, in Kent, and published the Archbishop's posthumous sermons.

² It is now in the MS. library at Lambeth. *Life of Wharton*, p. 20.

³ Perhaps afterwards Dr. Laughton of Clare-hall, keeper of the public library, Cambridge.

⁴ *Historia de Episc. et Decan. Lond. &c.*

⁵ Abp. William Sancroft.

⁶ Archbishop Sancroft was deprived A.D. 1690.

⁷ He had the livings of Minster and Chatham, in Kent, and lived chiefly at the latter place after he left Lambeth.

⁸ Mr. Wharton died 1694, in a year or two after writing this letter.

⁹ Both Mr. Wharton and Dr. Barker were of Caius College, Cambridge.

1. Where the king is founder, the king and his successors are visitors. 2. Where a private person is founder, the founder and his heirs are visitors. 3. The king, or a private founder, may appoint a special visitor. 4. When a founder dies without heirs, the visitatorial power reverts to the Crown, unless a special visitor has been appointed by the f. under. 5. By 43 Eliz. c. 4, when lands, &c. assigned for the maintenance of schools, have been misapplied, the Lord Chancellor may issue a commission for pious uses to take order therein; but this act was not to extend to any college or free-school which have special visitors, or governors, or overseers, appointed them by their founder. 6. When no special visitor is appointed, governors or trustees, having the management of rents and profits, are not, by implication of law, visitors. In such a case the Lord Chancellor's commission will hold good. 7. All statutes and regulations of the founder, provided they are not contrary to the laws of the land, cannot be set aside by any power but that of Parliament. Thus, if a school is free for any county, town, or particular description of persons, it must so continue, except so far as it may be relieved by the connivance or generosity of the publick. 8. When a school is free for any particular description of persons, the master has a right to make his own terms with those who are not included in the statutes of the foundation. The office of the visitor is not to enact new laws, but to enforce those of the founder. The only exception to this seems to be, when perpetual governors are appointed, with power to make laws and ordinances for the better government of a school.

Lord Mansfield has further observed: "In cases where a body of statutes is given by a founder, I doubt whether a visitor can give or make new statutes, unless power is given him for that purpose. Where there are no statutes to prohibit him, there are cases wherein *injunctions* have been given by a visitor. I observe this, because upon these statutes I observe a jealousy in the founder, that the right of giving statutes might not be taken from the Crown, the heir of the founder."

The authorities for all the preceding points are pretty strong and explicit. I have only collected them into a clear point of view. **ARISTIDES.**

P. S. The Archbishop of Canterbury's general power of visitation seems to refer only to the preservation of the doctrine

of the Church of England. The diocesan or ordinary's power of visitation is of the same kind.—To visit as ordinary, and to visit an eleemosynary foundation, are totally different.

It has been my only intention to state the laws of the land on this subject: it is not at all my intention to give my approbation of them.

Mr. URBAN,

OB. 29.

AS long as any country preserves itself pure in morals, and correct in its opinions, it will hold the domestic virtues in the highest estimation; but, if it should degenerate so far as to prefer splendid errors to Truth itself, such virtues, with every thing else most venerable, will gradually lose their honour. The example of those who have been distinguished for them becomes then of the utmost importance; and the memory of those who have persevered in them thro' life must be revered by all the wise, and cherished by all the good. The late Countess of Clarendon (p. 953) was well persuaded of the duty and merits of the cultivation of domestic virtue; its principles were deeply rooted. In her own heart she beheld a perfect example of it. In her excellent Lord she submitted to its precepts the direction of her whole conduct. She had the happiness that a blessing attended it; for she saw the domestic virtues flourish in all her children, and gathered the fruits of them in their pious duty and affections. To those who had the pleasure of frequently conversing with her she constantly declared, that she thought Religion the only source of private and public virtue; and that the notion of the existence of public virtue, independent of the two former, was a dangerous error, productive of innumerable evils; it will easily be understood therefore. Now, on this principle she was loyal from attachment as well as from duty; and, in truth, in the time of almost general despondency she preserved a reliance on the protection and care of Divine Providence continually watching over good princes; which, in the event, hath been fully and most happily justified. Submission to the dispensations of Heaven is inseparable from a steadfast dependence upon its goodness. This was in her remarkably exemplified; for, with a fortitude for which nothing less than Christian faith and Christian hope could have laid a firm foundation, she patiently endured that loss, which the tenderness of her affection, and the sensibility of her attachment,



Fig. 1.

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Fig. 2.

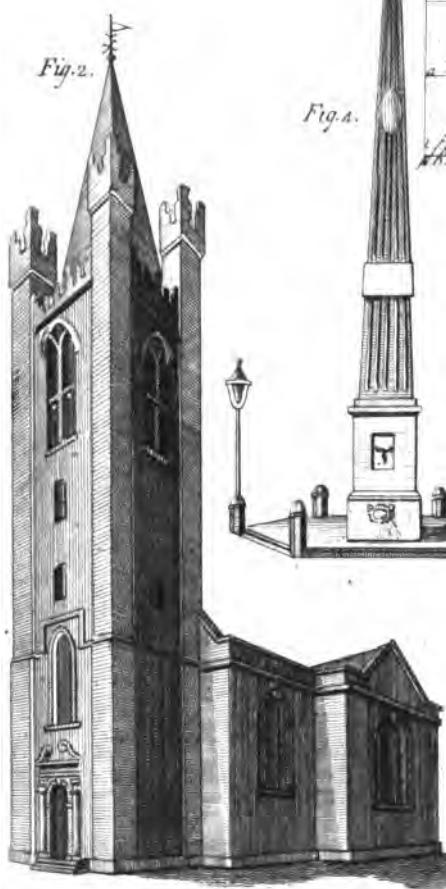


Fig. 4.

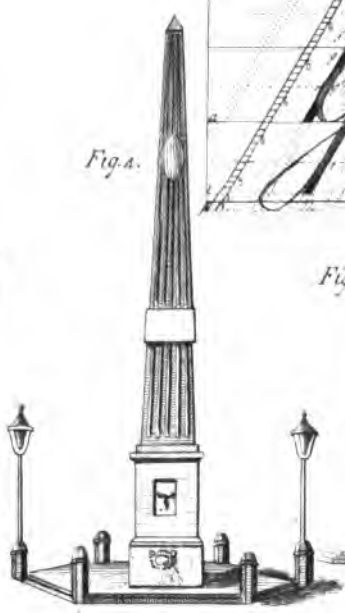


Fig. 6.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 3.



Attachment under it most difficult for her to sustain. It pleased the Almighty to distinguish the course of her life by many and great blessings towards the close of it. She expressed a deep and grateful sense of these, happy in a prospect of a continuance of them to her virtuous posterity, and encouraged by the hope of superior happiness in that state where the just will be re-united in glory never to be separated again. C. S.

Mr. URBAN,

May 30.

I FEAR I have troubled you too much with rude sketches of several buildings in and near Dublin; but it was my wish to furnish your Collection with views of buildings there; which had escaped every other publication, and some of which were in danger of ruin, or near prostration. Some few more of them I have, not to incommode your Miscellany with, but (if you conveniently can find space for them) in hope to gratify some present or future curiosity.

Plate II. fig. 1. is a view of the East front of the new Stamp Office, Dublin.

Fig. 2. A South view of the parochial church of St. Michan, Dublin, built in 1686.

Fig. 3. The ancient church of St. Andrew, Dublin.

Fig. 4. 5. Two of the new public fountains erected in the city of Dublin, and standing in St. James's-street. Many others are placed in divers parts of the city, some ornamented with statues, others with urns, and sundry of them disposed in elegant recesses and niches. — They have all been made since the year 1785. JACK PRANCER.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 4.

I NCLOSED is Mr. Hudson's new mathematical projection, shewing plainly, by inspection, exact rules for the true forming of every letter in the alphabet, with their proportion, and dependence on each other. The novelty and usefulness of the scheme will plead for an insertion in your widely-circulated Miscellany; and it will prove a pleasing acquisition to those who would attain the free and noble art of writing with elegance and precision. *Plate II. fig. 6.*

Yours, &c. HINCKLEIENSIS.

Explanation of the Projection.

A Description of the first Scheme.

THE line a, b , is the base on which the small letters stand: upon it is described the

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equilateral triangle c, d, e ; thus, extend a pair of compasses from c to a , and one foot resting in c , with the other the arch f, d, f , is described; then with the same distance, and one foot resting in c , is described the arch g, d, g ; and where these arches cross each other is the point from whence, if right lines be drawn to c and e , an equilateral triangle will be formed, as in the figure. Through the point d is drawn the line d, b , parallel to the base a, b , which limits the height of every small letter in the Projection.

The side c, d , is the slope of every letter whose full strokes are right lines.

The line c, d , is divided into 12 equal parts; and the same divisions are also made from c to e .

Through the point e is drawn a line e, b , parallel to c, d , which two lines bound the outward width of an m , in which space all the other letters are contained, except the small s and x .

One of those parts is the exact breadth of any perfect full stroke; and $4\frac{1}{2}$ of those parts is the distance between any two perfect full strokes in any letter whatsoever.

Next is described the lines i, k , and l, m , at the distance of 11 of these parts; upon the slope, above and below the projected letter m , and limits the length of all these stems, either above or below, that are straight in any letter.

The line n, o , and p, q , are two of those parts distant in the slope from the lines i, k , and l, m , and limits the length of every stem, above or below, that are turned round at the extremities, as of the long f .

N.B. In order to shew how the letters depend upon each other, it will be necessary here to inform the reader, that only the o and the long f are the simple, or principal letters; of which, and a straight full stroke, all the others are formed or compounded, except small s and x , and part of k and e .

The breadth of the projection is only three full strokes, at their proper distances from each other, excepting one hair stroke; and between the extremities of the two first is contained a perfect o , as also another between the extremities of the two last, joining one into the other, as plainly appears in the scheme.

f is the other simple or principal letter, and is begun at the point where the line d, b , crosses the left-side of the middle full stroke at c , carried upwards for some distance almost straight, and upon such a slope, that, when it touches the line i, k , (being there reversed full) it is in the middle of the last full stroke of the m extended; then is turned round to touch the line n, o , and continued downwards till it joins into the middle full stroke again; where, near c , it becomes a perfect full straight stroke, and so is continued

tinued as far below the small projected letters.

The lower part, being exactly the reverse of the upper, needs no farther description.

The middle straight full stroke, beginning at *x*, and ending as far below the small projected letters, is so obvious, that it is needless to mention it here.

l is the straight full stroke from *x* to *s*, or the upper half of *f* joined to the left-side of the lower half of the *o* in the right-side of the projection.

i is the same, only shorter, beginning at *t* or *d*, with a tittle above it, as broad as the full stroke, touching the line *i*, *k*.

n is the straight full stroke *d*, *c*, joined to the upper half of the *o* on the left; and that joined as *s* to the lower half of the *o* on the right-side of the projection: or the straight full stroke *i*, *u*, may be the first stroke of an *n*, and the latter is obvious.

a is made of a perfect *o*, and an *i* joined into the right-side of it.

b is only the upper half of *f*, or the straight full stroke joined into the left-side of an *o*.

c is only the greater part of the *o* on the left, beginning at top, where it joins into the middle full stroke, and ending a little below *s*.

d is made of *o*, and *l* joined into the right-side of it.

e is part of *o*, with the additional stroke from *y* to the top of the *o*; it ends near *s*.

f is the upper part of *f*, joined to a straight full stroke below, and ending at the line *l*, *m*, with a small stroke crossing it from *t* to *z*; or it may begin at *7* to bend forwards, turning round at the line *p*, *q*, and so on according to the dotted line.

g is made of an *o* and the lower part of an *f*, from *t*, joined into the right-side of it.

b is made of a straight stroke, or the part of *f* above *t*, joined to the beginning of the letter *n*.

j is that part of *f* below *t*, having a tittle above it, like that of the *i*.

k is the same with *b*, only it turns inward from the full below *z*, till it reaches somewhat near *s*; and from thence it turns outwards into the full stroke again.

m has such an affinity with the strokes of an *n*, that it needs no further description.

p is made of a straight full stroke from *t* downwards, joined into the left-side of an *o*; or from *u* downwards added to the first stroke of an *n*.

q is made of the first *o* joined into the middle straight full stroke from *t* downwards.

r is part of the first *n*, so far as the point where *c* begins, a little below *t*.

s is part of *l*, from *w* downwards.

u is two *i*'s joined; the first beginning at *d*, the second at *t*.

w is made of the first *n*, the last stroke being extended to the height of the other, near *z*.

v is the latter part of a *w*.

x is only two larger halves of two *o*'s joined.

y is the first *i*, joined to the straight full stroke of the lower part of an *f*, from *t*; but generally it begins with a small oval turn, like the turn at top in the middle of an *n*, only not so wide: *m*, *n*, *r*, *u*, *w*, have commonly the same beginning stroke.

The reader will further observe, that the upper part of the left-side of an *o*, and the lower part of the right-side of the same, represent their hair strokes, which they are not (being imperfect fulls); therefore take either the middle of this stroke, or the right-side thereof, for the hair or joining stroke between all straight full strokes at this distance.

A Description of the second Scheme.

THIS contains only *s* and *z*, with an *i* joined to the *s*; their height is the same with the small letters in the other Scheme, as is evident by the figure; it is also apparent, that the distance from *i* at the top of the *i*, to *z* at the top of the *s*, is $10\frac{1}{2}$ divisions.

But that the *s* might have a more free turn and noble sweep, it swells out, at *3*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ division further, making the distance from thence to the left-side of the full stroke of the *i* equal to the breadth of the *m* in the other Projection. The hair stroke that joins the *i* and *s* is most of it the same with the middle stroke of the *m*.

The last stroke of *z*, at *4*, is extended so far to the right, that, if a line be drawn thereby to touch the point at *z*, it will be perpendicular to the base *l*, *m*.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 10.

BEING at Kewick in the course of last autumn, I went to inspect the natural and artificial curiosities which have been collected by Crosskithwaite and Hutton, (Guides to the Lakes,) and which form their separate museums.—At the house of the latter I observed a Roman altar, which, he informed me, he had recently purchased. It is about a year since it was observed in Cumberland, at Plimpton wall, upon the remains of the Fort Petriana, now called Castle Steeds.

In an abstract which Hutton shewed me from West's Guide to the Lakes, this spot is thus described, p. 149:

"The Castrum is 168 paces from South to North, by 110 within the Foss, which was also surrounded by a stone wall: the stones have been removed to the fence wall, and the fence side, being in Plimpton, is called Plimpton wall. The station is a vast heap of ruins of stone buildings, the walls of great thickness, and cemented. The town has surrounded the station, except on the side of Pitteral."

These



Fig. 1. p. 983.



Fig. 2. p. 983.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 3. p. 983.



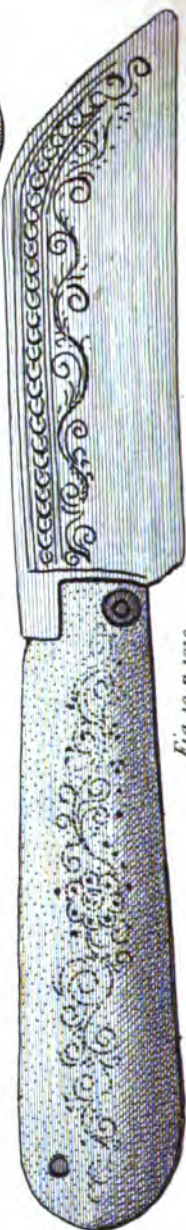
Fig. 5.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 10. p. 1012.



These remains are mentioned in Gibson's Camden, 2d edit. vol. II. p. 1020; where several inscriptions are recorded.

Considering that a sketch of the above altar might prove acceptable, I have ventured to send you a rough drawing, in which I have however endeavoured to give a faithful representation of the altar, and, as near as I could, the shape of the letters, which are cut but faintly and rudely, being in every part of equal thickness. See Plate III. fig. 1.

The altar is formed of sand-stone, similar to that which abounds in the neighbourhood of Penrith; and, as near as I could guess (for I had no means of measuring it), is about three feet in height, and about fifteen inches across the face, without any other ornament than what is shewn in the upper parts.

I hope some of your ingenious correspondents will favour your readers with an explanation of the inscription.

Yours, &c. PEREGRINATOR.

* * We are obliged to J. B. for his copy of the above inscription, and cheerfully accept his offer of sending us some others which have never been published.

Fig. 2. is a Taunton Town-piece, communicated by Mr. A. Crocker of Frome.

Fig. 3. A Token of Hinckley, from the Elmeſthorpe Museum.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 3.

HAVING lately had an opportunity of seeing the ancient mansion of the Lytton family at Knebworth, near Stevenage, in Hertfordshire, your topographical readers may not be displeased with some account of it.

It stands about a mile out of the road from Stevenage to London, two miles from Stevenage, and four from Welwyn, and about thirty from London, on a lofty hill at the South-west extremity of an extensive and woody park, commanding from its East front a beautiful view of richly timbered and cultivated hills.

It is a large structure, built of brick, round a quadrangle, of which the East front may be seen in Sir H. Chauncey's History of Hertfordshire, p. 352. The approach to it is by iron gates in a court walled round, corresponding with an arched gateway in the center of a part of the front, sided by imitations of embattled towers, from which extend two unequal wings. The North side is partly formed by a colonnade of seven light round arches on pillars, opening

to a garden, and supporting a gallery 76 feet long by 14 wide, floored with oak, and as many windows over the arches. The South side of this colonnade is lighted by windows corresponding with the rest of the quadrangle. At the West end of this colonnade is a suite of rooms with modern ſashes, as is the greater part of the West side to the park. In this side is a spacious hall, fitted up in a later style, with a gallery at the upper end, and communicating with the kitchens and offices at the South-west end. In the West side is another gateway corresponding with the former, sided by a tower in the staircase, in the spandril of whose door is the Lytton rebus, a tun in an L. Under a long window on this side is a tun richly flowered, and over this window the Lytton arms. Over the inside of the first or Eastern gateway are the arms of Lytton, quartering Booth, Oke, and Wayland, and the date 1563, which fixes it to Rowland Lytton, great-grandson to the first purchaser of this family, sheriff of Herts 1568, 10 Elizabeth, and afterwards knighted. He died 1582, and was buried in the church. On the grand staircase are the portraits, three-quarters, of Sir Rowland, lieutenant of the country, and commander of their troops at Tilbury, 1588, and his lady, Anne, daughter of Oliver lord St. John, baron of Bletſoe. He is represented in dark hair, whiskers, and peaked beard, armed completely in plated armour, almost to the knees, on which appear flowered silk or linen drawers, with red garters, reaching to his black boots, which just appear, red ſash and tassels to his sword. In his right-hand he holds a heavy tilting-lance; his left-hand is a-kimbo; his helmet stands on a table behind him. Above, behind his head, are his arms quarterly:

Ermine, on a chief indented G. 3 crowns O. Lytton.

S. on a ſefs A. between 6 trefoils, 3 oak-leaves G. Oke.

A. 3 boars' heads S. Booth.

Erny. a cross G. charged with 4 bezants. Wayland.

Motto, HOC VIRTUTIS OPVS.

Crest, A bittern in rushes, and over it 1588, with another motto: Before his face a tree, with an inscription, which, as well as the second motto, the height of the stairs prevented from being seen.

His lady is represented in her hair, ruff, black gown, double gold chain supported

supported by her left-hand, and in her right a silver ball.

On another staircase is a portrait of a man in red hair and enormous ruff, his left-hand on his belly. By him is written *A^e etatis 23, 1586.*

Below these is a three-quarters portrait of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, in a tye-wig, brown coat, laced waistcoat; in his left-hand, "An act for the more effectually preventing bribery and corruption of Members to serve in Parliament."

On the landing-place a whole-length portrait of a man in his hair, whiskers, and falling beard, black coat and mantle, trunk hose, roses to shoes, standing, on a red and white lozenge pavement, his right-hand on a table, his left on his sword. Behind him, in the left corner, is a view, as seems, of St. Mark's square at Venice.

In one of the rooms are high-backed wooden chairs, painted with R. L. in cypher, and this coat, 1. 4. G. over a fret O. a fess Az. 2. 3. A.

In the gallery a whole-length portrait of the last Mr. Lytton, leaning on his gun, in a gold laced green coat, ribbed stockings, square-toed high quartered shoes, and tye-wig; a pointer running, looking back to him. At the right corner below,

Ferrers; furdus & mutus pinxit, 1710.

A whole-length of a young gentleman, in a similar style of composition, seems of the same master.

A small head on board, in armour, with ruff and red hair, superscribed,

LE DUC MATEAS DAVSTRICHE.

Another small head on board of a lady, in small cap and coronet, ruff and standing cape, with a double-headed spread eagle pendant from her necklace.

A man with flowing hair, in armour, in a red gown with white sleeves under it.

A coat of arms, of quarterly, 1. 4. *Lytton*. Q. 2. Erm. in a canton S. a crescent A. 3. Erm. on a chief indented Az. 3 crowns. *Lytton*. On a shield of pretence G. an anchor O. on a chief O. 3 torteauxes.

Crest, a bird with wings extended S.

Another small woman's head on board, in a ruff, small cap, black and ermine gown, and rich stomacher, superscribed,

CHATERINA D HOLANDE.

A pedigree of the Lytton family, by Peter Le Neve.

Two portraits of ladies, in the style of Lely.

In a room contiguous to the gallery over the chimney, are rude bas-reliefs of Venus and Adonis, with churches in the distant landscape. This and another adjoining room are hung with old tapestry.

In another room, a head of Lord Strafford, in armour.

A lady in a black veil.

Le Prince }
La Princeffe } d'Orange, small.

On another staircase :

A fine three-quarters portrait of a handsome young man, in light curled hair, long laced neckcloth, coat with buttons to the bottom, open, and shewing loose drawers with bunches of tapes or straps at the knees, such as also hang from the shoulders and from the waistband, the linen of the sleeve falling from under a cuff with three buttons; the sword, with a plain hilt, hangs from a rich broad belt embroidered or quilted.

A head, in a ruff, beard, and whiskers, superscribed,

Buffy d'Amboise, homme de sang & de feu.

Another head, superscribed,

Boulainville de Montmorency.

An emblematical painting, of a landscape with the figure of a woman reclining over a scull on a sarcophagus adorned with reliefs of a sacrifice. At her head a pillar, on whose base is this inscription, pointed to by a man in a moresque dress or blanket, barefooted :

In illo tempore
memorabo &
sepulchrum qui
illustrissimo
adorato percito
mento more qu
* . . Triumph.

Under a statue of Diana, or a woman with a dart,

Nemo magis felix.

Anno D. 1685.

In Romæ Onnobilis, under a Cæsar's laureate bust.

A man like a porter carrying water or milk in pails slung over his shoulders up a large stone staircase.

Other inscriptions illegible.

A head of James I. holding a blue garter from his neck in his left-hand, as at Hatfield. On one side of him *SERIO*.

* This space has letters hid by the figure pointing to it.

At the upper end of the hall, in a gallery, hangs a large groupe of whole-length portraits of the laſt Mr. Lytton, his lady, and three young ladies, (two with fiſhing-rods and fiſh, a third in a riding-dreſs,) and a young gentleman ſtanding by Mrs. L. who holds a muſick-book with ſome notes and theſe words, *Blow winds, blow winds, and bear me to ſome grove!*

The church ſtands in the park, at a ſmall diſtance S.E. from the houſe: a neat ſtructure, fitted-up in a modern manner; the nave and chancel of one pace, with a Weſt tower and ſmall ſpire, and a South porch. A North chapel to the chancel is the burial-place of the family, and contains the following monuments.

Rowland Lytton, 1582; and his two wives, Margaret Tate and Anne Carleton, with their figures in braſs, and an inſcription in black letter.

Anne St. John, 1601, wife of his ſon Rowland.

Judith their daughter, wife of Sir Thomas Barrington, 1657.

Jane another daughter, wife of Sir Charles Crofts, 1672.

Judith their great-grand-daughter, wife of Maurice Abbot.

George Strode, her ſecond huſband, 1707.

Sir William Lytton, 1704; and his two wives.

Mary Hariſon and Phillippa Keyling.

Lytton Lytton, his ſiſter's ſon by George Strode, 1710.

Theſe three heavy marble monuments, the two firſt with recumbent figures, the laſt with a ſtanding figure in a long wig and neckcloth, and a coat buttoned down to his toes, are the work of Edward Stanton of London*.

As the inſcriptions on theſe, and ſeveral others of leſſer note, may be found in Chauncey, p. 356-7, and Salmon, p. 201, I forbear to repeat them. But I ſhall deſcribe a monument of white marble erected ſince their time to the laſt heir of the family, the ſon of Lytton Lytton, 1732. It repreſents a man in a ſtiff coat, and a woman in a gown, kneeling at the ends of a ſarcophagus, on which are carved in relief three boys holding a ſnake biting its tail (the emblem of eternity), an hour-

glass, and a ſcull. In a pannel above a man ſtands holding a ſcull, his wife ſits by him, their youngſt daughter ſtands, and at her right another daughter leans on an urn of flowers. The arms are Lytton quartering the fret, and on a ſhield of pretence the anchor, and in chief 3

Inſcription :

In ſpem beatæ reſurrectionis,
ſub hoc marmore conduntur
reliquæ

Gulielmi Robinſon Lytton Strode, arm.

Uxorem duxit filiam

cohæredemque Gulielmi Heyſham, arm.

Ex eâ genuit liberos

tres filios quatuorque filias :

tres è vitâ exceſſere ; relictis

Elizabetha, Anna, Barbara;

cum Johanne natu minimo.

Ab hæc vitâ ad meliorem emigravit
decimo nono Novembris,

anno { æt. 44,
{ ſal. 1732.

His relict died March 13, 1790, aged 67, and was buried in a brick grave in the church-yard, juſt by the chancel door. The eſtate on her death has devolved to Warburton Lytton, eſq.

Againſt the North wall of the chancel is a black marble monument, with a female buſt in white marble in a niche, ſubſcribed *IVDITHA*, and under it an inſcription for Judith daughter of Sir Rowland Lytton, wife of Sir Nicholas Strode, who died 1662, aged 24.

At the entrance of the Lytton chapel lies a ſlab inlaid with the following inſcription in five braſs lines, in the black character :

Hic procerum de ſtirpe ſatum cum conjuge
clari

Joh'is Hotoft iterum telluris co . . . urnis,

Hospicii regis qui theſaurarius olim

Henrici Sexti merito pollebat honore.

Sit lux p'petua ſibi poſt hæc horrida luſtra !

A ſixth line, of which Chauncey gives only,

Corpora ſpiritibus

is now torn away, and the ends of the others are hid by the iron railing. On the ſlab are the arms of Hotoft, 3 pikes' heads, twice ſingle, and once quartering A. 2 bars G. in chief 3 ogreſſes.— In Chauncey's time this made part of an altar tomb on the North ſide of the chancel. Sir John Hotoft, ſheriff of Herts 7 Henry IV. treaſurer of Henry VI's houſehold, knight of the ſhire 1, 2, 3, 5 Henry V. and 1 Henry VI. was lord of this manor from 13 Henry IV. to his death; and his daughter Idonea

* Mr. Walpole, vol. III. p. 150, mentions Thomas Stanton, a ſtatuary, who made a tomb in the church of Stratford upon Avon, which, Vertue ſays, is in good taſte.

Idonea conveyed it to Sir John Barre, by whose daughter Isabel it passed to Sir Thomas Bourchier; and on his death, 6 Henry VII. was purchased by the Lyttons*.

In the chancel, on a slab:

John Ham, clerk,
3d son of John Ham, of Wickhayes, Devon, esq.
died May 20, 1684.

On the floor of the chancel lies a fine brass figure of a priest in his cope, adorned with Saints; and under him this inscription, in black:

Hic iacet d'nus Simon Bache, cl'icus quondam
thesaurar' hospicii illustrissimi
principis d'ni henrici quinti, regis Angl' &
chanonic' eccl'ie cathedralis s'ci Pauli Lond',
q'i obiit xix^{to} die Maii, A^o D'ni mccccxiiii.

At the East end of the church, in the yard, is an altar tomb, inscribed:

The rev.

Mr Peter Ellice,
rector of this parish,
died Jan. 24, 1788,
aged 76.

He was of Jesus college, Oxford, M.A. 1736, B.D. 1743; and is succeeded here, and at Letchworth in the same patronage, by — Price, brother of Mr. P. Steward of the estate.

The rectory-house is pleasantly situated at the North-east end of the village. Just above it is a good brick house built by Mr. Price the steward. R. K. W. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Cheshunt, Nov. 2.*

OBSERVING, in your useful Miscellany for September last, that you have brought Queen Catharine Parr's Prayers or Private Manual of Devotions to a conclusion, according to the MS. you copied from; and that, by the testimonials of its regular descent from Queen Elizabeth down to its present possessor annexed at the end, your readers may readily suppose that Manual to be complete; taking into consideration at the same time its splendid binding in plated silver, and especially seeing no intimation to the contrary. As therefore it may be presumed no more of that MS. is in being, or at least to be found, and the printed copies of those Prayers are very scarce; that you may accommodate such of your readers as may wish to see the said curious Manual entire, I send you the remainder of it, transcribed from the first edition,

printed by Tho. Berthelet, king's printer, in the year 1545; by which it will appear, that the said MS. contains little more than half the Devotions; and therefore, perhaps, might be bound in two volumes, the latter of which is missing.

The Prayers, &c. of Queen Catharine Parr; from the curious MS. on vellum in the possession of John Levett, esq.; completed from the first printed edition, 1545.

THUS I, wretched creature, fight in my selfe, and am greivous to my selfe, while my spirite desireth to be vpwarde, and, contrarie, my flesh draweth me downwarde.

O, what suffice I inwardly! I go aboute to mynde heavenly thynges, and streight a great raeble of worldly thoughts rushe into my soule.

Therefore, Lord, be not longe awaie; ne depart not in thy wrath from me.

Sende me the lyght of thy grace; destroie in me all carnall desyres.

Sende forth the hotte flames of thy love, to burne and consume the cloudie fantasies of my mynde.

Gather, O Lorde, my wittes and the powers of my soule together in the, and make me to dispise all worldly thynges, and by thy grace strongly to resist and overcome all micious and occasions of synne.

Helpe me, thou Euerlastyng Trough, that no worldly gyle nor vanitie hereafter have power to deceyue me.

Come also, thou heavenly swetenesse, and leat all bitterness of synne flee farre from me.

Pardon me, and forgeue me, as oft as in my praier my minde is not surely fixed on the.

For many tymes I am not there where I stande or syt; but rather there whither my thoughtes carie me.

For there I am where my thought is; and there, as customably is my thoughte, there is that that I loue.

And that oftentymes cometh into my mynde, that by custome pleaseth me best, and that deliteth me moste to thynke vpon.

Accordingly as thou dooest saie in thy gospell, *H'ere as a man's treasure is, there is his herte.*

Wherefore if I loue heauen, I speke gladly therof, and of suche thynges as be of God, and of that that aperteyneth to his honour, and to the glorifying of his holy name.

And if I loue the worlde, I loue to talke of worldly thinges, and I ioye in worldly felicitie, and sorowe and lament soone for worldly aduersitee.

If I loue the flesh, I imagine oftentymes that that pleaseth the fleshe.

If I loue my soule, I delite muche to speake

* John Robinson Lytton, esq. of Knebworth, was created Doctor of Civil Law at Oxford in 1746.

speake and to here of thynges that be for my soule helpe.

And what so euer I loue, of that I gladly here and speake, and beare the ymages of thein still in my minde.

Blessed is that man, that for the love of the Lord, setteth not by the pleasures of this worlde, and learneth truly to ouercome hymselfe, and with the feruour of spirite cruēifieth his fleshe; so that in a clene and pure conscience he maie offer his praiers to the, and be accepted to haue companie of thy blessed angelles, all earthly thynges excluded from his herte.

Lord, and holy Father, bee thou blessed, nowe and ever: for as thou wilt, so is it dooen, and that thou doest is alwaies beste.

Leaue me, thy humble and vnworthy seruaut, ioye onely in the, and not in my selfe, ne in any thyng els beside the.

For thou, Lord, art my gladnesse, my hope, my crowne, and all myne honour.

What hath thy seruaut, but that he hath of the, and that without his deserte?

All thynges bee thyne; thou hast create and made thein.

I am poore, and haue been in trouble and payne euer from my youth; and my soule hath been in great heuynesse through many-folde passions that come of the worlde and of the fleshe.

Wherefore, Lord, I desire that I maie haue of the the ioye of inward peace.

I aske of the to come to that reste whiche is ordeyned for thy chosen chyldren, that bee fedde and nourished with the light of heavenly comfortes: for, without thy helpe, I can not come to the.

Lord, geue me peace, geue me inward ioye, and then my soule shall bee full of heavenly melodye, and bee deuoute and feruent in thy laudes and praifys.

But if thou withdrawe thy selfe from me (as thou hast sometyme dooen), then maie not thy seruaut renne the waie of thy commandementes, as I did before.

For it is not with me as it was when the lantern of thy gostly presence dyd shyne vpon my head, and I was defended vnder the shadowe of thy wynges from all perilles and daungers.

O merciful Lord Jesu, euer to be praised! the time is come that thou wilt proue thy seruaut; and ryghtfull it is that I shall now suffre somewhat for the.

Nowe is the houre comen, that thou hast knownen from the beginnyng, that thy seruaut for a tyme shulde outwardly bee set at

naught, and inwardly to leane to the.

And that he shulde be despised in the sight of the worlde, and bee broken with affliction, that he maie after arise with the in a newe light, and be clarified and made glorious in thy kyngdom of heauen.

O holy Father, thou hast ordeyned it so to be; and it is dooen as thou hast commanded.

This is thy grace (O Lorde) to thy friends, to suffre hym to bee troubled in this worlde for thy loue, howe often so euer it bee, and of what persone so euer it bee, and in what maner so euer thou wilt suffre it to fall vnto hym: for, without thy will or sufferance, what thyng is dooen vpon earthe?

It is good to me (O Lorde) that thou hast mekened me, that I maie therby learne to knowe thy righteous iudgements, and to put from me all maner of presumption and statelynesse of herte.

It is verie profitable for me that confusion hath couered my face, that I maie learne therby rather to seeke to the for helpe and succour, than to man.

I haue therby lerned to dread thy secretes and terrible iudgements, whiche scourgest the righteous with the synner, but not without equitie and iustice.

Lord, I yelde thanks to the, that thou hast not spared my synnes, but hast punished me with scourges of loue, and hast sente me affliction and anguishes within and without.

No creature vnder heauen maie comfort me, but thou, Lord God, the heavenly leache of mannes soule, whiche strikest and healest, whiche bryngeest a man nygh vnto deathe, and after restorest hym to lyfe agayne, that he maie therby learne to knowe his owne weakenesse and imbecillities, and more fully to truste in the (Lorde).

Thy discipline is laied vpon me, and thy rodde of correction hath taught me.

Strike my backe and my bones as it shall please the, and make me to bowe my crooked wil vnto thy will.

Make me a make and an humble disciple, as thou hast sometyme done with me, that I maie walke after thy will.

To the I committe my selfe to be corrected: for better it is to be corrected by the here, then in tyme to come.

Thou knowest all thynges, and nothing is hyd from the that is in man's conscience.

Thou knowest all thynges to come, before thei fall; and it is not needefull that any man teach the, or warne the of any thyng that is dooen vpon the earth.

Thou knowest what is profitable for me, and howe much tribulations helpen to purge awaie the ruste of sinne in me.

Doe with me after thy pleasure: I am a synfull wretch, to none so well knownen as to the.

Graunt me (Lorde) that to knowe, that is necessary to bee knowen; that to loue, that

* Here, and in some other places of these Devotions, the expressions, being in the masculine gender, evince that these Meditations are not, at least all of them, of the Queen's inditing; but only, as expressed in the title-page of the printed copy, "collected out of holy workes by her." See Typogr. Antiquities of Great Britain, &c. p. 449.

that is to be loved; that to desire, that pleaseth thee; that to regarde, that is precious in thy sight; and that to refuse, that is vile before thee.

Suffre me not to iudge thy misteries after my outward sensis, ne to geue sentence after the heryng of the ignoraunt, but by true iudgement to discerne thynges spirituall, and aboue all thynges, alwaie to serche and folowe thy will and pleasure.

O Lorde Jesu, thou art all my riches; and all that I haue, I haue it of thee.

But what am I (Lorde) that I dare speake to thee? I am thy poore creature, and a woorme most abiecte.

Behold, Lord, I haue nought, and of my selfe I am nought woorthie: thou arte onely God, righteous and holy: thou orderest all thynges, and thou fulfillest all thynges with goodnesse.

I am a synner, barreine, and void of godly vertue.

Remembre thy mercies, and fill my herte with plentie of thy grace, for thou wilt not that thy woorkes in me should be made in vaine.

Howe maie I heare the miserie of this life, except thy grace and mercie dooe comforte me?

Tourne not thy face from me, deferre not thy visyting of me, ne withdraw not thy comfortes, lest happely my soule be made as drie earthe without the water of grace.

Teach me, Lorde, to fulfyll thy wyll, to lyue meekely, and worthily before thee, for thou arte all my wysedom and cunnyng, thou arte he that knowest me as I am, that knewest me before the worlde was made, and before I was borne or brought into this life. To thee (O Lorde) be honour, glorie, and prayse, for euer and euer. Amen.

Laudes Deum in æternum. Amen.

Thus have I rendered the Meditations complete. After them follow, in the printed edition, some prayers thus intituled: A prayer for the kyng; A prayer for men to saie entryng into bat-tayle; A deuoute prayer to be daiely said; An other praiser; A deuoute praiser.

It is not a little extraordinary, that the Manual of Devotions in the possession of Mr. Levett, as well as that other mentioned in p. 799, in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Ashby, should be so superbly bound, notwithstanding the imperfection of their contents. Of this latter book, or miscellaneous collection of devotions, I purpose shortly to send you a more particular and exact account than I was enabled to give of it in my late edition of *Typographical Antiquities of Great Britain and Ireland*, pp. 1076. 1801. 1802.

W. H.

MR. URBAN, *Oxford, Nov. 1743*
ALLOW me a corner in your next Miscellany, while I speak to the humanity of your numerous readers in favour of the relations of our sweet minstrel, our "Graie Morne Larke." Every body knows that Chatterton's mother and sister are still in existence. Yes, Mr. Urban, they still exist; I wish I could say they had the means to live! The sister keeps a small school in St. Cothay's, Bristol, by which she supports herself, her mother, and her little daughter. The mother has been afflicted for these last four years with a cancer in her breast, which, since the year 1789, has been attended with a running ulcer. I saw her lately; she was withered to the bone, her colour gone, her eyes extended to heaven! She truly completed that picture of wretchedness which the son had drawn for himself just before he laid down his load of life:

Look in his glommed face, his spryte there
 scanne, (deade!
 How woebegone, how withered, sorwy'de,
 Hast to thy church glebe house, &c.

Yet under the pressure of sufferings such as these, which, from the length of their continuance, would have driven most of us to despair, she was full of hope, and full of resignation, not bickering at the will of Providence, or repining at a judgement which was only sent by Heaven to be the trial of her patience, and her virtues. It was, Mr. Urban, a sight! an awful sight! at which Infidelity might have learned an useful lesson, and Christianity have triumphed in the comforts of its faith!

Φιν, φιν, δυσαι' αλλ' εδ' ιουδιν
 Δυσαιμα' σι θειων πολλ' αιρεσθαι,
 Πολλα συβιβσθαι, πολλα δ' αθρησαι.

Oed. Tyr.

I could here apostrophise to the rich, to the generous, and the young; to those whose feelings have not been indurated by years, whose hearts have not been chilled by the commerce of the world, against the warm emotions of charity and mercy. But charity, Sir, is rather the impulse of nature, than the effect of concretion: "It falleth like the gentle dew from Heaven." It is a duty which requires but few words and little eloquence to rouse into action, where there is any sensibility in the bosom; while all the topicks of persuasion would be unsuccessfully urged where interest has been studied, to the exclusion of humanity.

ATHENÆUS.
 AUTHENTIC

AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS OF ANCIENT BRITISH HISTORY.

Mr. URBAN,

PAPER XI.

Nov. 8.

THE following piece is a specimen of the poetical Incantations sung by the Bards to insure success to their heroes in the day of battle. Though it be the production of the sixth century, it conveys, most probably, a just idea of the nature of such compositions in the druidical ages; and is a proof that the Britons, at that period, had not been so thoroughly renovated by the Christian Revelation but that they still retained many of their ancient notions; and particularly that they relied on the mystic efficacy of the *Gorchanan*, which was the name given to their poetical charms, implying, as they were meant to be—*Songs of Protection*.

Taliha composed this, and two other pieces of the same kind, being excited by an emulation to excel the *Gododin*, on which *Aneurin*, his rival for fame, principally rested his merit. He accomplished his design, in the opinion of the subsequent Bards, by condensing the prolixity, without losing the ideas of his opponent; that is, by celebrating and recording the number of warriors slain at *Castraeth*; to accomplish which the *Gododin* has so many stanzas of various constructions as there were heroes to celebrate, who were in number, "*three and three score and three hundred*, adorned with the golden chain."

We find from a curious note affixed to this Incantation in the old MS, that the plan of the *Gorchanan* was considered by the Order of the Bards as the only perfect one to adhere to in their contentions for the chair: from the same note we learn the pecuniary value of these poems—"One penny was the price of each stanza of the *Gododin*, considering its merit merely in the light of a poetical contention; so that each of the *Gorchanan* equalled the whole in value," being three hundred and sixty-three pence; a considerable sum, considering the rate of money at that period.

Possibly the person for whom this charm was composed must have been the same as is in the *Triades* called *Cynfelyn Drowlgl*, or the *clumsey*, one of the *three pillars of battle of the isle of Britain*, a prince of a district in the southern parts of Scotland at that time.

OWAIN O FAIRION.

Gorban Cynfelyn.

Pei mi brydwn,
Pei mi ganwn,
Tarddai warohan—gorchegin,
Gwelgin torch Twrch Trwyth:
Cyrcesid yn lôn
Cyn noi geinion:
Tyllai Garn Gaphan—rhag carnau
Rhiw Rhon, rhyw Elwogiob,
Elyrn-fyr fyrach farchegion:
Tyllai Ylfach
Gwrhyd gofurtheriach;
Rhyd gwyn rhag Eingl, iawn lladd,
lawn frain yn fryntal.
Rhag cnihwynawl cân,
Llwg yr dwg dyfel
Disgynial allol
I bob ddeur dyfel,
Trwy hoel, trwy hoenen,
Trwy giblawr agen,
Ac aur ar ddrin;
A galar dwyn dyfyd,
Ei wynafodd felyn
Ei grau oi gylchyn,
Celedig swyn
Medd melyn:
All crau oi gylchyn
Rhag cadau Cynfelyn.
Cynfelyn gathar,
Ylgrwn bryffyn lâr,
Dobertiad adan,
Ar ddrin dwyar,
Cynrith grai Fawrion:

Owain. MS. November, 1730.

Cynfelyn's Incantation.

Should I, enrapt, in mystic numbers sing,
The potent buds of magic spells would spring;
like those produced by the circle and wand of
Twrch Trwyth: we should have had a kine
brought us surpassing his rarities: *Carn Gaphan*
would burst through the hoofy ranks of
Rhiw Rhon of the breed of *Elwogion*, with
short legs, and shorter riders: *Cyhwach*
would burst through, the teazer of exulting
manhood;—fury in a torrent shall flow
against the *Angles*—slaughter is just—the ra-
vens' due is our heaps of slain.

Before him who is naturally endowed with
song, light unfolds the mystery of the power
of descending to every bold enterprise, through
holt, through snare, through trap-covered
cleft, and gold-bestrewn path; and bearing
woe he shall return, his glittering yellow
cup besmeared with gore, hiding the froth
of the yellow mead: alike shall it be en-
circled with gore from the battles of *Cyn-
felyn*.

Cynfelyn, the anger-bearing chief, the up-
lifted pillar of wrath, by whom the birds are
beguiled with prey, and the caricher of the
divining magicians, whose spell shall be as pow-
erful as the form of *Merlin*—Under the high of

A dan forddwyd haelon
 Cyfred cerdd wyllion,
 Ar weling dirion.
 Teyrn tud anaw,
 Ys mau i gwynaw.
 Yn y swyd y dydd taw,
 Gomyn dyad gelyn,
 Ehangiaid erwyn.
 Gorchawn cyrdd ceimryn
 Yw gwarchan Cynfelyn:
 Gorchan Cynfelyn cylwy wylad.
 Edwyn gwr gwnedd Gwynedd ei wlad,
 Dychianawr dewr dychiangad,
 Eidyn Gaer,
 Gleifon glaer
 Cyferchryniad.

Cain dy em rudd,
 Yn ys gwarthrudd—folawd, fedd, meirch:
 Eithinyd neu'd gudd blenydd?

Gwarchan Cynfelyn,
 Ar Ododin, neus gorug Odyn!
 Dogn gymmlwyllaid,
 Y wayw drwm oreuraid,
 A'm rhoddes: poed erdles i'w enaid!
 Edmygir ei fab Tegfan,
 Wrth rif, ac wrth rân,
 Wyr Calfan graid:
 Pan fyrywyd arfau
 Tros ben cad o ffeiddiau,
 Buan dau er dydd rhaid.

Try-wyr, a thrygaint, a thrychant,
 I freithell Gatraeth ydd aethant;
 O'r fawl yd grysiant
 Uch fedd fenestri
 Namyn tri, nid atcorasant:
 Cynon a Chatraeth a chathlau a gadwant,
 A minnau o'm crau dychiorant.
 Mab coelcerth fy ngwerth a wnaethant
 O aur pur, a dur, ac ariant,
 Eshyfed nid noddod y cawfant,
 Gwarchan cyrdd Cynfelyn cyfnofant.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 4.

THE purchasers of your work are under much obligation to Charles Chadwick, esq. for furnishing the curious ancient portrait, and to you for having had it so well engraved. Respecting the personage represented, the propriety of appropriating the piece to Sir Francis Drake might be ascertained with certainty by comparing it to the fine whole-length portrait of him possessed by his descendant Sir William Heathcote, bart. and preserved at that gentleman's seat at Hursley, in Hampshire. Both the sacred and profane allusions, depicted in the distinct compartment, are as applicable to the varied fortune of Devereux, Earl of Essex, as to that of the great naval hero; since tempestuous waves are often used in figurative allegory.

I cannot think otherwise than that the

of the generous ones, in equal pace, shall run the sprites of the gloom, skimming along the pleasant hills. The king of the land of harmony, mine is the lot to lament him: till the day of silence came, sought he the haunt of the foe with the ample-grasped spear.

The superior of the prize-contending songs is the guardian spell of *Cynwelyn*: it sings the safety of *Cynwelyn* the beloved chief, from whom blessings flow. The honoured man of *Gwynedd* knows his country well: the bold toiler with the firm-grasping hand; of fair Edinburgh, blue-towered, familiar in alarms. Precious is thy ruddy gem, to which the flowing panegyrick, mead, nor stately steeds, are but disgraceful things.—The humble furze-bush, shall it not be obscured by the stately tree?

The guardian spell of *Cynwelyn*, on the plains of *Gododin*, shall it not prevail over *Odyn*! Satiated with enterprize, his heavy spear, with gold adorned, he bestowed on me—Be it for a benefit to his soul! His son *Tegfan* shall be honoured at numbering and at partitioning, the nephew of the fiery *Calvan*. When weapons were flung over the hostile field by wolves, quick he ran to the call of the day of necessity.

Three, and three score, and three hundred heroes stocked to the variegated banners of *Ca traeth*; but of those who hastened from the flowing mead-goblets, save three, they returned not: *Cynon* and *Ca traeth* with hymns they commemorate; and me for my blood they mutually lament. To the son of the funeral fire they made my compensation of pure gold, steel, and silver; but from the heavenly power they found no refuge. With the superior protecting song of *Cynwelyn* they would have glided safe together.

lines, quoted in p. 953, allude to the illustrious consort of our great Belgick Deliverer rather than to Lady Mary Bentinck; since, however beautiful and amiable that lady might be, the lines are certainly perfectly suitable both to the character and person of the Queen.

I am surprised that, among the many subscribers to Mr. Fraser's *Carolina-grass* seed (among whom are, probably, several of your correspondents), not one has ever communicated the result of any experiments on that article.

I avail myself of this opportunity to remind such of your readers as are faunists, that the present is the season for following up the very singular remark made by the accurate, sensible, and very worthy, Historian of Selborne, respecting chaffinches (*fringilla carleses*), of which species of birds the *hees* only, generally speaking,

speaking, are visible in the southern and middle parts of England at this time. (See *Hist. of Selborne*, pp. 37 and 136).

By inserting this, Mr. Urban, I hope you may excite some of your correspondents, resident in the distant parts of this island, to make, and remit you, observations on the migrations and instinctive habits of these birds. Accounts of them from the North of England are particularly desirable; and if any of your Dutch or Italian friends would throw some light on the subject, they would confer an obligation on all Naturalists; among the most humble of whom is your constant reader,
FAUNUS.

MR. URBAN. OX. 30.
YOUR readers will like, perhaps, to know what progress Mr. Croft had made this time twelvemonth—to I send you two printed letters he circulated last year, one to book-sellers and printers; and the other to the proprietors of the different periodical publications, &c.

An old Correspondent, ANGLUS.

1. "Sir, Oxford, October 27, 1789.
"Allow me to beg your perusal of the following circular letter. If you can serve me, in the way it mentions, or by showing it to any writer who is about to publish a new edition of his work (which of course I should rather quote than an old one); I flatter myself you will have the goodness to think of me.

"A copy of this address I shall order to be sent to all the printers and book-sellers in the capitals and principal cities of Great Britain and Ireland.

"Let me say, Sir, that, about a twelvemonth ago, I applied to the proprietors of Johnson, offering (on account of their being so) to accept of lower terms from them than I should expect from any other quarter: when the principal proprietors returned me a very civil answer to what they were pleased to think civil and honourable conduct on my part; but they declined the business, because of their age.

"It has been my study, Sir, respecting my dictionary, to keep myself, hitherto, perfectly unconnected with any bookseller or printer whatever. This I have studied with a view to the present address, the object of which is to say, that I am ready to receive proposals from any one, or more, belonging to a body of men, in which there are so many, whom I have so much reason to respect, both in Great Britain and Ireland.

"My wish is (since I am not yet thirty-seven) to labour upon my book some years longer, to procure a great number of assistants, and to make it at least as extensive a dictionary, as languages far inferior to ours

(the Portuguese, for instance) can boast; but I should hope more to the purpose than is to be found in any language: in short, such a work as the first literary characters of our times feel that our times have a right to see.

"Being confident that my book can never be removed from the shelf, that no future dictionary-maker can do any thing more than add to what I do (as I hope to leave nothing on the ground over which I pass); it must be understood that I work for my children as well as for posterity, and that no proposals will ever induce me to part with more than half, three quarters, or a certain number of shares, of my book, whether I print it directly in 4 vols. folio, or extend it to what a dictionary of the English language in the 19th century certainly ought to be.

"With every disposition to be of any use at Oxford to you or any of your literary friends, I remain, Sir, your most humble servant,
HERBERT CROFT."

2. "To the Proprietors of the

"Gentlemen, Oxford, OX. 26, 1789.

"If this will not apologize for itself, nothing I can say will have any effect.

"As I have now spent more than five years upon my new dictionary of our language, and a considerable sum of money, out of my private fortune; as I have collected, from books of the first authority, more than eleven thousand words not in Johnson, who has about forty-eight thousand, but not two-thirds of them from any authority at all; as I am almost ready to go to press with four volumes in folio, unless I should be enabled, by any other patronage than that of my own perseverance, to make it such a national dictionary as a great people may expect: upon these grounds I venture, Gentlemen, so far to ask your patronage, as to beg the favour of you to diminish my private burthens on account of this national undertaking, and to order a copy of your publication to be regularly sent to me, free of any expence. The Rev. Herbert Croft, Oxford, is sufficient director; or any book-sellers will send any thing to me in their Oxford parcels. But the most convenient way to me, and perhaps the least troublesome to you, would be to order a copy of your publication to be left for me at Mr. Jeffery's, bookseller, Pall Mall, London; who will forward it to me.

"Be pleased, Gentlemen, not to suffer this letter to be printed in your publication; because, having communicated it to all the periodical publications, news-papers, &c. in Great Britain and Ireland, I might see almost as many copies of it starting up from the press as I have collected words that are not in Johnson.

"With every wish to render every service to you, collectively, or individually, I remain, Gentlemen, your most humble servant,
HERBERT CROFT."

REMARKS

REMARKS ON THE TATLER.

(Continued from p. 901.)

VOL. IV. p. 27. Undoubtedly "in the box."

P. 189. Charles Mather shewed to a customer some piece of ornament, adding, that it was all gold. "It would look as well were it silver-gilt," said the customer. "What!" cried Charles, "do you consider it as nothing to have the consciousness of its being gold?" Dr. Young, in his *Universal Passion*, has borrowed this thought.

P. 200. General Wood was equally remarkable for his uprightness as for his civility. After he became an officer, he lived in a very peacurious manner. He was censured for this by his companions. Having attained to the rank of Colonel, he called all his creditors together, and delivered to each of them a bag, containing the principal and interest of their respective debts, which on his failure he had been unable to pay. They desired to take no more than the principal; but he answered, "Both principal and interest are your due; and you must take both." "and now," said he, "what remains is my own, and I will live like myself." From this incident he obtained the name of *beef* Wood. Hence Mr. Prior says, in his poem on the Battle of Blenheim,

"Let generous *Sylvius* stand for *beef*
Wood."

General Wood hearing that some female followers of the camp were plundering the house of a boor, rode up among them, and thus addressed them, "Pray, ladies, do forbear, ladies, else I shall be obliged to send you all immediately to the *Prevôt's*,"—that is, to immediate execution."

P. 231. I have heard it said, I know not how justly, that *beef-eater* is corrupted from *buffetier*.

P. 251. It is very wrong, on the authority of two satirical party poems, to say that Daniel, Earl of Nottingham, had a criminal connexion with *Margarita* the singer. He was at that time a man advanced in life, of a grave, and even rigid, deportment; and, as *Margarita* had no personal charms, it is to be presumed that his constant frequenting of the Opera when the tunc ought to be imputed to his fondness for music.

P. 256. There is a mistake in the note as to the age of the Duke of Bourbon.

P. 273. I beg leave to observe, once for all, that many of the notes, shewing what papers were written by Mr. Addi-

son, are superfluous. Of those, which Sir Richard Steele expressly ascribes to Mr. Addison there can be no doubt; and there can be as little doubt as to those which Mr. Tickell published as written by him, especially since it is admitted, that Sir Richard Steele himself committed the list of them to Mr. Tickell. After such conclusive evidence, it is unnecessary to quote any inferior collateral evidence, whether manuscript or printed.

P. 275. Certainly at a period of time remote from the date of this paper; for so it is said at the beginning of it.

Ibid. Sir James Thornhill is unnecessarily introduced into this note. He has no reputation as a painter. When the question was, who should paint the cupola of St. Paul's church, it is reported that Aup. Tensison, one of the trustees for that building, thus delivered his opinion: "I am no judge of painting, but on two articles I think I may insist; *first*, that the painter employed be a Protestant; and, *secondly*, that he be an Englishman." A Frenchman having been pressed to give his opinion of the paintings by Sir James Thornhill, in the hall at Greenwich Hospital, said, "they are very fit for the place, for there is not a figure in them but what is lame."

P. 276. Addison may not have been a professed *connoisseur* in painting; but it is hardly possible to suppose that a man of his elegant taste, who had visited Italy, should have understood nothing of the art.

P. 297. "Black garters buckled under the knee" was, within my memory, a fashion even among young people.

P. 305. The authority of Mr. Macpherson's compilation is of no moment; even his original papers afford little material light into history. He has not taken the trouble of decyphering accurately the single letters which stand for the names of persons. Thus, if I remember right, he makes the same letter stand for the Duke of Ormond, and the widow of James the Second.

P. 329. I have heard Ezekiel Hamilton, long private secretary to the Duke of Ormond, ridicule the Whigs for supposing that *his* friends would have ever employed such a silly fellow as *his* Loyer in the quality of a plotter. Loyer did just enough to get himself hanged; and it seems, from the note, that *this* circumstance gave him a celebrity which he would not otherwise have obtained; and this has been the fate of several other persons in his line.

P. 330. Magliabecchi might properly enough

enough have been termed a *learned idiot*; he was much such another as our own *Humphrey Wadley*. Dr. Bentley was a man of genius and wit, notwithstanding his extravagancies in criticism; and those extravagancies, unless in the works of his old age, are not near so numerous as some people have imagined. Bayle was of a different character from those who are contemptuously filled verbal critics. I doubt much whether his abilities as a classical scholar were considerable; so he has no business here. Dr. Blackwell was not a *learned idiot*; but, from all that I have heard of him, and from what I have read of his works, I think that he might be justly denominated a *learned coxcomb*.

P. 370. The fobg is plainly a fabrication of Mr. Addison; no one of the easy writers, whom he ridicules, could have composed it.

Ibid. "The Earl of Surrey" is put for "the Earl of Suffolk." It is probable that he is the Hon. Edward Howard, the person elsewhere mentioned as the patron to whom Lord Grimestone meant to inscribe his works.

P. 376. Clayton was an Englishman; and at that time it chanced to be the fashion to encourage English musicians. It does not follow that Mr. Addison admired his music because he employed him as a composer. Mr. Hughes, who understood musick, employed Clayton to set his cantatas, and yet thought meanly of him. (To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 4.

YOU will believe me, I doubt not, when I assert, that I am an utter stranger to Mr. Weston, Miss Seward, and to M. F. All I know of either is by their writings; and, if I could indulge my own gratifications at the expense of another man's repose, I could not with Mr. Weston's correspondence with you, Mr. Urban, at an end. But it grieves me to see a man of rare talents, whose language is so correct, whose manners are so polished, and whose talents are so great, employed in endeavours to make Miss Seward publicly acknowledge what she and all the world know to be true; namely, that Pope was a paltry fellow. But Mr. W. may rest satisfied that she will never acknowledge it. She has said it; she has written it; and, like Lord Lyttelton, she will no more give up her favourite poet, than the Noble Lord would his Scots historian Bowler. Yet, after Dr. Douglas had proved him to be

as contemptible as Mr. Weston has proved Pope to be, his Lordship stuck to his *test*, rather than give up *himself*. Miss Seward is a lady of a respectable character, and Lord Lyttelton was deemed a man of honour. But if such a MAN as Lord Lyttelton would not *sest*, what hopes can Mr. Weston have of bringing a WOMAN to confession, *unless she were a nun*? If any apology can be offered for Miss Seward's want of conviction of Pope's infamous charge upon Burnet and Duckor, it must be her not understanding (and no wonder) the nature of the charge. And if M. F. be not silenced by Mr. Weston's letter in your last, p. 993, how can he expect success with the lady? Yours, &c. P. T.

Mr. URBAN, Sandgate-Bank, Nov. 6.

LORD CREW was a very proud, but virtuous, prelate. His mansion-house at Stene, near the beautiful little chapel, was the seat of hospitality. But, alas! scarce any vestige of it now remains. When Dr. Grey obtained Queen Anne's bounty to augment the rectory of Stene, which was but eight pounds a year, and preached a sermon in it, after it had been many years shut up, he took his text from the entrance-door of the chapel: "Holiness becometh thy house, O Lord!" &c. The rich and the poor, who had assembled for miles around, and who had all partook of the bounty and charity they had met with at the Noble Prelate's table or gates, were so affected when Dr. Grey touched upon that subject, and observed the ruinous condition of the mansion then before their eyes, there was not a dry one in the church—the preacher and the people made an awful pause. I believe I told you, in a former letter, that his Lordship was a warm friend to the abdicated family, and that, when he lay dying on the marble slab before the fire, he said to Dr. Grey, who was his domestic chaplain, "Dick, don't go over to them; don't go over to them." My sister, Dr. Grey's widow, has a very good portrait of Lord Crew. He was very handsome, wore his own dark hair, and is not unlike Milton's best portraits.

If Sir Richard Steele was not a Cader, I can assure you that he was Captain of an independent company stationed at Landguard Fort; and I am well acquainted with his writing and lodging-room in a farm-house at Walsen, hard by that garrison. P. T. Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

O^B. 28.

IN your Obituary, p. 673, you have committed several errors in the article relative to the late Rev. Mr. Sellon, of Clerkenwell. You describe him as "M. A. curate of the united parishes of St. James and St. John, Clerkenwell, joint evening preacher of the Magdalen, and alternate afternoon lecturer of St. Andrew, Holborn, and St. Giles in the Fields:" and you represent his church preferment as worth 1,300*l. per annum*.

But Mr. Sellon was *not* a graduate. From Westminster school he became a member of Trinity College, Cambridge; at which place, in consequence of a very early marriage, he discontinued his residence, prior to the possibility of his proceeding regularly to an academical degree. The episcopal licence to the minister of Clerkenwell, I conceive, operates him with the cure only of St. James's, and runs in such terms. St. John's parish is a separate cure, and a rectory, being taken out of the old parish of St. James; but, at the time of its establishment, the pecuniary rights of the perpetual curate of St. James not being expressly taken from him, in any part of his original parish, he continued to claim the surplice fees in St. John's parish as well as that of St. James; and they have been decreed to belong to him. He is not, however, curate of the united parishes of St. James and St. John, but minister or curate of St. James; and, by virtue of such incumbency, he has a claim to certain pecuniary emoluments, but no cure of souls, in the parish of St. John. The patronage of the benefice having been originally vested in the inhabitants of the old parish, consisting of both districts, the inhabitants of St. John still justly claim, and exercise, their right of voting at the nomination of a minister for St. James.

Mr. S. was not *alternate*, but sole, afternoon lecturer of St. Giles in the Fields. He was also proprietor and minister of Portman chapel. His church preferment, as I am credibly informed, did not produce a moiety of the sum mentioned by you; and, in stating the value of Clerkenwell living to be 500*l. per annum*, you have certainly very much over rated it.

The true description *now* of the minister of St. James, is *minister or curate of St. James, Clerkenwell, cum capella de Pentonville*. CLERICUS:

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 8.

I SHOULD certainly never have thought of replying to such an antagonist as your last month's correspondent, the *Layman*, had he not choiced to vent his malice in some absolute falsehoods, which it is of importance to me publicly to contradict.

It is false that the pamphlet in question was "hastily suppressed." I never in any respect interfered with its sale, nor gave my bookseller a single direction about it. I do not, however, charge your correspondent with a *wilful* misrepresentation in this instance, as I find other persons have entertained the same notion, probably because the small number of copies printed were soon disposed of.

It is false (and the assertion must be an *intentional* falsehood in any one who has seen the correspondence) that, in the private letters alluded to, I made, as he expresses it, "an explicit acknowledgement of my error." To the remonstrances of a much respected friend, who honours me with his good will, though we widely differ in opinions, I made no other concessions than I have since done in the face of the publick, when addressed by a stranger; namely, something as to *manner*, nothing as to *substance*. I am perfectly willing to decide this point by—that appeal to the Letters themselves, which your correspondent (I am sure without authority) affects to *threaten*, but from which I apprehend no discredit either to my head or my heart.

It is infamously false that any part of my Address "encourages the Dissenters to effect that by the *sword* which has been denied to their petitions." I abhor the idea of it as much as I detest the villainy of imputing such an intention to me. I can conjecture from what passage he drew this assertion; but nothing but the most culpable inattention, or the most confirmed stupidity, could lead him *bonâ fide* to deduce such a meaning from it.

Unless *more falsehoods* (from the effects of which no man can secure himself without an open defiance) make their appearance, I shall not trouble Mr. Urban with any further remarks on such animadversions on my pamphlet as he may think fit to print.

The Author of an Address to the Dissidents of England.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 9.

AT the time you favoured your readers with a view of Dunkirk House, so called on a supposition of its being built by Lord Clarendon out of the profits he shared from the sale of that fortress to France, I was sorry not to have opportunity of laying before them the following extract from his State Papers, vol. III. pp. 468, 469; which being his Lordship's own words in a letter to Mr. Baron, dated 1659, may tend to illustrate his *real merits* in another point of view: "I do assure you the growth of Desborough into power, and the character you and all men seem to give him, makes me exceedingly apprehensive of the safety of our friends; and, methinks, if that bloody humour of his be so generally confessed, some men should think fit to be beforehand with him, and, no doubt, if he and a few more were out of the way, the whole scene would be quickly changed."

The well-known influence of Hyde on the councils of Charles II. for several years before and after this period, makes all comments superfluous. The necessity of striking the first blow is the despicable plea used by every hypocritical assassin; and that the scheme against Desborough was no matter of vague speculation, will naturally be inferred from what befel Dr. Dorislaus at the Hague, and Anthony Ascham at Madrid, as well as from the villainous attempts afterwards made against the life of General Ludlow in Switzerland: events which tend to reflect lasting dishonour on the British nation.

Yours, &c.

L. L.

Topographical Note of MERTON HALL, in CAMBRIDGE.

THAT old and remarkable place in Cambridge, often, though for no now-known reason, called Pythagoras's School, but more anciently Merton Hall, as, with its whole estate, annexed to Merton College, by Walter de Merton, in 1269-70, was still earlier distinguished, and doubtless in a more entire state of it, as *Domus Lapidea*, or the Stone House of its possessors. It moreover appears, from the Inquis. f. temp. Edw. I. that, from the Conquest to its coming to the College, it had for its possessors persons of the name or ancestry of Dunning.

And to one of these, Hervey Fitz-

Eustace, the grandfather of the Dunning who passed it to the College, was, in consideration of a grant him to the Master and Brethren of Hospital of St. John the Evangelist at Cambridge, of land for ever out of his Stone House estate, a grant made them to him and his heirs of infirm beds for ever within *their* the hospital of St. John the Evangelist in return. The first of these grants is recited in the first of these grants, and there was the difference of public and private as well. In these houses the occupying proprietors of the hospital, so there appears a perpetual relief to one of them to the Dunnings, were then, and for some time after, occupying proprietors of the other in regard to those who followed in that possession, the way in which the hospital and infirmary grant, in itself, is, as making one among the deeds of the appendages and additions of different kinds, in different ways at different times, in different places, different persons, and by different means, acquired to this their Cambridge capital messuage and estate, and therewith, as parts of the whole conveyed to the College by Richard Eustace—Fitz-Hervey—Fitz-Eustace—the last possessing, and first undivided Dunning: the same being done, the whole expence of the sole and principal founder of that very extraordinary College it was then conveyed to of whom it may be here noted, that it was, at this same time, elsewhere, providing for the infirm of his hospital, scholars in Oxford.

And upon this very infirmity, though to the entire reversal and setting it up in opposition to itself, but to the whole title is, in fact, which exhibits no other proof of this ancient and capital foundation but the Dunnings, and no conveyance of it but to the College. This very stone mansion, by the name of Pythagoras's School, and, upon assumption, as it should seem, of it to be the one and only stone house, was to be *really the infirmary to St. John's*. And it so passing into Topography, vol. I. p. 210, early opportunity presented itself, endeavouring to set this matter right, giving some account of the evidence, was, though quite to the reverse, advanced upon: and therewith, the general evidence, some sort

gestion, that each and every aim at conjecture, on the ideal ground of this building being a public one, might be vain and illusive, as far as that evidence might fairly infer it, at the time conjectured, to be only a private one: and as the most of what was then communicated has been too undeservedly honoured with a place in the late costly edition of Mr. Camden's *Britannia*, which has just come to light, it is hoped this further explanation may be the easier and earlier admitted, in addition to the notices by others of this very respectable work, as already inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine of the present year; and therewith the two following variations, as seeming to be more especially wanted in vol. II. inferior and latter end of p. 134:

For successions, read secessions.

For " . Thence," with a great T and a full stop before it, read " , than," with a little t, and only a comma before it.

The other establishment of a chaplain from amongst the religious of the hospital, to celebrate within the same for the Dunning's, as in p. 135, was by and through the provision of Eustace (the son of the preceding Hervey, and father of the succeeding Richard), after he came to the inheritance of this the family mansion, manor-house, and estate.

And of the other religious house, in or about Cambridge, with which the Dunning's had concernment, viz. the priory of Barnwell; it may perhaps be worth noticing on this occasion, that there is in the History of this Priory, p. 69, an extract from the return of the possessions of it by a jury of the townsmen of Cambridge, 3 Ed. I. in these words: "The said canons have also, by the gift of *Dunigg*, [Dunig], great-grandfather of Hervey Dunigg, and Maude his wife, fifty acres of land in the fields on the other side of the bridge."—And this grant from this Dunning to the priory not only takes us further back than some distinct grants, in the College treasury, of some distinct and different messuages, &c. from the priory to Hervey Fitz-Eustace, and to Eustace Fitz-Hervey, Dunning, his descendants, but, moreover, seems to intimate, that, as precedent to, so it might, in some degree at least, be productive of them.

The old and general Cambridge account, that *Edward IV. took this old manor-house and estate from King's College there, and gave it to Merton College,*

Oxford, is far from being less materially misleading than the very novel one before mentioned, that in time past, and before it belonged to either of these two most famous colleges, *it was the infirmary to St. John's hospital.*

On the founding of that magnificent one in Cambridge by Henry VI. Merton College in Oxford were, by great importunity, prevailed with to convey to the king's pleasure, as Henry VI. and upon his licence, this part of their original endowment, styled *Cambridge cum membris*, being this old manor-house and manor, &c. &c. &c. in exchange for his manor of Margaret Stratton in Wiltshire; yet with a proviso of reversion to the said College, in case of disturbance in their new possession. So that when, by the acts of resumption made some time after in this king's reign, all the lands which had been given away by patent (and this manor of Stratton amongst the rest), were re-invested in the Crown; the College put in their plea for the recovery of their former estate, and, after some trouble and charge, obtained it by due course of law: King's College finally releasing and quitting all claim to it, 16 January, 3 Edw. IV. 1463, as by the evidences of proceedings of the aforesaid exchange and recovery in the treasury, and a note (from which the most of this after relation is worded) in the library of Merton College.

And in conclusion it may be added, that though what is here said may fully suffice for the addition in the *Britannia* respecting this place, and more than suffice for a Gentleman's Magazine; yet the gentlemen of the College, it is respectfully hoped, will not disdain a more particular information, as well of what is known of this their Cambridge Merton Hall, since it has been entitled to that name, as of the whole that is found material of it whilst it had the older appellation of the Stone House of the Dunning's.

Mr. URBAN, *Pembroke, Oct. 19.*

As you have been pleased to communicate to your readers the enquiry of S. W. in your Magazine for September, p. 784, whether the errors, there noticed from the edition of Robert Stephens, 1549, exist in that of 1546; I hope you will indulge that correspondent with the following answer, from,

Yours, &c. W. WILLIAMS.

NONE

NONE of the errors quoted from the edition of 1546 are in that of 1546, till we come to that of tom. I. p. 300, l. 9, which is also in the edition of 1546; and at p. 312, l. 22, it has *ωωα*; with an interrogation: as has the Elzevir, 1633.

The edition of 1546 has the error of that of 1549, p. 473, l. 13.

It likewise, at tom. II. p. 153, l. 10, reads *τς*, where the Elzevir edition reads *τς*.—And, l. 11, *τς*, where the Elzevir edition reads *τςα*.

Our deservedly-celebrated printer, Mr. Bowyer, in his edition of the Greek Testament, 12^o, 1763, mentions the edition of Robert Stephens, 16^o, 1546, as “*ne unum quidem mendum typographicum, ut perhibetur, prodens.*” *Ut perhibetur*, is properly inserted; for when I told him, about twenty years ago, that I had both that edition and the Elzevirian of 1633, he expressed a great desire to see them; and when I gratified him in this point, he called one of his workmen to observe those fine though small editions: so that though he had collated the Elzevir editions of 1624 and 1633 with the famous edition of Robert Stephens in folio, 1550; yet Bowyer seems not to have examined that of 1546, which has a dozen errors noted at the end. Neither did he, nor Mill, nor Wettstein, note the error of the Elzevir of 1633, *Apocalyp. iii. 12, λαν*, for *λα*: though Mill says of this edition, “*Est admodum emendata;*” and the editors boast as follows: “*Textum habes ab omnibus receptum, in quo nihil immutatum aut corruptum damus.*”

By way of postscript, I beg to observe that R. W. in your last Magazine, has misrepresented the erratum of p. 337, (which escaped my notice,) by inserting a capital A, instead of a small α, in the erroneous word. But Stephens, at p. 312, l. 12, reads *ωωα*; interrogatively, and correctly; as in the Elzevir of 1633; Fell's, 1675; that by Mill and Kuster, 1723; Bowyer's, 1763; Wettstein's, 1751. W. W.

MR. URBAN, OB. 16.
CAPRICORNUS presents his compliments to *Sagittarius*; the penultimate line in Horace, lib. II. ode xii. is to this effect:

Still, what shou'd have thee *scine*, denies.

GENT. MAG. November, 1790.

He earnestly recommends the Horatian Odes to be translated into regular stanzas; lest the sublime original be degraded into familiar poems.—The xxth Ode of his second Book seems to be the noblest of all; it arises from his own real magnanimity. He died a few days after his friend and patron Mæcenas, whom he had often assured that he would not think of surviving, and who anxiously strove to dissuade him from this resolve; Ode ii. 17.—The arguments of Mæcenas here combats in a new and noble way, by asserting his poetical claim to immortality. Constant to his determination of death, unshaken by remonstrances, undismayed at the event, and despising fear, he enthusiastically glories in a fame that shall attain the skies, and heroically maintains, he will never die! “Since (says he) you summon me to live; I will not die.” But how so? Not by giving up his purpose of corporeal death; but by deservedly acquiring immortal life:

Non ego pauperum

Sanguis parentum, non ego quem *vocas*,
Dilecte Mæcenas, obibo.

This passage has mutually tortured, and been tortured by, the critics. Bentley reads, “Non ego quem *vocas sanguis pauperum parentum.*” If such a pitiful censure consisted with either the regard or manners of Mæcenas, this construction is not grammatical; though the learned Doctor's false concord has been overlooked by his humorous hypercritick, who treats him severely enough in other respects. If a *command* from Mæcenas, “not to die on his account,” be not the sense of *vocas*, we may explain the passage, thus: “Though obscure of birth, yet called to eminence and public notice by you; *introduced to life*, and distinguished through your favour; I shall never, never die.”

HORACE, BOOK II. ODE XX.

ON huge and wond'rous wings I soar,
Spurning the groveling form I wore,

A poet traversing the sky:
Earth, and its cities, far below
I leave, I leave; superior now
To livid Envy's baffled eye.

Mæcenas dear! though humble be
My race, yet, *bid to live* by thee,

I'll ne'er submit to quit the light:
The gloomy waves of Styx, that bound
Stern Pluto's melancholy ground,
Shall ne'er restrain my arduous flight.

And

998 PROCTORS. Out now! now! rough scales arise
O'er all my legs; and all my thighs
Are silver'd o'er with feathers fair:
Plumes beautifully white bedeck
My arms, my shoulders, and my neck;
A shining Swan I mount in air.

Bolder than Icarus I soar,
Survey the Hellepontic shore,
And Afric's syrtes greet my eye;
And all the far-extended plains
The Hyperborean clime contains,
As I through air resounding fly.
Natives of Cholchis, and the Goth,
To his own dread of Romans loth,
And the remotest Scythian coast,
Spaniards, to whom the arts are known,
The martial neighbours of the Rhone,
Of my acquaintance all shall boast.
Dirges avaut! vain sorrows hence!
With tears superfluous I dispense;
Your needless lamentations spare,
Nor misemploy your grief; for know
Such obsequies are empty show,
Imaginary all your care.

Yours, &c. CAPRICORNUS.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 10.
PROCTORS in Convocation, as well
as Members of the House of Com-
mons were formerly entitled to wages
from their constituents, in order to en-
able them to defray the charges of at-
tendance. From both classes of repre-
sentatives these emoluments have been
long withdrawn, though, in my hum-
ble opinion, reasons may be assigned
why they ought to be renewed to those
who have a right to seats in Henry the
Seventh's chapel, that will not apply to
the lay fraternity of the chapel of St.
Stephen. Whether the sum was fixed
that freeholders, liverymen, and free-
men, were obliged to pay knights, citi-
zens, and burgesses, is unknown to me;
but so far is clear, that what would have
been judged in days of yore a liberal al-
lowance must now be enormously in-
creased to render it an equivalent for
thousands, and sometimes tens of thou-
sands, dissipated to secure the election to
an office, which, if duly executed, must
subject the person who holds it to the
heavy burden of a residence in London
during each session of parliament. How-
ever, it is to be considered, that after a
Sir Francis Wronghead, regardless of
the prudential narrow attachment to
wife and children, has emptied his
purse and his chest for the good of his
country, that country, as Mrs. Mo-
therly observed to the Sir Francis
Wronghead, must have a vast esteem
for their representative; and this may

be deemed an adequate reward. With
respect to convocation men, the old
wages were, in general, an halfpenny
in the pound, and, at most, an half-
penny in the mark, upon ecclesiastical
benefices, as rated in Pope Nicholas's
Valor. And a sum collected in this
proportion would still, even in the
smallest diocese, be sufficient for travel-
ling expences, board and lodging, for
the short attendance now required; it
being the whole business of a synod to
choose and present a prolocutor, and to
join in an address to the king. But may
it not be advisable, as certainly it
would be generous, to direct one half-
penny in the pound to be levied accord-
ing to the rate of preferments in Bacon's
"Liber Regis?" An advance so trifling,
once in six or seven years, would hardly
be felt by incumbents; and with this
small addition their professors might be
enabled to furnish themselves with new
robes. And when a country clergyman
has a call to enter the drawing-room of
his sovereign, he must be unwilling to
appear in a gown of russet hue. Should
a motion in the Lower House of Convo-
cation originate from this hint, and ter-
minate in a *non. con.* resolution to adopt
the plan proposed, pleasing will be the
intelligence to

RUSTICUS.

Mr. URBAN, OS. 8.

MR. BRUCE has been censured for
rating, that the traffick between
Judea and Ophir originated in the time
of David, instead of Solomon, which is
mentioned by an eminent critic as the
period of its commencement. I do not
mean to support or depreciate Mr. Bruce
and his work—*valeant quantum valere
possint*—but I beg leave to submit to your
learned readers the following observa-
tions, chiefly selected from Priebeaux:

David conquered Edom. 1 Sam. viii. 14.

By this means he acquired possession
of Blath and Ezion-Geber, two ports on
the Red Sea, which then belonged to
Edom. 1 Kings ix. 26.

From the time of the conquest of
Edom to the death of David, five-and-
twenty years elapsed.

During this period it is highly pro-
bable, if not absolutely certain, that the
trade to Ophir and Tarsish was carried
on under the auspices of David.

For, in his dying exhortation to So-
lomon respecting the temple, he informs
the young king, that he had accumu-
lated of his own proper goods, or private
estate, three hundred talents of gold of
Ophir,

Ophir, which he dedicated to the pious purpose of building an house for the God of Israel.

Solomon, in all probability, took such advantage of his state of prosperity, as to *improve* this important branch of commerce; but your readers will, I think, agree with Mr. Bruce as to the point of fact, that it had its origin in the reign of David. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Drigg, Cumberland, Nov. 3*

IT is a fact well known to farmers, that some streams of water meliorate the ground, and others, on the contrary, impoverish it. In consequence of which, the former are, with the utmost industry, drawn into their fields, and the latter, with as great care, shut out. This quality must be owing either to their impregnation with the minerals through which they pass in the inner parts of the earth, or, perhaps, to the different soils they run over on its surface; since those which come from light and warm soils are commonly nutritive, but those from heavy cold lands and mosses are found to be unfriendly to vegetation.

In several high mountains I have frequently noticed considerable springs rising at or near their tops, where there could be no sufficient body of water to supply them from the higher grounds, as these springs will continue, not much impaired, through a long series of dry weather. Being unable to discover by what means so much water flows from so elevated a situation, it would afford me much satisfaction if any of your philosophical readers would, in your Magazine, ascertain the true source of this seeming phenomenon.

Give, me leave, Mr. Urban, to subjoin another enquiry. To what natural cause can it be imputed that the southerly winds are more generally productive of rain than those which blow from any other quarter? An inclination of the southern winds to rain is not confined to England; the ancient inhabitants of Italy gave to the south the epithet *pluvialis*; and the Greek *πνεῦμα* (the south-wind) comes from *πνέω*, to swim, or abound in water. W. SINGLETON.

Mr. URBAN, *Islington, Oct. 26.*

IN the Obituary, p. 766, which, in consequence of my having been, during the summer-season, at a considerable distance from town, came not to

my inspection till this day, I observe an article of high encomium on the medical abilities and character of the late Mr. Wm. Stanger, of Harringworth, in Northamptonshire. Whether or not his abilities and character are truly stated in that article, you and the readers of your Magazine will be better able to judge after a perusal of the following lines, which are, *verbatim et literatim*, copied from a MS. in Mr. Stanger's own hand-writing, now in my possession, and which was delivered by him, with a packet of his medicines, to an honest villager of Cambridgeshire; who, like many others, had taken a long journey to the *Harringworth Doctor* (Mr. S. was generally so called), in order to obtain relief in some bodily disorder.

"Feb. 7, 1783.

"Take one of the small papers of powder In the Blew paper fasting In a small Cup of Rose mary, baum, fenel, and Rue tea warm and Sweetened. and when it operates drink a few cups, of the tea above, but no great deal, take any warm food when over, and In 2 or, 3 mornings more, take the other Small dose fasting as before, and order as last, and take care of Cold—and put the brown paper of things In a pot and boil 5 quarts of water and a pound of treacle a few minutes, and pour boiling hot on the Ingredients, In the pot, stir well, and cover close directly, and keep it close, and pour off as you drink it as follows—you may Boil the grounds of the drink when gone a second time as ordered in the other paper—and mixt the Large white paper of powder In honey, and treacle, and Gin, of each a quartern and half, mixt well up, and take a small table spoonfull of it well mixt up morning, noon, and night, the days you do not take the phisical doses—and take 2, or 3 tea spoonfull of the tincture In a cup of the drink poured off warm just after the powder mixt up, and take that as lasts longest, except you can not take so much, nor so often, if not, then take less, and sildomer, as you can bear them. Take each of the small white papers of powder 2 or, 3 mornings aunder one from another In a cup of warm grewell, or the tea above and drink a little grewell or the tea hot not much, and take the first dose 2 morning after the 2 small doses—when all the infusion drink is gone, do you boil the grounds In 7 pints of water, and half a pound of treacle, Covered half an hour, and cover down, and pour off as you want it, and drink a cup any time and often of it poured off just warm— and you may work it with a little yeast as beer, first, and second time if you please—

"it must be some adust choler, and burnt Humours, at stomach and malign obstructions

tions and putrefaction in the blood and Juices, and fever, and Inversion of the nerves, spirits, and Brain as causes the disorder.

"I advise after the 2 small first doses. to be bled— and boil the blood, and clip it as it boils, and get the Men's urine and some Rie flower undressed, and with the blood, when boiled, and clip, and his urine, and Rie flower, make a cake, and bake it on the hearth, and then make a fire and burn the cake—"

The countryman, unable to discover from his paper of instructions in what manner he was to proceed, applied to his parish-minister for intelligible instruction; who gave him that advice, which, in such circumstances, every wise and honest man must have given; and, at the same time, convinced his parishioner, that he had had to deal with one who could be viewed as no other light than as a fool or a knave. The paper of directions was given to the clergyman, and from him it came into my hands. Through a long course of years, this extraordinary quack dispensed his medicines and advice to a great number of patients from various parts of the surrounding country, and continued to do so till within a very short time of his death; previous to which he published, in the Cambridge Chronicle of June 19, 1790, an advertisement in the following terms:

"Doctor Stanger informs the publick at large, that he hath been very ill, and part all business for more than six weeks, and still remains incapable of giving any sort of attendance; wishes the country to stop coming as not to lose their labour.

"WILLIAM STANGER.

"Harringworth, June 16, 1790."

In a country where science flourishes, and where so many regular professors of medicine are learnedly exercising their profession, that such a man should have had his doors crowded with patients is truly astonishing, though a real fact; but that his name should be perpetuated with so high an encomium as that which appears in your Obituary, p. 766, would be not only astonishing, but also injurious to the credit of your excellent Magazine. CLERICUS.

P. S. Stanger was a sectarist preacher, I believe among the Anabaptists.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 2.

J. HENN's information, p. 910, relative to the death of Mr. Jeffries, in Wales, is certainly erroneous. His eulogies have not, I believe, been per-

formed, as he now continues on his perambulation in procuring subscribers for his "British Archæologia," and also publishing another work, intituled, "The Traveller's Companion;" for both of which he appears to have a very numerous and respectable list. He has lately been at Market Bosworth, ever memorable for the death of Richard III. and at Hinckley. At the latter place he continued about a fortnight, and left it about a month since. A curious list he produced on his respective solicitations, *inter alia*. The late Dr. S. Johnston, who died six years ago, was one of them. So, by *his mode*, he already has, and may chance to outlive many others of his contributing friends.

Yours, &c. HINCKLEIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, Leicester, Nov. 12.

I AM happy in informing your correspondent J. Henn, that Mr. Jeffries, after whom he enquires, p. 681, and whom he supposes to be dead, p. 910, is still living, and is now in this town, collecting materials for his "Archæologia," a work which he means to spare no labour, time, or expence, in completing agreeably to his proposals; and I think I know him well enough to venture to assert, that he will not obtrude an imperfect work upon the publick. His classical knowledge appears to be great, and his acquaintance with the language of his native country (for he prides himself on being an ancient Briton), I am well assured, is very extensive. His unremitting perseverance in forwarding the grand object of his peregrinations is truly surprising, and reflects equal credit on the discernment of his noble and learned patrons, and his own integrity. Some years, I understand, are yet to elapse before he gives the result of his labours to the world; for he intends not to confine his researches to this island, but to visit Ireland, the neighbouring islands, the French province of Bretagne (the ancient Armorica), where he apprehends much material information may be obtained; and even to extend his travels to the Bay of Biscay. May he be more successful in his search of knowledge than was the Prince of Abyssinia in his enquiries after happiness!

Yours, &c.

F. B. D.

*** We thank Mr. JEFFRIES for his own LETTER from Leicester, dated Nov. 19; and shall be glad to receive the detail which he promises to transmit to us. EDIT.

Mr.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 3.
SHOULD the late Mr. White not have been mistaken (and I conceive he was not) in his opinion, that the gold ring, engraved in *Pl. III. fig. 1*, of the September Magazine, was a wedding ring, he seems with propriety to have assigned the insculped figures to St. Catharine with her wheel, and St. Margaret with the church; and to the emblems and nuptial qualities he has attributed to St. Margaret, he might have added, that the Papiests address their devotions to her for safe delivery in childbirth. (Featley, *Clav. Myst.* 495).

If R. B. p. 682, will turn to vol. LVII. pp. 780, 1072, of your Miscellany, your lively Aristarchian correspondent will discover, that his explanation of I H.S. does not differ from that of W & D.

P. 950, col. 1. l. 56, for "*Jerusalem chamber*;" should be read "*Prince's chamber*;" the former apartment being at the west end of the abbey; and in it the dean and prebendaries of Westminster hold their caputular meetings.

P. 954, col. 2, l. 36. The late Rev. James Backhouse, in 1749 and 1753, discharged, with credit to himself, and satisfaction to the students, the office of Regent or Moderator in the Sophs' schools at Cambridge; and, as is usual, he was in the following years one of the taxers of that university. Bishop Yonge appointed him Chancellor of the diocese of Bristol; and he published the sermon which he preached June 29, 1755, in the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, at the consecration of that prelate. Text, 2 Cor. iv. 5.

P. 959, col. 2, l. penult. To style Dr. Cuthbert Tunstall *ancestor* of the late Cuthbert Tunstall, esq. is an inadvertent expression; Bishop T. having always adhered to the Romish persuasion, and consequently dying a bachelor.

Yours, &c. W. & D.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 10.
THE extract on a method said to be for improving astronomical instruments, inserted in your last Magazine, p. 874, would be unworthy of remark, did it not derive some consequence from the approbation of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.

In this account we are told, if an instrument is divided to every ten minutes, and the nonius (divided into twenty equal parts) is nineteen of these parts

plus twenty seconds, that, on a perfect coincidence, it may be read off to half a second. Now, if I rightly understand the author J. A. his meaning is this, that the coincidence of each division of the nonius answers to one second of motion of the index of the instrument. But here he is mistaken, for, if nineteen divisions of ten minutes each, plus twenty seconds, be divided by twenty, the quotient is nine minutes and thirty-one seconds for the value of each division of the nonius, and therefore the extent of the first division is twenty-nine seconds shorter than the space between the divisions on the arc of the instrument; consequently, the coincidence of the first division will shew a motion of the index of twenty-nine seconds; the coincidence of the second division, fifty-eight seconds; the third, eighty-seven, &c. Hence it is evident, no motion less than twenty-nine seconds can be shewn by the coincidence of any two divisions on the nonius. Would J. A. have the nonius divide to single seconds, and of a proper extent (when the limb of the instrument is divided to every ten minutes), each of its divisions should be the sixtieth part of fifty-nine times ten minutes, plus nine minutes, or nine minutes and fifty-nine seconds. However, Mr. Urban, there is no doubt but he will give us the method of using his nonius, with the manner of estimating the $\frac{1}{11000}$ part of an inch (which is nearly the value of half a second when the radius is twenty inches), by the help of a nonius; and at the same time propose some other subdivision which may deserve to be called an improvement. D.

Original Letter from the late JOHN WHITEHURST, Esq.

My dear Friend, *London, Jan. 14, 1781.*

I RETURN you Mr. Howard's excellent work, with my best thanks. It is a work which does its author great honour as a gentleman of universal benevolence, extensive knowledge, and unwearyed perseverance, with no other motive than to alleviate the distresses of his fellow-creatures, by visiting all the gaols in Europe at the hazard of his own life! I sincerely wish any great and lasting good may result from so laborious a task: but that is a matter we cannot expect, whilst so general a depravity prevails among mankind—the only object at present being that of *self*, and *self* only.

However, I find considerable satisfaction by observing that the unfortunate,

in some countries, are treated as human creatures—with every mark of attention that may contribute to restore them to a sense of moral rectitude; and I have no doubt of its producing the desired effect.

But what a wonderful contrast does Mr. Howard exhibit in his observations on the gaols in many other countries, when compared to that of Holland, viz. every mark of cruelty and oppression that can possibly tend to debase human nature, and render the degraded part of mankind more and more injurious to society. It is a general observation, that English prisoners do not improve their morals in gaols, but the contrary; yet they are treated with more humanity than such unfortunate beings are in France, and many other despotic parts of the world. Indeed, the contrast between Holland and France is so amazingly great, that it would afford matter for the pencil of a Raphael or a Rubens; or, if our countryman Hogarth was living, I think he would be tempted to represent these matters as they deserve.

But, although the regulations pointed out by Mr. Howard are highly necessary to be adopted in the English gaols, yet there are other means that might be adopted in a country not so deeply involved in depravity as England; namely, a plan for the improvement of morality; but I am afraid it is impracticable in this country; though the people called Quakers are an instance to the contrary. I cannot learn that any one of them, in any age, was ever tried at the Old Bailey, or that they silt in trade, compared with the people of other sectaries, or with those of the Established Church. These are undoubted facts; whence we may infer that Quakerism is better adapted for the government of men's passions than any other system, and, as such, is worthy of imitation. There is more in this matter than I have abilities to describe; and therefore I wish some able unprejudiced man would take up the idea, and delineate the subject as it deserves.

Is it not an astonishing fact, that, according to Mr. Howard's report, upwards of 4,000 people were in our gaols, in the year 1779; at one time; and yet I have much reason to suppose that amongst that number there was not one Quaker! a strong testimony of their superior virtue!—We may therefore presume that, if all men were Quakers, gaols would be useless. I should be happy to see some attempt to-

wards obtaining that end, as I think it of more importance than all the improvements necessary to be adopted in prisons. I am, dear Sir, your most obedient servant, JOHN WHITEHURST.

Mr. URBAN, O^R. 29.

I HAVE but just received your Magazine of last June, having been absent from this country nearly since I had the pleasure of writing to you in March on the subject of veterinary medicine. I had indeed flattered myself, that it was a subject that would attract the observation of some liberal and elevated minds, and perhaps induce them to give a public suffrage to the reality of that necessity I had inculcated, of receiving this art into the pale of the sciences, if we wished to put an effectual stop to the progress of those evils which have their origin in the quakeries of farriery, and to obtain in their place those real services which medical skill is capable of rendering to our cattle. And it is with pleasure I acknowledge myself to have met with my wishes in the correspondence of Zoonophilus.

I speak deliberately when I say, that this art should be received into the pale of the sciences. It has been a very usual custom so to distinguish between the arts and the sciences, that he, who would conform to the popular habits, must speak of them as distinct. Whereas, it is my very firm opinion, that there exists in no part of nature more close and intricate alliances than between the arts and sciences, forming a perfect whole, in which the arts bear the same relation to the sciences, that the fruit does to the organization and juices which give it substance. And as the arts belong to the sciences, and are inseparable from them, so do I speak strictly when I say, that this art should be received into the pale of the sciences. And if it be true, as I take it to be, that every art supposes a science, in which it originates, and by which it subsists, I think it is at once proved, that veterinary medicine is an art, because founded upon science, and that farriery, on the contrary, is therefore no art at all. For the ground-work of the veterinary art is medical science; but farriery, disclaiming the foundation of science, proves itself to be no art, but a mere practice, habit, or routine. And as it rests on nothing regular or solid, so must it be ever variable, and never uniform. And with this character, how is

it possible that we can sacrifice so much of our common prudence, as to give to it any portion of that confidence which medicine itself is only capable of exacting from us, in proportion as it exhibits a quite opposite character? Indeed, the inertness of man is the only principle we can recur to to solve so singular a paradox. Wherever we go, we hear complaints uttered very feelingly, and somewhat severely, against farriery. As the age becomes more enlightened, and more habituated to enquire for the causes and reasons of things, the opinions of blacksmiths become less satisfactory in matters of medical cognizance. Confidence, which was once prodigally given, is now economically exchanged; and, though it is still to be obtained, yet it can be only by giving its value in return.

The arguments in favour of the scientific cultivation of veterinary medicine are principally two; and these are such as, in their statement alone, to be sufficient to convince minds in any degree sensible to conviction. The argument in favour of the internal excellence of the art, is no other than that upon which rests the whole body of medicine in general: the argument drawn from the importance of the subjects of its operation rests on the value of cattle, as they are a source of public and private opulence, the means of our subsistence, and the instruments of our conveniences and pleasures. Upon these two arguments must lodge the controversy, if a controversy can subsist concerning so notorious a truth.

With regard to the benefits of science, science enables us to do that knowingly, and with a prospect of success, which routine and custom also aim at, but without any knowledge of the case, or reason to ground an hope. The course of veterinary medicine and farriery is the same; but with this difference, that the former condescends to admit a guide, while the latter prefers to ramble at risk and hazard. Were their objects any way different, farriery would have a plea for rejecting the assistance of veterinary science, founded on the peculiarity of its own object. But they are strictly the same; so that the only alternative might be in the superior excellence of the means by which it endeavours to acquire it. But we know that farriery pretends to no such means at all; that its practice is a collection of prescriptions and operations, without rule or precision; that its practitioners consider it as communi-

cable to any body, in a body of prescriptions, in the form of an octavo pamphlet; and, if they have among them any shew of rude indistinct theory at all, they are indebted for it, not to any laborious exertion of intellect, but to the nature of the human mind, which naturally, and almost mechanically, generalises the ideas it has acquired, and do not hold it as the basis and source of their art, as in fact it should be, preceding it both in point of time and of authority. Not that I am to be supposed to mean by this, that pure hypothesis can be the ground-work of any science. Theory, I know, is itself the fruit of observation; but then it must be the observation of true and real facts. Whereas, the confused theories in farriery are but apparent harmonies of mis-conceived opinions, having no existence in reality. If, therefore, farriery were really a science, those who studied it would be first instructed in the theory or first principles of it, as deduced by the fathers of the science; and in this way it would become the source of their art, preceding it in their education both in point of time and authority. When we consider this character of farriery, and compare it with the diversity, extent, and sublimity of the enquiries indispensable to medicine in both its branches, human and veterinary, who is there that is not astonished that the British publick, in general remarkable for its severity in the disposal of its confidence, should so long have submitted to so injurious and insulting an imposition?

But, to understand what farriery is, let us consider the name by which it has chosen to call itself; for appellations are, in general, comprehensive words, exhibiting or describing the qualities or pretensions of the parties bearing them. *Farring, farriery*, or *farrier*, are words of corrupt orthography, derived from the Latin *ferrum*, & *faber ferrarius*, signifying the shoe and shoer of an horse; and from hence are also derived the French words *fer de cheval*, and *ferrier*, to shoe. So that, in strictness, the words farriery and farrier should be written ferrery and ferrier; which orthography I shall henceforth venture to adopt. And, that the truth of the etymology may be removed beyond all doubt, I shall instance the noble family of Ferrers, whose name is most assuredly derived from the same source. From hence we learn, that ferrery, in its origin, was really an art, namely, the art of horse-shoeing, founded upon certain rational principles, which principles

principles constituted the science of the art; and that it pretended to nothing more than to perform that office, which the general employment of horses and oxen rendered indispensable. How it became charged with functions for which it was so ill-qualified, is an amusing enquiry. And surely it must appear, if possible, more unjust to farriers, than barbarous to horses, to have required at their hands the display of chyrurgical talents, and from their heads combinations of medical ideas, while they were neither possessed of the ideas they were to combine, nor of the talents they were called upon to exhibit. Necessity, the well-known mother of invention, was the only cause capable of operating this extraordinary junction of occupations totally dissimilar, and almost repugnant. The weakness of the animal frame rendering it obnoxious to disorders, and those disorders interrupting the course of profit to the owners, the cattle, for want of better assistance, were referred to those who were principally employed about them; and these, some through humanity, some through interest, and some through enterprize, accepting the office, administered herbs, drugs, and mixtures, suggested by the routine of medicine, then in a very debased and miserable condition; all which, inscribed into journals, became the ground-work of farriery, and the body of its rules and authorities.

But, while the intrinsic value of the life of man animated those labours which have advanced human medicine to the state in which it subsists at this day, the lives of cattle, whose greatest value is relative, remained almost unattended to; and learning, which became essential to the medical character, was unheard-of to the ferrier. Thus, while medicine advanced, the veterinary art, or rather its imitation, stagnated in the hands of blacksmiths; who still retained their authority, although their brethren the barbers were compelled to yield up theirs. But now, whatever be the progress made by medicine from those days of barbery to the present, such it remains for veterinary science to make, from these days of farriery forward.

The writers upon this subject have not been inconsiderable in number. Before the time of Vegetius Rhenanus, who lived under the reign of the Emperor Valentinian, and who wrote largely on the subject, many eminent physicians, philosophers, and others, had employed themselves in studying and improving the

veterinary or hippiatric art. They perceived that it was a subject altogether as noble for the exercise of the human mind, as any other part of medicine; that human medicine was indebted to it for some of its greatest advancements; and that the reluctance to give it its due honour was owing to a dullness of conception, unable to discover, that, whatever might be the intrinsic value of the brute nature, its relative merit amounted to a degree of worth little short of the most intrinsic excellence. Africanus, Apfyrtus, Theomnestus, Hierocles, are among the names of those in Greece; Cato, Columella, Varro, Pliny, and Vegetius, among those in Rome, who laboured to serve veterinary medicine.—But their exertions were by no means sufficient; prejudices were too deeply rooted; and the personal interest, which so rapidly advanced human medicine, could not be so speciously urged in favour of the veterinary. Thus, when its temporary champions ceased, ignorance and ancient habits, sanctioned by the barbarity of the times, recovered their ascendancy; and veterinary medicine, being excluded from the asylum of the sciences, remained in the unmolested possession of the ferriers. It was in this state of the art, that the government of France, under the reign of the late king, Lewis XIV, gave an example to Europe most worthy of imitation. A special asylum was provided for veterinary medicine, and an institution for the first time founded, in which it might be conveniently and advantageously cultivated. In a very short time, very important benefits accrued, and neighbouring nations bore testimony to the wisdom and beneficence of the measure. Similar establishments were forthwith formed at Vienna by Maria-Theresa and Joseph II. and in Denmark by Christian VII.; and afterwards in many other parts of Europe: so that we may say, that Great Britain is almost the only remaining state which has not extended its protection to this important art. Nevertheless, if we should ever consent to do so, there is every probability that it would be found to flourish more in this country than it has yet done in any part of the Continent. The genius of the nation, remarkable for its activity and jealousy; the general excellence of our education; the universal influence of science; our experience in agriculture; and the number of our horses and cattle; are earnest that would abundantly

dantly secure the success of the measure, if we should ever determine to adopt it.

I confess, I have for some years lamented the want of such an institution in England. The impotence of farriery was too evident to be long concealed. The evils which resisted its power, added to those produced by the very means employed as salutary, composed a group of distresses which both humanity and policy called loudly to relieve. If the ignorant use of medicine has been considered as the administering of poisons, what can we call farriery, but a system of poisons? Medicines must be ignorantly used, if the person employing them be ignorant of their nature and characters, their modes of operating upon the different parts of the system, and the exact proportions in which they ought to be administered. And where is the farrier that pretends to this knowledge? Where is the farrier who considers himself bound to make any such investigation of the substance of the drugs which he is in the habit of employing? If such a man there be, let him rich himself of the name of farrier, and claim the respect due to him on the score of truth and science. In the study of medicine, the student is previously taught the natural history, and the native and chemical qualities, of every article which he is hereafter to employ, and to know with precision the proportion of each which the frame can bear under different circumstances; and he does not proceed to administer them until he has acquired this important knowledge. And this order is founded in nature and common-sense. But in farriery nothing of the kind was ever devised. It was supposed quite another thing to manage the system of a horse. This last was a simple, homogeneous substance; while that of man was an elaborate, complex machine. No horse had ever remonstrated, or complained of the evil consequence of a remedy; therefore, such as recovered, were restored by it; those that perished, were beyond its influence. In this woeful and ignorant belief, the fruit of self-interest and obstinacy, the bulk of the practitioners in farriery have continued; but their error, however sincere, will hardly be able to retain in delusion a reflecting and lettered publick, who will not consent to yield up the truths they have discovered to the blind reasonings of others who have not the faculty to discern them.

GENT. MAG. November, 1790.

But I am now in very great hopes that we shall shortly see the accomplishment of the wishes we have formed upon this head. I had often lamented the failure of the plan which the late ingenious M. Bourgelat had formed for establishing a veterinary school in this country. Had it succeeded, we should have been enriched by those labours which he afterwards devoted to his native country, on the failure of his favourite scheme, and which laid the first regular foundation for the science of veterinary medicine in Europe. However, another plan has been lately offered to the publick, and by a gentleman whose experience in the school of Bourgelat, and whose own personal qualifications, strictly deserve their attention. Of this, the publick, to whose decision he appeals, will have a fair opportunity to judge, as I believe I may announce his intentions of delivering a course of public lectures this winter on veterinary medicine.

I have now troubled you, Sir, as far as I think justifiable; in concluding, I desire to inform Zoophilus, that I shall be happy to meet with him again, and that I shall offer a few more lines upon this same subject in the course of the next month.

Yours, &c.

Φίλιππος.

MR. URBAN, *Edinburgh, Nov. 9.*

I AM one among many of your numerous readers who cannot suppress my indignation at the cruel treatment the character of *Pope* continues to experience from one of your most respectable correspondents. I have beheld with pain the eager, but fruitless, efforts of that elegant writer to substantiate some charge that might criminate him.

But I believe a majority of your readers will agree with me, that what has been yet said or done are not sufficient to effect that purpose, and that the Poet has now, as heretofore, the multitude on his side. He is charged, but surely not with justice, with envy and hatred to *Dryden*; the man, of all others, whom he appears to have regarded with cordial esteem and affection, and to whom, in all his writings, he pays the most unequivocal homage. But it seems he suffered the gentle and compliant *Swift* to sneer at that great Poet's translation of *Virgil*, in a satirical romance, considered anonymous, I suppose, even by *Pope* himself. He is also accused of having satirized certain authors, rather too severely, in a poem called

called the *Dunciad*; but certainly not from envy, or fear of rivalry; for who envies or fears those who are infinitely beneath them? We can crush a wasp with a touch, though it may hurt us with its sting. These are the crimes. Mr. Urban, for which the character of *Pope* is to be damned to everlasting fame. But, admitting they were as aggravated as his accuser is pleased to alledge, would the Poet deserve for all that such epithets as "execrable," "detestable," &c. &c. epithets only applied to the most pernicious vipers of human kind—to a *Judas* or a *Jefferies*!

The *pharisaical Addison*, with a heart as cool as his writings, could be *really* guilty of the crime which *Pope* is accused of; and the *pious Johnson* well knew the use of the literary stileto; yet *these* were certainly virtuous men, though not of *immaculate* virtue; *that*, I suppose, is alone the estimable lot of the accuser of *Pope*. After all, Mr. Urban, poets are observed to be more irascible and envious of each other than any other sort of people, because a fine imagination and philosophical understanding are seldom united. Every one knows that *Pope* had a remarkably infirm, and consequently irritable, constitution. Is it any wonder then, with the wanton and unceasing abuse he met with, that he should be provoked to retaliate? But, while the general tenor of his writings and of his life display the most striking traits of morality, benevolence, and noble independence, we should ascribe any asperities in the one, or peevishness of the other, to that unhappy frame of body, which irresistibly governs even the greatest minds.

It has of late become fashionable to lower the estimation which the writings of *Pope* were heretofore universally held in. This, however, will not change their qualities; for *de gustibus non est disputandum* is as applicable to poetical as to any other taste; and the poetry of *Pope* still continues to please *nine* out of *ten* readers, who can find no meaning in the *cliquant* of modern rhimers.

If writers, whose fame is already established, are to be opposed to each other, they should be compared, like Plutarch's heroes, not with an intention of depreciating their merits, but of displaying their excellencies in the fullest point of view.

Yours, &c.

W.

Friend URBAN,

*Eleventh Month,
10th Day.*

MY friend M. F. in conformity with his declaration in thy publication

for the ninth month, of finishing his controversy with thy friend Joseph Weston, on the merits of the late Alexander Pope, intendeth not to write to thee again on that subject; but he hath commissioned me to tell thee and thy friend Joseph, that he taketh in good part what thy friend hath written in thy last month's publication. His motive for defending Alexander Pope, was his verity believing that thy friend Joseph had unjustly aspersed him both as a *poet*, and also as a *man*; my friend had never heard any sufficient reasons for questioning his *genius* as to the one, or his *integrity* as to the other.

My friend's last letter to thee in defence of him, as to the particular charge thy friend hath so strenuously accused Alexander of, *viz.* of branding an innocent man with a vile calumny, was founded, as thy friend Joseph justly conjectureth, on my friend's opinion of the *veracity* of Alexander Pope, and on the *improbability* of his making *good*, or making *any one believe*, a charge never before thought on.

My friend acknowledges the obvious connexion of the satiric lines quoted doth seem to require the untoward meaning thy friend Joseph hath annexed to them, he need not have used so many words towards proving this; but on this supposition my friend is unable to account for the conduct of Alexander Pope—he thinks it in this *particular instance unaccountable*—this could not answer what is said to be the intention of the poem, *viz.* of "rendering his enemies ridiculous to all ages;" it might excite *horror*, but not *ridicule*. My friend, willing to *think and hope the best of all men*, his inclination swayed him to the favourable side, and, more especially as Alexander Pope, being removed from this world, was unable to plead his own cause, he did not think he was doing an *ill thing* in offering his mite in his defence.

My friend never thought, or intended to assert, that Alexander Pope was a *perfect man*; he knoweth that *no man* is so: he has always understood him to have been of a disposition somewhat too irritable; he hath before acknowledged this. This temper might at times betray him to exceed the bounds of justice in his retorts. But, my friend Urban, thy impartiality will give thee to estimate his *good qualities* and his *singular abilities* in abatement of this *forensic* of *disposition*; and, on balancing the accounts, perhaps we shall form a *true estimate* of the *man* on

on whom I must think thy friend Joseph hath borne too hard.

When thy friend hath occasion to enter again into controversy with any one, let him argue the matter coolly, devoid of ire; let him not apply to his antagonist such epithets as "*idealism*," "*total blindness*," and such like; by abstaining from them thy friend will the sooner attain his point. Let him also beware of shouting victory too early. My friend thinks himself under much obligation to thy friend Joseph for his good opinion; he thinks himself honoured that thy friend thinks well of *any part of him*, or his conduct; and, if he hath offended thy friend in the warmth of argument, he witheth a mutual amnesty, a perpetual oblivion and peace; and he will always attend to thy friend Joseph's productions with much complacency. I am thy friend, and thy friend Joseph's friend,

OBADIAH MEANWELL.

*** BARDUS ORDOVICENSIS and R. S. on this subject are unavoidably deferred.

MR. URBAN, *North Shields, Nov. 4.*
THE *fairy rings* (so called) seen in the fields and commons are generally supposed to proceed from lightning, the second circle arising from the grafs growing more plentifully where the first grafs was burnt up, &c. (See, in Priestley's "*Present State of Electricity*," a more distinct account of the same.)

These circles, which the vulgar style
The rings of fairies, make me smile,
To think they can no better scan
The source of Nature's boundless plan;
How sulphurous lightning's dreadful glare
Burns on such places round a square.

Yours, &c. THO. LEYBOURN.

Τὸ τοῦ ἀληθείας ἐμφαντικὸς μοχθάρει καὶ ἀδυνατ. *Plat. Apol. p. 115, ed. Forster.*

MR. URBAN, *Chichester, Sept. 22.*

THE OBSERVER, I perceive, has closed his pleasing labours, and taken leave of the publick. I cannot but regret this sincerely, for though I differ from him in many important points, no man can bear a more willing testimony to his learning, ingenuity, and elegance. In your Magazine, vol. LVI. I hazarded some remarks on his account of *Socrates*, to which, I am sorry to say, your compositor did so little justice, as to render many passages almost unintelligible. My paper was ill-fitted to sustain such disadvantages. On this, as well as on other accounts, I can hardly think that it sufficiently attracted the notice of

the OBSERVER, to give occasion to the following paragraph in his 140th number:

There is one part, however, of these papers, in which I conceive I have been misunderstood as having carried my attack against the moral doctrines of Socrates, and of this I am interested to exculpate myself. My subject led me to refer to certain anecdotes unfavourable to his private character, but I studiously marked those passages by observing that there was no design to glance at his moral doctrines, and at the same time quoted the authorities upon which those anecdotes rest. When any scholar will convince me these were futile and malicious tales, I will retract all credit in them, and thank him for the conviction. As for the purity of Socrates's doctrine, I never attempted to impeach it: of the purity of his character, I must continue to think there is much cause to doubt.

OBSERVER, vol. V. p. 151.

I wish, Mr. Urban, to take up as little room in your Magazine as possible. The subject is interesting and extensive, and it is impossible in a short essay to do it justice: my present attempt, therefore, will be rather to point out the infirm parts of the Observer's arguments and inferences, than to load your page with quotations from ancient writings, which are in every body's hands, and from which evidence might be drawn decisive (so far as any thing at this day can be decided) on the question.

The Observer says, vol. III. p. 149, that the "attack of Aristophanes [on Socrates] has doomed him to almost universal detestation." To what is this owing, but to that admiration of the philosopher's character and public instruction, which the testimony of almost all antiquity has concurred to inspire? It is surely now too late to attempt to overthrow that testimony by bringing forward a few gossipping tales preserved in *Albans*.

"Who," says an ingenious writer in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LVI. p. 1108, "that knows the character of Athenæus, will attend to the anecdotes which he delivers? He was a schoolmaster; of a profession not much esteemed by the Sophists. To be revenged of them, he has scraped together all the filth he possibly could collect against real or pretended philosophers. The character of Socrates is not to be drawn from the patchwork of a writer incapable of doing justice to a set of men whom he hated, from a persuasion that his art was held in contempt by them."

To these pertinent remarks I add, that

that Athenæus was so ignorant or regardless of truth in what he delivers concerning Socrates, that he denies the well-known circumstance of that philosopher's having assisted his country by his military services. On this subject the learned Casaubon, after referring to the testimony of Plato, Seneca, and Plutarch, says, "Credamus & nos tantis auctoribus, potius quam uni Athenæo: cujus equidem diligentiam in nonnullis, judicium in multis, soleo desiderare." *Animadv. in Athenæum*, p. 375.

It is doing too much honour to the idle stories tailed in Athenæus, to place against them the testimony in favour of the unblemished character of Socrates, both negative and positive, furnished by Aristophanes himself. The negative and most honourable testimony is, that no one passage in *The Clouds* accuses Socrates of immorality or vice. According to the *Observer's* own account, the satire of Aristophanes was directed rather to the philosopher's public character as a teacher, than to his private one as a man. (Vol. III. p. 156.) And in one passage at least the Poet indirectly acknowledges those virtues which the *Observer* (Ib. p. 162) has thought it to his purpose to dispute.

The profligate are ever eager to enlist the virtuous on their side. The superiority of the character of Socrates, and his perpetual opposition to the vices, follies, and false pretensions, of the age in which he lived, rendered him above all other persons the object of envy. (See *Diog. Laert.* II. 38, and *Platon. Apol.* pp. 110, 111, ed. Forster.) It is therefore not difficult to account for the stories raised against him: but it is impossible to account, for the veneration with which he has ever been regarded by the best and wisest men, on the supposition that these stories were well founded. An unprincipled wit, like Lucian, might gladly take advantage of such calumnies, for the purpose of lessening that respect which men naturally feel for superior virtue. But that a man of character, like the *Observer*, who wishes to be thought, and certainly designs to be, a *moral writer*,—that such a man should be detirous of treading the same dark path, is not so easily accounted for.

The *Observer*, indeed, disavows every purpose but that of offering what occurs to him in defence of Aristophanes. Compressing what he says on this subject into something like a Dialectic form, we ob-

tain the following specimen of accurate reasoning.

The Observer thinks that Aristophanes has incurred unmerited disgrace in consequence of his attack on Socrates; for Aristophanes ridiculed the public teaching of Socrates, which the Observer never attempted to impeach, and left untouched his private character, which the Observer has been solicitous to exhibit as an example of impurity and vice.

Happy had it been for Socrates, had both these assailants been his contemporaries; for he is defended by one, in the very point in which he is attacked by the other.

The *Observer*, in his 140th number, has this remark:

The learned *Bishop Sherlock*, in his fourth discourse, may be referred to upon this subject. He there says, *that the corrupt example of Socrates was a dead weight upon the purity of his doctrine, and tended to perpetuate superstition in the world.*—Though I am aware that the *corrupt example* here alluded to respects his religious practice, yet surely if the preacher of Christianity was interested to shew the *corrupt example of Socrates* in this light, the friend of Christianity may be allowed to represent it in another point of view, and by fair authorities to exhibit what the Heathens themselves have reported of this famous Philosopher, whose moral purity is by some taken merely upon trust, by others designedly extolled to the skies, &c."

This I shall also take leave to abridge, that the force of the reasoning may be more apparent.

Bishop Sherlock has proved that the religious practices of Socrates were not free from superstition and idolatry, and that in this respect his example was corrupt. The Observer therefore may be allowed (by fair authorities) to exhibit the moral character of Socrates as a fit object of detestation and abhorrence.

Undoubtedly the *Observer* is at liberty to use *fair authorities* for this purpose; and he would have been not less at liberty to do, if the eloquent prelate referred to had never touched on the subject of Socrates, or had treated it with as little success as the *Observer*.

This ingenious Essayist will, I trust, forgive me, if I here transcribe a few sentences from some modern authors of unquestionable erudition, whose opinions certainly deserve respect, and to whom the *fair authorities* he has produced were as open and accessible as to himself.

"The dispute was between Socrates and Aristophanes. The first employed his whole life in the cause of virtue; the other a few comic scenes against it. But, heavens! against what virtue? Against the purest and brightest portion of it that ever enlightened the Gentile world, &c."

WARRINGTON, D. L. of Moses, Dedicate.

"We are accustomed, not without reason, to look up to Socrates with the highest admiration. We behold him as one of those exalted characters; in the contemplation of which the good man feels an honest pride, rejoicing, as a patriot in the great community of the world, in that excellence whereby the dignity of the species is asserted. Socrates was the fountain of the purest philosophy of Greece, and the brightest example of that morality of which he was the ablest teacher."

NARRS, on the Demon of Socrates, p. 2.

M. l'Abbé BARTHELEMY, on the subject of Socrates, says,

"Dans ces repas où le plaisir va quelque fois jusqu'à la licence, ses amis admirèrent sa frugalité; & dans sa conduite, ses ennemis respectèrent la pureté de ses mœurs."

"... ses disciples furent toujours ses véritables amis; il en étoit adoré, & j'en ai vu qui, long temps après sa mort, s'attendrissoient à son souvenir."

"... ainsi mourut le plus religieux, le plus vertueux, & le plus heureux des hommes, le seul peut-être qui, sans crainte d'être démenti, pût dire hautement: je n'ai jamais, ni par mes paroles, ni par mes actions, commis la moindre injustice."

Voyage du jeune Anacharsis.

"... ad Socratis opiniones progredior, quem tanquam veritatis ministrum, omniumque virtutum præceptorem & exemplar divino beneficio terris commodatum esse, & multo magis quam ullum unquam alium philosophum de civibus suis, atque omnium insequentium ætatum hominibus meruisse, alio loco studiosius ostendam, &c."

MEINERS, De vero Deo, p. 373.

"The works of Aristophanes shew him to have been a great poet, and a great rascal." JORTIN'S Tracts, (1790,) vol. II. p. 533.

So different are the points of view in which the same object is contemplated by different men. I cannot, therefore, feel any surprize at a hint which the Observer conveys (vol. V. p. 240), that *Mr. Locke's understanding and his own do by no means coincide* *. Indeed, it is

* It should seem that Mr. Locke's temper and the Observer's coincide as little.—Compare the Letter on Toleration with the Observer, vol. IV. p. 207.

not unlikely that he may hold the intellectual character of the English sage as cheap as the moral character of the Athenian. If so, his suffrage brings equal disgrace on both. A. B.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 16.

AS many persons may in future enquire after the wooden effigy of the little glutton, that was fixed at the door of the Fortune of War, in Pye Corner, Smithfield, the memorial of its removal, with the pulling down of the old houses upon the spot this present year, may not be disagreeable to the curious. It is said to have been purchased by the publican who kept the former house, in order for re-erection near the spot as soon as the new buildings are finished.

Yours, &c. MODERNUS.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 10.

AS something I think may be added, in the way of illustrating the old coins exhibited in *Pl. III.* p. 708, to what your learned friend D. H. has inserted, p. 795, please to accept the following short notes on the subject:

No. 1. Lambertus was Emperor or King of Italy, and crowned by Pope *Formosus*, A.D. 893. He was killed by Hugh, E. of Milan, A.D. 910. And though he reigned little less than 15 or 16 years, with some interruption, yet his coins are very scarce, as *Patarol*. p. 146, does not give us a type of any. See *Collier*, *Dict.* in v. for this king.

No. 2. This penny, I doubt, is much defaced; so I suppose, rather than imagine it to have been misread by the *Lover of Antiquities*. However, one would wish to have it again inspected, both as to the legend on the obverse and the reverse.

No. 3. D. H. refers us to Mr. *Pegge's Assemblage*, pp. 92—102; and whoever compares the types there with this in question, will hardly doubt that they are pieces of the same king; inasmuch that this must surely have been much misread, and therefore ought to have been reviewed by some able connoisseur.

No. 4 and 5. D. H. seems here to incur a double mistake; first, by calling them pieces of *Edmund*, and then by ascribing them to *Edmund Ironside*. They are not in the manner of the coins of *Ironside*; and, in short, are the production of the abbey of St. Edmundsbury. No *Edmund* reigning would ever be called *Sc*, that is, *Saint*; and we know that money was struck at St. Edmundsbury.

Edmundsbury. See the *Assemblage*, p. 61, and compare these pieces (which I suspect again to be misread) with the three pennies issued from this great house, and engraved in Sir A. Fountaine's VIth Table.

No. 6 ought by all means to be inspected; and No. 7, 8, may be ascertained to *Edmund junior*, by comparing them with his coins in Sir Andrew's VIIth Table, undoubtedly his.

Yours, &c.

L. E.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 11.

SOME of your correspondents, if they think it worthy of their investigation, will favour me with the age and occasion of the underwritten; though, I will acknowledge, it hardly seems to furnish sufficient data.

ΤΑΣΔΕ . ΣΟΙ . ΦΙΑΤΑΤΗ . ΚΕΚΑΡΜΑΙ . ΤΡΙΧΑΣ .

ΚΑΙ . ΣΟΙ . ΕΙΣ . ΑΕΙ . ΠΟΘΕΙΝΟΤΑΤΗ .

ΣΥΝΘΑΙΤΩ .

K. A. Mm:

The dotted part of the line seems to have contained the name of the month and year.

Yours, &c.

PALÆOPHILUS.

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 14.

IN the summer of 1777 the public papers were much occupied with the affairs of the late unfortunate Dr. Dodd, his unhappy lapse from integrity, and dreadful catastrophe. Immediately on his execution we had scarcely a syllable more concerning him; I do not remember we were told the place of his interment. I should be obliged to any of your correspondents to complete his melancholy story, from his arrival at Tyburn to his interment. It was said attempts were made to recover him; I should be glad to be informed of the mode, place, time, and agents, in these attempts, with the particulars of his funeral, if not thought too uninteresting at this period; together with the present situation of his unfortunate lady, if living.

I am under much obligation to your correspondents D. H. and J. Henn, for their ingenious observations on the name of the Jewish high-priest. I find the derivation is not clearly ascertained, whether it is *ex posse et facere*, or *à pontem faciendo*, each having different authorities to plead. The first seems to have the most; though I am not clear how *ponti* can be deduced from *possum*.

P. 787, col. 1, l. 8 from the bottom, dele "continue to."

P. 841. Mr. Norris, the musician, is said to have died Sept. 3, 1790: p. 862, it is implied that that event took place on the 5th. Which is right? M. F.

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 24.

IT gave me pleasure, some time ago, to see you publish several attempts in Hebrew compositions. Though it is impossible for a mere mortal to come any way near the sublime effusions of the in-

spired writers, yet the endeavouring to express our thoughts in this language must greatly contribute to give us a critical discernment of it, and by that means enable us the better to understand the great and most interesting tendency of the Prophetic Scriptures.

It can scarcely seem possible that any one, who is tolerably conversant in this language, should read the divine productions in any other than the great original. It is not only sublime and harmonious, but it is refined and learned. While the Greek has three conjugations, or voices, and all other tongues only two, the Hebrew has seven; every one of which is used by the inspired writers with the greatest force, and the most penetrating energy.

Many learned men are not agreed in respect to the composition of the Prophetic Scriptures. It is generally thought that it is formed from some peculiar prosody, but not known to any one in these remote times. It seems, however, more reasonable to imagine that it has been formed only from the ear. That it may be formed from the ear, may be seen in the little Hebrew effusion I take the liberty to send you. The thought is expressed in a manner more suitable to the modern style. If it should meet with approbation, it may perhaps be the means of exciting the efforts of others, who may be much better versed in the language than I can pretend to be.

מִי יִתֵּן אֲשֶׁר אֲנִי
לְעוֹלָם תִּפְצֹת
שְׁלוֹם לְנַפְשִׁי
הַשְׁלוֹם אֲשֶׁר
טָבַל דָּוִד לֹא יִתֵּן

Yours, &c. PHILANTHROPOS.
M.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 11.

THE following speech of Sir Benjamin Rudyerd, in 1641, concerning Bishops, Deans, and Chapters, in a Committee of the whole House, is so applicable to the late proceedings in France, that it may, perhaps, be an acceptable communication to the publick through the channel of your Magazine.

“ Mr. Hyde,

“ Wee are now upon a very great business, so great indeed, as it requires our soudest, our saddest consideration, our best judgment for the present, our utmost foresight for the future.

“ But, Sir, one thing doth exceedingly trouble me, it turns me round about, it makes my whole reason vertiginous, which is, that so many doe believe, against the wisdom of all ages, that now there can be no reformation without destruction, as if every sicke body must be presently knockt in the head, as past hope of cure.

“ Religion was first and best planted in cities; God did spread his net where most might be caught. Cities had bishops; and presbyters were the seminaries, out of which were sent labourers by the bishops, to propagate and cultivate the Gospel. The clergy then lived wholly upon the free-will offerings and bounty of the people.

“ Afterwards, when kings and states grew to be Christians, the outward settlement of the Church grew up with them. They erected bishopricks, founded cathedral churches, endowed them with large possessions: landlords built parish-churches, gleab'd them with some portion of land, for which they have still a right of presentation.

“ I do confesse that some of our bishops have had ambitious; dangerous aims, and have so still; that in their government there are very great enormities; but I am not of their opinion, who believe that there is an innate ill quality in episcopacy, like a specificall property, which is a refuge, not a reason.

“ I hope there is not originall sin in episcopacy; and, though there were, yet may the calling bee as well reformed, as the person regenerated. Bishops have governed the Church for fiftene hundred yeares without interruption; and no man wil say but that God hath saved soules in all those times under their government. Let them be reduced according to the usage of ancient churches in the best times, so restrained as they may not be able hereafter to shame the calling. I love not those that hate to be reformed, and doe therefore think them worthy of the more strict, the more close reformation.

“ We have often complained that bishops are too absolute, too singular. Although cathedral churches are now, for the most part, but receptacles of droanes and non-residents, yet some good men may be found, or placed there, to be assessors with the bishops, to assist them in actions of moment, in causes of

importance; there is maintenance already provided for them. If either in bishopricks or cathedral churches there be much, too much may be pared off, to relieve them that have too little. If yet more may be spared, it may be employed to the setting-up of a preaching ministry through the whole kingdom. And until this be done, although we are Christians, yet we are not a Christian State. There are some places in England that are not in Christendome, the people are so ignorant, they live so without God in the world; for which parliaments are to answer both to God and man. Let us look to it, for it lyes like one of the burdens of the prophet Esay, heavie and flat upon parliaments.

“ I have often seriously considered with my selfe, what strong concurrent motives and causes did meet together in that time when abbeyes and monasteries were overthrowne. Certainly God's hand was the greatest, for he was most offended. The prophane superstitions, the abominable idolatries, the filthy nefandous wickedness of their lives did stincke in God's nostrils, did call downe for vengeance, for reformation. A good party of religious men were zealous instruments in that great worke, as likewise many covetous ambitious persons, gaping for fat morsels, and did lustily drive it on.

“ But, Mr. Hyde, there was a principall parliamentary motive which did facilitate the rest: for it was propounded in Parliament, that the accession of abbey lands would so enrich the Crowne, as the people should never be put to pay subsidies againe. This was plausible both to Court and Countrey. Besides, with the over-plus there should bee maintained a standing army of forty thousand men, for a perpetuall defence of the kingdom. This was safety at home, terror and honour abroad. The Parliament would make all sure.

“ God's part, religion, by his blessing, hath bin reasonably well preserved; but it hath been saved as by fire; for the rest is consumed and vanished; the people have payed subsidies ever since, and wee are now in no very good case to pay an army.

“ Let us beware, Mr. Hyde, that we do not look with a worldly, carnall, evill eye, upon church lands, let us cleare our sight, search our hearts, that wee may have unmixt and sincere ends, without the least thought of saving our own purses. Church lands will still be fittest to maintaine church men, by a proportionable and orderly distribution.

“ Wee are very strict and curious to uphold our own propriety; and there is great reason for it. Are the clergy only a sort of men who have no propriety at all in that which is called theirs? I am sure they are Englishmen, they are subjects.

“ If we pull downe bishopricks, and pull downe cathedral churches, in a short time we must be forced to pull downe colleges too; for schollers will live and dye there as

in cells, if there be not considerable preferment to invite them abroad. And the example we are making now will be an easie temptation to the lesse pressing necessities of future times.

"This is the next way to bring in barbarisme, to make the cleargy an unlearned, contemptible vocation, not to be desired but by the basest of the people; and then where shall we find men able to convince an adversary?"

"A cleargyman ought to have a far greater proportion to live upon then any other man of an equal condition. He not bred to multiply three-pences, it becomes him not to live mechanically and sordidly; he must be given to hospitality. I doe know my selfe a cleargyman, no dignitary, whose bookes have cost him a thousand pounds, which, when he dyes, may be worth to his wife and children about two hundred.

"It will be a shamefull reproach to so flourishing a kingdome as this to have a poore beggerly cleargy. For my part, I think nothing too much for a good minister, a good cleargyman. They ought least to want who know best how to abound. Burning and shining lights doe well deserve to be set in good candlestickes.

"Master Hyde, I am as much for reformation, for purging and maintaining religion, as any man whatsoever; but I professe I am not for innovation, demolition, nor abolition."

Your correspondent S, p. 791, is mistaken in the proof which he alledges to confirm Mr. Pennant's derivation of the name of the "Birdcage Walk;" for the Master of the Horse certainly does not make any charge for bird-seeds in his accounts *at this day*, nor did he ever make any such charge even in the reign of K. Charles II, as his accounts, during that period, are still in being, and have been searched by M. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Oscott, Nov. 16.*

IF you can admit the following lines to one of your correspondents, which, I assure you, shall not lead to any controversy, I shall esteem it a particular favour. J. B.

To the Rev. James Williamson, B.D. of Queen's College, Oxford, *Prebendary of Lincoln, and Rector of Winwick.*

Rev. Sir,

I thank you for your tract, which I have read with no pleasure or emotion. You call on me to support an assertion I made in this Magazine, *two years ago*, that all your remarks, except one, on the propositions of Candidus, were visibly absurd. At that time, I recollect, I thought them so: but I cannot now

resume an obsolete controversy. Had you then given me your name, I should not have shrunk from the discussion. It is not by such tardy operations as these that we can advance to the discovery of truth. Yet as I have your name, and your titles, I am disposed to shew them all respect. For the signature of J.W. I had none; the anonymous disguise sometimes of cowardice, and sometimes of malevolence.

Nor shall I reply to your tract, which bears an improper title. That also comes too late. Besides, if what I have said in my various publications has not satisfied you, nothing I could now add would do it. Your mind, from habitual tendencies, seems unsosceptible of new impressions; otherwise it could not be, after such solemn expositions of our tenets, that the *horror of popery* should still hold you in alarms, and miserably warp a character, in other respects apparently candid and benevolent. Your work, Sir, is weakly written, and may die away unheeded. And as the business of writing, to judge from the years which move by, must be irksome to you, rather chuse some other occupation. The Church of England will not fail if your goose-quill be not brandished in her cause. Permit me then to make you over to Mr. Milner, that stout Polemick and Antiquary, who wages war with friend and foe, and whom, with me, you have dared to challenge to the combat. J. BERINGTON.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 20.

THE seal herewith sent you (*Plate III. fig. 4. 5*) was found in a moss ten feet under-ground, in Crawfordmoor, in Scotland. The setting is very ancient.

Fig. 6. is an *Enfield* token, found in the ruins of the old palace at that town.

Fig. 7. is a *Mansfield* token, in the collection of your old correspondent the worthy rector of Whittington.

Fig. 8. 9. are coins from the same very valuable cabinet.

Fig. 10. is a knife found at *Castle-Acre*, Norfolk, and now in the possession of Mr. Burleigh, at Cambridge. M. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Chidingfold, Nov. 22.*

PRAY have the goodness to correct a typographical error in the paper on Sir Henry Oxenden's patent of peerage, conferred by Cromwell, p. 783. The title was *Burlingham*, not *Burlington*.

Yours, &c.

J. D.

226. ΘΕΟΦΡΑΣΤΟΥ ΧΑΡΑΚΤΗΡΕΣ ΗΘΙΚΟΙ.
Johannes Wilkes, Anglus, recensuit.
Londini, 1790, Typis Johannis Nichols.

THIS beautiful edition, which is intended as a companion to the CATTULLUS, p. 917, is printed in a small quarto, on a fine bold type, and without accents. Upon this last particularity Count Revinski remonstrated with his friend the Chamberlain, who facetiously replied, that he would willingly be at the expence of printing a single copy with accents for the Count, if he would be at the pains of finding a person who would first make and afterwards correct them.

It may be observed that this is the only complete edition of Theophrastus; for Mr. Wilkes has added the two chapters found in the Vatican, and edited separately by John Christopher Amadutius. There are no notes, nor any introduction. At the conclusion of the volume an extract from Bruyere informs us what opinion he at least entertained of the original author.

No more than one hundred copies have been printed; and three only on vellum, one of which has been presented to Earl Spencer; the destination of the other two is not yet determined.

There are few men whose character will be more astonishing to posterity than the Editor of this beautiful little volume. Born to the possession of the moderate fortune of a younger brother; educated with no very superior advantages; by the natural force of genius, and an affection for polite literature, we find Mr. Wilkes, at a very early age, the favourite companion of Patrician Wits, and the delight of every gay and fashionable circle. Scarcely arrived to manhood, he was driven, by a fortuitous coincidence of events, into the most tremendous storm of politicks, whence none but a mind firm as his own could ever have emerged. After shewing that he was better skilled in legal lore than the greatest Law luminaries of the present age, he became an outlaw, and a man of indigence. Yet, even thus depressed, he rose superior to adversity; obtained a reversal of his outlawry; and was rewarded by his grateful fellow-citizens with the highest civic honours. In maturer age we see him continuing to cultivate the Muses; and uniting the truest *otium cum dignitate* under the shade of his vine and his fig-tree; and long may he continue to enjoy this rational delight!

GENT. MAG. November, 1790.

227. Sacontalá; or, *The Fatal Ring: an Indian Drama.* By Cálidás. Translated from the original Sanscrit and Prácrit. 4to.

IT is generally believed that we are indebted for this specimen of the genius of the Indian Shakspeare to Sir William Jones, the great reviver of Indian literature. We cannot give a better account of it than in the words of the preface.

"In one of the letters which bear the title of *EDIFYING*, though most of them (warm with ridiculous errors, and all must be consulted with extreme diffidence, I met, some years ago, with the following passage: 'In the North of India there are many books, called Nátac, which, as the Bráhmens assert, contain a large portion of ancient history, without any mixture of fables;' and having an eager desire to know the real state of this empire before the conquest of it by the Savages of the North, I was very solicitous, on my arrival in Bengal, to procure access to those books, either by the help of translations, if they had been translated, or by learning the language in which they were originally composed, and which I had yet a stronger inducement to learn, from its connexion with the administration of justice to the Hindus; but when I was able to converse with the Bráhmens, they assured me that the Nátacs were not histories, and abounded with fables; that they were extremely popular works, and consisted of conversations in prose and verse, held before ancient Rájás in their public assemblies, on an infinite variety of subjects, and in various dialects of India. This definition gave me no very distinct idea; but I concluded that they were dialogues on moral or literary topics; whilst other Europeans, whom I consulted, had understood from the natives that they were discourses on dancing, music, or poetry. At length a very sensible Bráhmen, named Rádhacant, who had long been attentive to English manners, removed all my doubts, and gave me no less delight than surprize, by telling me that our nation had compositions of the same sort, which were publicly represented at Calcutta in the cold season, and bore the name, as he had been informed, of plays. Resolving, at my leisure, to read the best of them, I asked which of their Nátacs was most universally esteemed; and he answered, without hesitation, Sacontalá, supporting his opinion, as usual among the Pandits, by a couplet to this effect: 'The Ring of Sacontalá, in which the fourth act, and four stanzas of that act, are eminently brilliant, displays all the rich exuberance of Cálidás's genius.' I soon procured a correct copy of it, and, assisted by my teacher, Rámakóchan, began with translating it verbally into Latin, which bears so great a resemblance to the Sanscrit, that it

is more convenient than any modern language for a scrupulous interlinear version. I then turned it word for word into English; and afterwards, without adding or suppressing any material sentence, disengaged it from the stiffness of a foreign idiom, and prepared the faithful translation of the Indian drama, which I now present to the publick as a most pleasing and authentic picture of old Hindu manners, and one of the greatest curiosities that the literature of Asia has yet brought to light.

"Dramatic poetry must have been immemorially antient in the Indian empire; the invention of it is commonly ascribed to Bharata, a sage, believed to have been inspired, who invented also a system of music which bears his name; but this opinion of its origin is rendered very doubtful by the universal belief, that the first Sanscrit verse ever heard by mortals was pronounced in a burst of resentment by the great Vâlmîc, who flourished in the silver age of the world, and was author of an epic poem on the war of his contemporary, Râma, king of Ayôdhya; so that no drama in verse could have been represented before his time; and the Indians have a wild story, that the first regular play, on the same subject with the Râmâyana, was composed by Hanumat, or Pâvan, who commanded an army of Satyrs, or Mountaineers, in Râma's expedition against Lancha. They add, that he engraved it on a smooth rock, which, being dissatisfied with his composition, he hurled into the sea; and that, many years after, a learned prince ordered expert divers to take impressions of the poem on wax, by which means the drama was in great measure restored; and my Pandit assures me that he is in possession of it. By whomsoever or in whatever age this species of entertainment was invented, it is very certain that it was carried to great perfection in its kind, when Vicramâditya, who reigned in the first century before Christ, gave encouragement to poets, philologers, and mathematicians, at a time when the Britons were as unlettered and unpolished as the army of Hanumat; nine men of genius, commonly called the nine gems, attended his court, and were splendidly supported by his bounty; and Câlidas is unanimously allowed to have been the brightest of them.—A modern epigram was lately repeated to me, which does so much honour to the author of Sacotalâ, that I cannot forbear exhibiting a literal version of it: 'Poetry was the sportful daughter of Vâlmîc, and, having been educated by Vyâsa, she chose Câlidas for her bridegroom, after the manner of Viderbha: she was the mother of Amara, Sundar, San'ha, Dhamic; but now, old and decrepit, her beauty faded, and her unadorned feet slipping as she walks, in whose cottage does she disdain to take shelter?'

"All the other works of our illustrious poet, the Shakspeare of India, that have yet

come to my knowledge, are, a second play, in five acts, intitled, "Urrasi;" an heroic poem, or rather a series of poems, in one book, on the Children of the Sun; another, with perfect unity of action, on the Birth of Cumâra, god of war; two or three love tales in verse; and an excellent little work on Sanscrit Metre, precisely in the manner of Terentianus; but he is believed by some to have revised the works of Vâlmîc and Vyâsa, and to have corrected the perfect editions of them which are now current. This, at least, is admitted by all, that he stands next in reputation to those venerable Bards; and we must regret that he has left only two dramatic poems, especially as the stories in his "Raghuvansha" would have supplied him with a number of excellent subjects.—Some of his contemporaries, and other Hindu poets, even to our own times, have composed so many tragedies, comedies, farces, and musical pieces, that the Indian theatre would fill as many volumes as that of any nation in antient or modern Europe: all the Pandits assert that their plays are innumerable; and, on my first inquiries concerning them, I had notice of more than thirty, which they consider as the flower of their Nâttas; among which, "The Malignant Child," "The Rape of Uthâ," "The Taming of Durvâsas," "The Seizure of the Lock," "Mâlâtî and Mâdhava," with five or six dramas on the adventures of their incarnate gods, are the most admired after those of Câlidas. They are all in verse, where the dialogue is elevated, and in prose, where it is familiar; the men of rank and learning are represented speaking pure Sanscrit, and the women Prâcrit, which is little more than the language of the Brâhmens melted down by a delicate articulation to the softness of Italian; while the low persons of the drama speak the vulgar dialects of the several provinces which they are supposed to inhabit.

"The play of "Sacotalâ" must have been very popular when it was first represented; for the Indian empire was then in full vigour, and the national vanity must have been highly flattered by the magnificent introduction of those kings and heroes in whom the Hindus gloried; the scenery must have been splendid and beautiful; and there is good reason to believe that the court at Avanti was equal in brilliancy, during the reign of Vicramâditya, to that of any monarch in any age or country. Dushmanta, the hero of the piece, appears in the chronological tables of the Brâhmens among the Children of the Moon, and in the twenty-first generation after the flood; so that, if we can at all rely on the chronology of the Hindus, he was nearly contemporary with Obed, or Jesse; and Puru, his most celebrated ancestor, was the fifth in descent from Budha, or Mercury, who married, they say, a daughter of the pious king whom Vishnu preserved in an ark

ark from the universal deluge: his eldest son, Bheret, was the illustrious progenitor of Curu, from whom Pándu was lineally descended, and in whose family the Indian Apollo became incarnate; whence the poem, next in fame to the "Rámáyan," is called "Mahábhárat."

"As to the machinery of the drama, it is taken from the system of mythology which prevails to this day, and which it would require a large volume to explain; but we cannot help remarking that the deities introduced in "The Fatal Ring" are clearly allegorical personages. Marichi, the first production of Bráhma, or the Creative Power, signifies light, that subtil fluid which was created before its reservoir, the Sun, as water was created before the sea; Casyapa, the offspring of Marichi, seems to be a personification of infinite space, comprehending innumerable worlds; and his children by Aditi, or his active power (unless Aditi mean the primeval day, and Diti, his other wife, the night), are Indra, or the visible firmament; and the twelve Adityas, or Suns, presiding over as many months.

"On the characters and conduct of the play I shall offer no criticism; because I am convinced that the tastes of men differ as much as their sentiments and passions; and that, in feeling the beauties of art, as in smelling flowers, tasting fruits, viewing prospects, and hearing melody, every individual must be guided by his own sensations, and the incommunicable associations of his own ideas. This only I may add, that if "Sacantálá" should ever be acted in India, where alone it could be acted with perfect knowledge of Indian dresses, manners, and scenery, the piece might easily be reduced to five acts, of a moderate length, by throwing the third act into the second, and the sixth into the fifth; for it must be confessed that the whole of Dushmanta's conversation with his huroon, and great part of his courtship in the hermitage, might be omitted without any injury to the drama.

"It is my anxious wish that others may take the pains to learn Sanscrit, and may be persuaded to translate the works of Cálidas. I shall hardly again employ my leisure in a task so foreign to my professional (which are, in truth, my favourite) studies, and have no intention of translating any other book from any language, except the law tract of Menu, and the new Digest of Indian and Arabian laws; but, to shew that the Bráhmens at least do not think polite literature incompatible with jurisprudence, I cannot avoid mentioning, that the venerable compiler of the Hindu Digest, who is now in his eighty-sixth year, has the whole play of "Sacantálá" by heart, as he proved when I last conversed with him, to my entire conviction. Left, however, I should hereafter seem to have changed a resolution which I mean to keep inviolate, I think it proper to

say, that I have already translated four or five other books, and among them the "Hitopadesa," which I undertook merely as an exercise in learning Sanscrit, three years before I knew that Mr. Wilkins, without whose aid I should never have learned it, had any thought of giving the same work to the publick."

The work claims an antiquity prior to the Christian æra by a century, when a learned prince filled the throne of India, and nine men of genius graced his court; a circumstance much resembling the seven pleiades at the court of Egypt. The editor well observes that it would require a large volume to explain the Indian system of mythology. We agree with him that we are too old to unlearn Pomey's Pantheon, and enter on the wide field he points out as necessary to understand the Indian drama, which, nobody can deny, contains fine passages.

The translation is beautifully printed by Mr. Cooper, with the new-invented ink of his own manufacture.

228. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. Vol. LXXX. For the Year 1790. Part I. 4to.*

ARTICLE I. *Account of the Discovery of a Sixth and Seventh Satellite of the Planet Saturn; with Remarks on the Construction of its Ring, its Atmosphere, its Rotation on an Axis, and its Spheroidal Figure.* By W. Herschel, LL.D. F.R.S.

ART. II. *Astronomical Observations on the Planets Venus and Mars, made with a View to determine the heliocentric Longitude of their Nodes, the annual Motion of the Nodes, and the greatest Inclination of their Orbits.* By Thomas Bugge, F.R.S. *Regius Professor of Astronomy at Copenhagen, Member of the Academies of Stockholm, Copenhagen, Mannheim, and Drontheim, and Correspondent of the Academy of Sciences at Paris.*

ART. III. *An Account of some luminous Arches. In a Letter from Mr. William Hey, F.R.S. to the Rev. Joseph Priestley, LL.D. F.R.S.*

ART. IV. *Extract of a Letter from F. J. H. Wollaston (dated Sydney College, Cambridge, February 24, 1784,) to the Rev. Fra. Wollaston, LL.B. F.R.S.*

ART. V. *An Account of a luminous Arch. In a Letter from the Rev. Mr. B. Hutchinson to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. P.R.S.*

ART. VI. *Extract of a Letter from J. Franklin, Esq. relative to a luminous Arch. Communicated by Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. P.R.S.*

ART. VII. *An Account of some luminous Arches. In a Letter from Edward Pigott, Esq. to Sir Henry C. Englefield, Bart. F.R.S.*

ART. VIII. *Experiments on the Analysis of the Highly Inflammable Air. By William Austin, M.D. Fellow of the College of Physicians. Communicated by Charles Blagden, M.D. Sec. R.S.*

ART. IX. *Some Account of the Strata and Volcanic Appearances in the North of Ireland and Western Islands of Scotland. In Two Letters from Abraham Mills, Esq. to John Lloyd, Esq. F.R.S.*

Mr. M's engagements in the mineral line occasioned his going to Ireland in 1787, to inspect the copper mines in the county of Wicklow; whence he went to the county of Antrim: near Money-more he first perceived tumblers of lava. He spent two days in examining the Giant's Causeway. "The red ochry joints between the beds of rude lava, and the different heights at which the basaltic pillars are seen, give probability to the conjecture, that the whole mass has been the produce of several successive eruptions." He embarked at Port Ballintrea, and in 12 hours arrived at Ilay, to examine the lead mines there, and the masses running in veins in various directions, and called *Whyn Dykes*, which also appear in the Giant's Causeway. Last summer he examined Ilay, and the rest of the Western islands of Scotland; of which he gives a very particular account, especially of their volcanic and basaltic appearances, accompanied with drawings.

ART. X. *On the Height of the luminous Arch which was seen on Feb. 23, 1784. By Henry Cavendish, Esq. F.R.S. and A.S.*

ART. XI. *Observations on Respiration. By the Rev. Joseph Priestley, LL.D. F.R.S.*

It is with singular pleasure and satisfaction that we observe this ingenious experimentalist (who has for so many years given the *ton* in chemical philosophy) gradually advancing towards an adoption of the Harringtonian theory of the atmosphere, which hath been long considered by us as the only true and scientific system. But Dr. Priestley, who is a rigid experimentalist, seems still determined to dispute every inch of ground; and we rather suspect not only to dispute, but absolutely to puzzle, the subject: for he still maintains that phlogiston is emitted from the blood in the act of respiration; but at the same

time, and in the same sentence, alleges, that from some late experiments he is "now convinced that, besides the emission of phlogiston from the blood, dephlogisticated air, or the acidifying principle of it, it is at the same time received into the blood."

Dr. Priestley has only to take one retrograde step further, and so discover, which we sincerely hope he will soon do, that what he, and most other chemists, have improperly called dephlogisticated air, is air abounding with phlogiston. He will then perceive that the dephlogisticated, like atmospherical air communicates that phlogiston, which is one of its constituent parts, into the blood, for a variety of important purposes in the animal economy, but primarily to give the vital stimulus to the heart and arterial system.

In the very next sentence Dr. Priestley, apparently abandoning the acidifying principle, adds, "Still, however, there remained a doubt how much of the dephlogisticated air which we inhale enters the blood." We have already, upon a former occasion, pointed out the absurdity of this idea, that dephlogisticated, or any air, in its aerial form, can possibly be received into the mass of blood; such an idea militating against every known and established principle of the circulation, when the human frame is considered as an hydraulic machine. Dr. Priestley, indeed, seems not entirely unaware of this objection; for in the next paragraph he says, "Dr. Goodwyn's very ingenious observations prove, that dephlogisticated air is consumed, as he properly terms it, in respiration." Dr. Goodwyn has certainly made use of this qualifying expression; but he also asserts, that dephlogisticated air, as he, in common with Dr. Priestley and others, falsely calls it, enters the blood in the act of respiration. The word *consumed*, perhaps, approaches to the proper idea; but still it is an expression not sufficiently clear or comprehensive; for the fact is simply this: the blood, during its circulation through the lungs, hath the power of decomposing both atmospherical air and that aerial fluid which modern chemists falsely denominate dephlogisticated air. These airs are decomposed in the lungs, and one of their constituent parts, viz. phlogiston, is attracted by the blood, and enters into its composition, but not till it hath lost the essential qualities of air.

That

That the common air of the atmosphere is a compound body, consisting of fire or phlogiston, combined with the mephitic acid and water, we have already declared in the most explicit terms; and that dephlogisticated air is also a combination of phlogiston on one part, will be easily believed by such of our readers who know that Dr. Priestley has already *admitted* (or, to use his own expression, *discovered*) that phlogiston is one of the constituent parts of inflammable air, because, this being granted, it necessarily follows, that dephlogisticated air, as it is called, which Dr. Harrington, in his *Thoughts on Air*, hath shewn us may be formed of inflammable air and the nitrous acid, so as to do for combustion, is a neutralised compound, consisting on one part of phlogiston, concentrated fire, caloric, or principle of inflammability, let philosophers call it which they please.

The reason which Dr. Priestley assigns for his "doubt how much of the dephlogisticated air which we inhale enters the blood," is as follows: "because cause part of it is employed in forming the fixed air which is the produce of respiration." Short as this cautious sentence is, it affords matter for copious remark. It is now upwards of twenty years since Dr. Black, by a neat and very simple experiment, well known to every modern chemist, demonstrated the existence of fixed air in that which is expired from the lungs, by its effects on lime-water;—far be it from us to derogate from the merit of this admirable philosopher, whose experiment was immediately admitted as demonstration that fixed air is secreted by the lungs, and thrown off in respiration. But aerial philosophy was then in its infancy; the ground-work was laid by the hand of Dr. Black, and we ourselves were forward in our applauses, and still heartily concur in the propriety of that honorary mark of distinction* which was conferred upon him for this ingenious experiment: and we flatter ourselves that the day will arrive when Dr. Harrington, his pupil, will receive as brilliant marks of applause for completely explaining it. Dr. Harrington, whose discovery of the true constituent principles of the atmosphere necessarily led him to this celebrated experiment,

well knowing that atmospheric air consists of a combination of phlogiston with the mephitic acid, and that the respiration of animals is a decomposing process, in which the former of these ingredients is taken into the blood by elective attraction, was at no loss to account, in a satisfactory manner, for the fixed air which appeared upon expiring through lime-water. During the inspiration, while the mephitic acid is in a state of chemical union with phlogiston, it passes through the lime-water without affecting its transparency; but no sooner is the air decomposed in the lungs, and the phlogiston absorbed, than the fixed air is set at liberty, and manifests itself by the turbid precipitation of lime. That "fixed air is the produce of respiration" was evident from the experiment of Dr. Black, to whose unassuming instructions we have so often listened with delight; but it is to Dr. Harrington that the world is indebted for an explanation of the true manner in which that fixed air makes its appearance.

We are entering, however, too far into the subject at present, and shall therefore here stop our remarks upon this paper of Dr. Priestley; but we will give the passage on which we have so freely commented at full length, that our readers may judge of the fidelity and propriety of our allusions to it:—
 "When I wrote the observations on respiration, published in the *Philosophical Transactions*, vol. LXVI, p. 226, I supposed, that in this animal process there was simply an emission of phlogiston from the lungs. But the result of my late experiments on the transmission of dephlogisticated air and of inflammable and nitrous air, through a moist bladder interposed between them, and likewise the opinions and observations of others, soon convinced me, that, besides the emission of phlogiston from the blood, dephlogisticated air, or the acidifying principle of it, is at the same time received into the blood. Still, however, there remained a doubt how much of the dephlogisticated air which we inhale enters the blood, because part of it is employed in forming the fixed air, which is the produce of respiration, by its uniting with the phlogiston discharged from the blood: for such I take it for granted is the origin of that fixed air, since it is formed by the combination
 " of

* Dr. Black's portrait was voted to be drawn at the expence of a respectable society, with a tube in his hand, we believe in the act of breathing through lime-water.

"of the same principles in other, but exactly similar, circumstances.—Dr. Goodwyn's very ingenious observations prove, that dephlogisticated air is consumed, as he properly terms it, in respiration; but, for any thing that he has noted, it may be wholly employed in forming the fixed air above-mentioned."

We shall leave, therefore, this matter to be settled by these two ingenious chemists themselves, confident that every step they take on this ground will ultimately tend to the establishment of that theory of the atmosphere which we have adopted.

The importance of the subject need not be pointed out to the real chemist. What we have here, in a cursory manner, delivered respecting the precipitation of lime, by means of air expired through it, is one of those links of the chain which will lead to the full establishment of the Harringtonian theory, on a knowledge of which depends a true idea of the first principles both of animal and vegetable life.

Short as this paper of Dr. Priestley's is, our criticisms would swell to a very large size were we to enter as fully into the whole as we have done into the first paragraph. But this is altogether needless; for the deductions drawn from the experiments here detailed, respecting the quantity of phlogiston contained in a given quantity of fixed air, are erroneous, the origin of the fixed air being very different from what Dr. Priestley supposes it to be: and when he tells us that he *beated* charcoal of copper in certain quantities of atmospherical and dephlogisticated air, the expression is too lax and equivocal, too uncertain to argue upon. If by *beating*, Dr. Priestley means the act of combustion, the origin of the fixed air will soon be understood without the necessity of supposing that it contains any phlogiston; which, according to a very ingenious idea of his own, is now pretty well known to be of a nature rather more nearly allied to alkaline than to acid; and fixed air is well known to be an acid.

The only just conclusion which Dr. Priestley seems to have drawn from these experiments is the following, which we know to be accurate: "These experiments I repeated many times, and though not with the same, yet always with similar, results, the greatest part of the dephlogisticated air, but never the whole, *passing the membrane*

of the lungs, and entering the blood."

Dr. Priestley and Dr. Goodwyn may therefore now be appealed to as convinced that a considerable part of dephlogisticated air is received into the blood. We would say that it is decomposed by the blood, and that the phlogiston, which is one of its constituent parts, is attracted by it. And we sincerely hope that these two gentlemen, who, as chemical experimentors, are deservedly high in the public esteem, will seriously enquire into this simple fact,—whether dephlogisticated air, as they call it, is not actually a neutralised compound, consisting of phlogiston and the nitrous acid, in a state of chemical and aerial union? When once they are convinced of this fact, they will perhaps, without difficulty, admit that atmospherical air is also a compound, consisting of phlogiston and the mephitic acid. Water is the bond of union upon which the aerial state of both depends. When, by chemical processes, such as respiration, combustion, or putrefaction, the union of these ingredients is decomposed, the water, of necessity, returns to its original state; but the acids, or the phlogiston (which Dr. Priestley with so much propriety has called the principle of alkalinity), from the moment that a decomposition takes place, no longer merit the appellation of air of any kind; they become fixed and solid substances, entering, in a variety of processes, into as great a variety of compounds; which the bottles and glasses of chemists are perpetually detecting.

Much is due to the ardour and the indefatigable industry of Dr. Priestley in these inquiries, whose name, notwithstanding the unfortunate error in his outset, will ever rank high in the list of aerial philosophers. We call his error, viz. "*that phlogiston is emitted from the blood in the act of respiration,*" an unfortunate one. It has been truly so, for the advancement of this important study; because, whilst his great abilities are taken up with, and the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society* are open to, the unprofitable labour of defending this absurdity, the interests of true science are betrayed. Philosophers are chained to the retort and the receiver, the crucible and the gun barrel; their time is wasted in correcting and refuting each other, instead of contemplating the heavens where these processes are carried on on the grand scale of Nature; where the phenomena of dew, of

of rain, of hail and snow; the causes of the rising and falling of the barometer; the formation of fiery meteors, of thunder and lightning; and the vital spark which is incessantly drawn down from the atmosphere by the vegetation of plants, and the respiration of animals; are chemical processes more worthy of their attention, and only to be explained on the principles of that theory which a love of truth and the advancement of science obliges us to defend.

ART. XII. *An Account of the Trigonometrical Operation, whereby the Distance between the Meridians of the Royal Observatories of Greenwich and Paris has been determined.* By Major-general William Roy, F.R.S. and A.S.

Of this article it is impossible to make any abstract. We can only lament that Death has put a stop to the General's researches in this world. See our Obituary, p. 670.

The *Meteorological Journal kept at the Apartments of the Royal Society, by Order of the President and Council*, for the year 1789, concludes this first part of the LXXXth volume.

229. *Verses on the benevolent Institution of the Philanthropic Society, for protecting and educating the Children of Vagrants and Criminals.* By the Rev. W. Lisle Bowles.

WHEN a new institution is set on foot, be its object what it may, it is sure to find some advocate, in prose or verse, from the press.—Mr. B. is a pleasing writer, his feelings warm, and his poetry animated. Take the following specimen:

"Oh Charity! my very heart has sigh'd
To think how many thus have helples cried!
To earn their bread in peace, with skill to ply
The unwearied loom of patient industry;
'Mid merry villagers, at morning's gleam
Jocund to drive afield their plodding team;
To join the gleamy battle's proud array,
Where flash'd the long file to the orient ray;
High on the giddy mast to watch the clouds,
And carol their quaint ditty in the shrouds,
Their lot forbad:—and thus the struggling fire
Of many a latent virtue might expire,
And many an opening grace, its fragrance lost,
Might shrink and die before the untimely frost!

"Blow, blow, thou bitter wind! and dark
along

The cheerless desert howl thy dreary song;
Or when some prospect, flattering as the spring
Hope has pourtray'd, as with Despair's dark
wing

Sweep her poor baseless fabrick, and destroy
Each short-liv'd image of ideal joy; [mourn
I blame thee not, though doom'd in youth to
From me my sweetest hopes thy blast has torn:

But thee, O Poverty! I call unkind,
Whose iron grasp bends low the aspiring mind;
I call thee pitiless, whose ruthless doom
Forbids the poor unshelter'd flower to bloom!
"Thou, like a wizard, wavest thy pale wand,
And straight the Good, the Bad, a mingled
band,

Appear like spectres on the blasted heath,
The troop of Pain, the family of Death!
They look for pity—but no hand is found
To lead them from that desert's cheerless
bound;

They look for comfort—but behold the cry
Of fainting age, and orphan'd infancy."

230. *An Appeal to England, on Behalf of the abused Africans: A Poem.* By T. Wilkinson.

THE observation on the preceding article may be applied to this. We wish the poetry were half as good. The following short specimen looks too much as if Mr. W. expected only tea and sugar for his reward.

"Would it not spoil the flavour of the tea,
Mingled with tears and blood the cup to see?
From blood and tears thy sweetened cups are
drawn; [known?"

Still drink they sweet, these circumstances

The benevolent Mr. Henry Baker wrote such verses fifty years ago.

231. *Jack and Martin: A Poetical Dialogue on the proposed Repeal of the Test Act.* To which is added, by the same Author, *A Pastoral Song on his Majesty's late happy Recovery.*

ANOTHER occasional poem. Jack, a Presbyterian tallow-chandler, meeting Martin, a grocer, of the Church of England, enters into discourse with him on the Test Act, and is easily brought off from joining in the application for the repeal, to make a good breakfast on hot rolls.

232. *Four Sermons on Conformity to the World; addressed principally to Protestant Dissenters.*

THE last article tells us plainly what the Dissenters would be at; Mr. Carpenter here expresses similar apprehensions; and in the last discourse, after taking a brief view of the principles and conduct of the first Puritans, and the change which a gradual conformity to the world has produced in their descendants, *not much to the honour of the latter*, gives three instances:—ceremonious visits on the Lord's day; a light and irregular use of God's holy name; and a frequent attendance on places of public amusement. These are pulpit topicks. He might have drawn a melancholy and fuller picture of the various ways

ways in which our modern Puritans follow the multitude.

233. *An arranged Catalogue of the several Publications which have appeared relating to the Enlargement of the Toleration of Protestant Dissenting Ministers, and the Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, with Reference to the Agitation of those Questions in Parliament, from 1772 to 1790, inclusive.*

SO much has been written on both sides of these questions, that it has become necessary to "preserve a general" and collected reference to what has "been written, that, whenever the studies of an individual, or the future measures of any body of men, shall lead them to renew and prosecute the inquiry, they may the more readily have recourse to the facts and arguments adduced on the late occasion." Here then is fuel laid up in store for future incendiaries; and it should seem the question has not been exhausted by the wise heads of the last and present centuries. The first of these questions produced 42 publications, the second 96, at the time when this list was made up; for others have appeared since. The preface contains a brief history of the struggles for religious liberty in the period mentioned. The Address of the Dissenters, after their defeat, to the People of England, a manifesto like the Americans' on their revolt, is added from the newspapers and other looser modes of publication.

234. *Observations on the Four Gospels; shewing their Defects, and how far their Defects, together with the Writings of St. Paul, have misled the Compilers of our Church Service, &c.; thereby evincing the Necessity of revising the Whole by Authority. By a Friend to Truth.*

THE author of these miserable strictures is reported, by the translator, to have been a silk-manufacturer at Lyons, who, confessedly and evidently devoid of erudition, after having lived near 50 years without examining the grounds of his religion, undertakes to overturn the Christian faith. He has neither the sense nor the wit of Woolston, and is but a bad ape of Voltaire. His work is therefore too contemptible to afford the advocates of Christianity any cause of triumph, or its friends any grounds for apprehension. Though it is said to have been first printed at Geneva, we have our doubts whether it was not fabricated in London: and we are truly concerned to see the name of its publisher,—as if it were not enough to feed

on the honey of flowers, sketches, anecdotes, and extracts, or on the gall of libel and personal satire, but the attack must be advanced from the Majesty of Great Britain to the MAJESTY OF HEAVEN, and all that is dear to human minds.

235. *Observations on the miraculous Conception of our Saviour, with a particular View to the Objections of Dr. Priestley. With an Advertisement upon Dr. Edwards's Objections to the Testimony of Christ and his Apostles. By N. Nisbett, M.A. Author of "Illustrations of several Passages of Scripture."*

WHILE so many, especially of our younger clergy, are degrading themselves and their profession by constantly appearing at horse-races and fox-hunts, and pursuing, as it were, no other objects than those of sport and dissipation, it must afford great satisfaction to men soberly attached to the interests of religion, to find some of them steadily engaged in the studies of their profession, and defending its established doctrines from vague conjecture and fanciful innovation. Among these, our author discovers equal candour and ability, and deserves the attention of the publick. In the execution of the work before us, he has evinced a sufficient portion of learning and acuteness, with a becoming share of candour and moderation; and we sincerely lament with him, that what he terms his humble situation in life, and the calls of a young family, deny him the possession of all the requisite books for such pursuits; to the want of which, we are ready to impute any deficiencies that appear in the present work. Mr. Nisbett proposes a further vindication of the testimony of Christ and his Apostles, if encouraged by subscribers.

236. *Sermons on several Occasions. By Henry Wolfenholme, M.A. late Rector of Liverpool. 2 Vols.*

MR. W. died in 1771, leaving these Sermons prepared for the press; with an apology for them, that his time at his first admission into the service of the church was too much employed in the performance of parochial duty in a very extensive cure for him to acquire that knowledge to which probably he might otherwise have attained. They are plain, practical, orthodox discourses, chiefly on the moral duties of Christianity, written in the methodical form of three divisions, or heads, and with a slight tincture of mysticism. The author

thor acknowledges that not more than three-fourths of them are of his own composition, the rest being collected from the most approved writers, mixed with his own reflections, and put together in such a manner as he conceived might best impress the doctrines on the minds of his hearers; and, being perused with attention by his beloved parishioners after his death, supply, in some measure, the defects of his ministrations among them in much weakness while living. This mode of *stringing* sermons together, however it might suit a country or plain congregation, is an affront on the public readers, and in this instance not justified by the plea of charitable support to the author or his heirs. We have not found that Mr. W. was a graduate of either of our universities.

237. *Reflections on the Revolution in France, and on the Proceedings in certain Societies in London relative to that Event. In a Letter intended to have been sent to a Gentleman in Paris. By the Right Honourable Edmund Burke.* 8vo.

"IT may not be unnecessary to inform the reader, that the following Reflections had their origin in a correspondence between the author and a very young gentleman at Paris, who did him the honour of desiring his opinion upon the important transactions which then, and ever since have, so much occupied the attention of all men. An answer was written some time in the month of October 1789; but it was kept back upon prudential reasons. That letter is alluded to in the beginning of the following sheets. It has been since forwarded to the person to whom it was addressed. The reasons for the delay in sending it were assigned in a short letter to the same gentleman. This produced, on his part, a new and pressing application for the author's sentiments.

"The author began a second and more full discussion on the subject. This he had some thoughts of publishing early in the last Spring; but the matter gaining upon him, he found that what he had undertaken not only far exceeded the measure of a letter, but that its importance required rather a more detailed consideration than at that time he had any leisure to bestow upon it. However, having thrown down his first thoughts in the form of a letter, and indeed, when he sat down to write, having intended it for a private letter, he found it difficult to change the form of address, when his sentiments had grown into a greater extent, and had received another direction. A different plan, he is sensible, might be more favourable to a commodious division and distribution of his matter."

GENT. MAG. November, 1790.

When great and popular leaders change their sides, the public expectation is on tiptoe for their reasons. Mr. B. has done justice to their wishes, as well as matured his own motives. In submitting them to the judgement of his fellow-citizens, he cannot avoid expressing his opinion of those men whom he was so lately attached to. "I certainly (says he) have the honour to belong to more clubs than one, in which the constitution of this kingdom, and the principles of the glorious Revolution, are held in high reverence: and I reckon myself among the most forward in my zeal for maintaining that constitution and those principles in their utmost purity and vigour. It is because I do so, that I think it necessary for me, that there should be no mistake. Those who cultivate the memory of our Revolution, and those who are attached to the constitution of this kingdom, will take good care how they are involved with persons who, under the pretext of zeal towards the Revolution and Constitution, too frequently wander from their true principles; and are ready, on every occasion, to depart from the firm but cautious and deliberate spirit which produced the one, and which presides in the other."—Of the Constitutional Society, or Society for Constitutional Information, he speaks with thorough contempt: of the Revolution Society, with unequivocal censure, as originating from the anniversary sermons of the Dissenters, and their tavern convivialities. As he reasons justly on the absurd conduct of this Society in sending a compliment to the National Assembly, and the equal absurdity of that Assembly in receiving it, to his ideas of the French liberty, as at present received, without knowing "how it is combined with government," are equally forcible and lively. p. 7—9. "I should therefore suspend my congratulations on the new liberty of France until I was informed how it had been combined with government; with public force; with the discipline and obedience of armies; with the collection of an effective and well-distributed revenue; with morality and religion; with the solidity of property; with peace and order; with civil and social manners. All these (in their way) are good things too; and, without them, liberty is not a benefit" while

" whilst it lasts, and is not likely to continue long. The effect of liberty to individuals is, that they may do what they please. We ought to see what it will please them to do before we risk congratulations, which may be soon turned into complaints. Prudence would dictate this in the case of separate insulated private men; but liberty, when men act in bodies, is power. Considerate people, before they declare themselves, will observe the use which is made of power; and particularly of so trying a thing as new power in new persons, of whose principles, tempers, and dispositions, they have little or no experience, and in situations where those who appear the most stirring in the scene may possibly not be the real movers."—The motives of the Revolution Society, and of Dr. Price's celebrated sermon, are well detected,—and by a man of strong talents and clear judgement, whom the party thought *with them*. To prove how far from *ad huc* is the crown of Great Britain, Mr. B. thus reasons: " Unquestionably there was at the Revolution, in the person of King William, a small and a temporary deviation from the strict order of a regular hereditary succession; but it is against all genuine principles of jurisprudence to draw a principle from a law made in a special case, and regarding an individual person. *Privilegium non transit in exemplum*. If ever there was a time favourable for establishing the principle, that a king of popular choice was the only legal king, without all doubt it was at the Revolution. Its not being done at that time is a proof that the nation was of opinion it ought not to be done at any time. There is no person so completely ignorant of our history as not to know that the majority in parliament, of both parties, were so little disposed to any thing resembling that principle, that at first they were determined to place the vacant crown, not on the head of the Prince of Orange, but on that of his wife Mary, daughter of King James, the eldest born of the issue of that king, which they acknowledged as undoubtedly his. It would be to repeat a very true story, to recall to your memory all those circumstances which demonstrated that their accepting King William was not properly a choice; but to all those who did not wish, in effect, to recall King James,

" or to deluge their country in blood, and again to bring their religion, laws, and liberties into the peril they had just escaped, it was an act of *cessus*, in the strictest moral sense in which necessity can be taken." Our correspondent S. J. S. pp. 743 and 908, should read Mr. B's sentiments on the *succession* to the crown of these realms, p. 20—28. " The succession of the crown has always been what it now is, an hereditary succession by law: in the old line it was a succession by the common law, in the new by the statute law, operating on the principles of the common law, not changing the substance, but regulating the mode, and describing the persons."—Mr. B. thus paints, in strong and pleasing colours, the happy conformation of the British Constitution:

" The people of England well know that the idea of inheritance furnishes a sure principle of conservation, and a sure principle of transmission; without at all excluding a principle of improvement. It leaves acquisition free; but it secures what it acquires. Whatever advantages are obtained by a state proceeding on these maxims, are locked fast, as in a sort of family settlement; grasped as in a kind of mortmain for ever. By a constitutional policy, working after the pattern of nature, we receive, we hold, we transmit our government and our privileges, in the same manner in which we enjoy and transmit our property and our lives. The institutions of policy, the goods of fortune, the gifts of Providence, are handed down, to us and from us, in the same course and order. Our political system is placed in a just correspondence and symmetry with the order of the world, and with the mode of existence decreed to a permanent body composed of transitory parts; wherein, by the disposition of a stupendous wisdom, moulding together the great mysterious incorporation of the human race, the whole, at one time, is never old, or middle-aged, or young, but, in a condition of unchangeable constancy, moves on through the varied tenour of perpetual decay, fall, renovation, and progression. Thus, by preserving the method of nature in the conduct of the state, in what we improve we are never wholly new; in what we retain we are never wholly obsolete. By adhering in this manner, and on those principles, to our forefathers, we are guided, not by the superstition of antiquaries, but by the spirit of philosophic analogy. In this choice of inheritance we have given to our frame of polity the image of a relation in blood; binding up the constitution of our country with our dearest domestic ties; adopting our fundamental laws into the bosom of our family affections; keeping inseparable, and cherish-

ing with the warmth of all their combined and mutually-reflected charities, our state, our hearths, our sepulchres, and our altars.

“Through the same plan of a conformity to Nature in our artificial institutions, and by calling-in the aid of her unerring and powerful instincts, to fortify the fallible and feeble contrivances of our reason, we have derived several other, and those no small, benefits, from considering our liberties in the light of an inheritance. Always acting as if in the presence of canonized forefathers, the spirit of freedom, leading in itself to misrule and excess, is tempered with an awful gravity. This idea of a liberal descent inspires us with a sense of habitual native dignity, which prevents that upstart insolence almost inevitably adhering to and disgracing those who are the first acquirers of any distinction. By this means our liberty becomes a noble freedom. It carries an imposing and majestic aspect. It has a pedigree, and illustrating ancestors. It has its bearings, and its ensigns armorial. It has its gallery of portraits; its monumental inscriptions; its records, evidences, and titles. We procure reverence to our civil institutions on the principle upon which Nature teaches us to revere individual men; on account of their age; and on account of those from whom they are descended. All your sophists cannot produce any thing better adapted to preserve a rational and manly freedom than the course that we have pursued, who have chosen our nature rather than our speculations, our breasts rather than our inventions, for the great conservatories and magazines of our rights and privileges.”

Nor is his contrast of the present state of France less warm :

“Compute your gains: see what is got by those extravagant and presumptuous speculations which have taught your leaders to despise all their predecessors, and all their contemporaries, and even to despise themselves, until the moment in which they became truly despicable. By following those false lights, France has bought undisguised calamities at a higher price than any nation has purchased the most unequivocal blessings! France has bought poverty by crime! France has not sacrificed her virtue to her interest; but she has abandoned her interest, that she might prostitute her virtue. All other nations have begun the fabric of a new government, or the reformation of an old, by establishing originally, or by enforcing with greater exactness, some rites or other of religion. All other people have laid the foundations of civil freedom in severer manners, and a system of a more austere and masculine morality. France, when she let loose the reins of regal authority, doubled the licence of a ferocious dissoluteness in manners, and of an insolent irreligion in opinions and practices; and has extended through all ranks of life, as if she were communicating

some privilege, or laying open some secluded benefit, all the unhappy corruptions that usually were the disease of wealth and power. This is one of the new principles of equality in France.

“France, by the perfidy of her leaders, has utterly disgraced the tone of lenient council in the cabinets of princes, and disarmed it of its most potent topics. She has sanctified the dark suspicious maxims of tyrannous distrust; and taught kings to tremble at (what will hereafter be called) the delusive plausibilities of moral politicians. Sovereigns will consider those who advise them to place an unlimited confidence in their people, as subverters of their thrones; as traitors, who aim at their destruction, by leading their easy good-nature, under specious pretences, to admit combinations of bold and faithless men into a participation of their power. This alone (if there were nothing else) is an irreparable calamity to you and to mankind. Remember that your Parliament of Paris told your King, that in calling the states together he had nothing to fear but the prodigal excess of their zeal in providing for the support of the throne. It is right that these men should hide their heads. It is right that they should bear their part in the ruin which their counsel has brought on their sovereign and their country. Such sanguine declarations tend to lull authority asleep; to encourage it rashly to engage in perilous adventures of untried policy; to neglect those provisions, preparations, and precautions, which distinguish benevolence from imbecility; and without which no man can answer for the salutary effect of any abstract plan of government or of freedom. For want of these, they have seen the medicine of the state converted into its poison. They have seen the French rebel against a mild and lawful monarch, with more fury, outrage, and insult, than ever any people has been known to rise against the most illegal usurper, or the most sanguinary tyrant. Their resistance was made to concession; their revolt was from protection; their blow was aimed at an hand holding out grace, favours, and immunities.

“This was unnatural. The rest is in order. They have found their punishment in their success. Laws overturned; tribunals subverted; industry without vigour; commerce expiring; the revenue unpaid, yet the people impoverished; a church pillaged, and a state not relieved; civil and military anarchy made the constitution of the kingdom; every thing human and divine sacrificed to the idol of public credit, and national bankruptcy the consequence; and, to crown all, the paper securities of new, precarious, tottering power, the discredited paper securities of impoverished fraud, and beggared rapine, held out as a currency for the support of an empire, in lieu of the two great recognized species that represent the lasting conventional

ventional credit of mankind, which disappeared and hid themselves in the earth from whence they came, when the principle of property, whose creatures and representatives they are, was systematically subverted."

The majority of the members of the National Assembly who attended are composed of *practitioners of the law*; the two lower ranks of whom are either not much esteemed; or held in a very low degree of repute; however those who united to their professional offices great family splendour might be highly respected, and even with no small degree of awe. The rest of the Assembly were country clowns, unable to write or read, traders, physical persons, and dealers in stocks and funds. "Such was, in general, the composition of the *Tiers Etat* in the National Assembly; in which was scarcely to be perceived the slightest traces of what we call the natural, landed interest of the country. Supposing the British House of Commons should be composed in the same manner, would this domination of chicane be borne with patience, or even conceived without horror?" pp. 64, 65.—"The power of the House of Commons is indeed great; and long may it preserve its greatness, and the spirit belonging to true greatness at the full! And it will do so as long as it can keep the breakers of the law in India from becoming the makers of the law in England.—The power, however, of the House of Commons, when least diminished, is as a drop of water in the ocean, compared to that residing in a settled majority of your National Assembly. That Assembly, since the destruction of the orders, has no fundamental law, no strict convention, no respected usage, to restrain it. Instead of finding themselves obliged to conform to a fixed constitution, they have a power to make a constitution which shall conform to their designs. Nothing in heaven or upon earth can serve as a controul on them. What ought to be the heads, the hearts, the dispositions, that are qualified, or that dare, not only to make laws under a fixed constitution, but at one heat to strike out a totally new constitution for a great kingdom, and in every part of it, from the monarch on the throne to the vestry of a parish? But—fools rush in where angels fear to tread. In such a state of unbounded power, for undefined and undefinable pur-

poses, the evil of a moral and almost physical inaptitude of the man to the function must be the greatest we can conceive to happen in the management of human affairs." pp. 66, 67.—The representatives of the clergy in the National Assembly was a large proportion of mere country curates. "This preponderating weight being added to the force of the body chicane in the *Tiers Etat*, completed that momentum of ignorance, rashness, presumption, and lust of plunder, which nothing has been able to resist." pp. 67, 68.

Mr. B. pays a just compliment even to the great bad men of the last century, whose views were long. "These disturbers were not so much like men usurping power as asserting their natural place in society." p. 71. Far different from the levelling principles now predominant in France, where every person in a situation to be actuated by a principle of honour is disgraced and degraded, and can entertain no sensation of life, except in a mortified and humiliated indignation. "Those who attempt to level never equalize." p. 77.

Let us attend a little to Mr. B's picture of the present government of France, p. 76—78.

"It is said, that twenty-four millions ought to prevail over two hundred thousand. True; if the constitution of a kingdom be a problem of arithmetic. This sort of discourse does well enough with the ampost for its second: to men who may reason calmly, it is ridiculous. The will of the many, and their interests, must very often differ; and great will be the difference when they make an evil choice. A government of five hundred country attorneys and obscure curates is not good for twenty-four millions of men, though it were chosen by eight and forty millions; nor is it the better for being guided by a dozen persons of quality, who have betrayed their trust in order to obtain that power. At present, you seem in every thing to have strayed out of the high road of Nature. The property of France does not govern it. Of course property is destroyed, and rational liberty has no existence. All you have got for the present is a paper circulation, and a stock-jobbing constitution: and as to the future, do you seriously think that the territory of France, upon the republican system of eighty-three independent municipalities (to say nothing of the parts that compose them), can ever be governed as one body, or can ever be set in motion by the impulse of one mind? When the National Assembly has completed its work, it will have accomplished its ruin.

These commonwealths will not long bear a state of subjection to the republick of Paris. They will not bear that this one body should monopolize the captivity of the king, and the dominion over the assembly calling itself National. Each will keep its own portion of the spoil of the church to itself; and it will not suffer either that spoil, or the more just fruits of their industry, or the natural produce of their soil, to be sent to swell the insolence, or pamper the luxury, of the mechanicks of Paris. In this they will see none of the equality, under the pretence of which they have been tempted to throw off their allegiance to their sovereign, as well as the ancient constitution of their country. There can be no capital city in such a constitution as they have lately made. They have forgot, that when they framed democratic governments, they had virtually dismembered their country. The person whom they persevere in calling King has not power left to him by the hundredth part sufficient to hold together this collection of republicks. The republick of Paris will endeavour indeed to complete the debauchery of the army, and illegally to perpetuate the assembly, without resort to its constituents, as the means of continuing its despotism. It will make efforts, by becoming the heart of a boundless paper circulation, to draw every thing to itself; but in vain. All this policy, in the end, will appear as feeble as it is now violent."

But it would be to transcribe the whole tract were we to enlarge on his sentiments of revolution anniversaries, p. 95; and the exact parallel between Price and Peters, p. 97; his picture of the National Assembly, p. 100; of the King, Queen, and Royal Family, on the 6th of October, 1789, and of the whole proceedings of that day, with their consequences and effects on national manners and character, p. 105—117; and the barbarism rapidly advancing in France, pp. 117, 118. We must, however, transcribe his idea of the feudal system, p. 116: "When the old feudal and chivalrous spirit of *Fealty*, which, by freeing kings from fear, freed both kings and subjects from the precautions of tyranny, shall be extinct in the minds of men, plots and assassinations will be anticipated by preventive murder and preventive confiscation, and that long roll of grim and bloody maxims which form the political code of all power, not standing on its own honour, and the honour of those who are to obey it. Kings will be tyrants from policy when subjects are rebels from principle."—His tribute of grateful panegyric

to our happy country fills six pages, from p. 124 to 130.

"This people refused to change their law in remote ages from respect to the infallibility of popes, and they will not now alter it from a pious implicit faith in the dogmatism of philosophers; though the former was armed with the anathema and the crusade, and though the latter should craft with the libel and the lamp-iron."—"Formerly," apostrophizes he to the French, "your affairs were your own concern only. We felt for them as men; but we kept aloof from them, because we were not citizens of France. But when we see the model held up to ourselves, we must feel as Englishmen, and feeling, we must provide as Englishmen. Your affairs, in spite of us, are made a part of our interest; so far at least as to keep at a distance your panacea, or your plague. If it be a panacea, we do not want it. We know the consequences of unnecessary phytick. If it be a plague, it is such a plague that the precautions of the most severe quarantine ought to be established against it." p. 132.

From p. 132 to p. 156 is a vindication of our religious establishment. P. 156—158, 169—171, descants on the cruel confiscation of the church revenues in France; and p. 160—162, the absurdity of pledging the public faith with the property of individuals, which exceeds any instance of tyranny. P. 163, he discusses the competition between the landed and monied interest of France, the latter arising from the vast national debt, and connected with the "political men of letters," a literary cabal, who, not having been employed by Government since the reign of Louis XIV. had "formed something like a regular plan for the destruction of the Christian religion." p. 165. Their intrigues at home and abroad are well detected, pp. 166, 167. The confiscation of church property exceeds the Roman proscriptions, and the dissolution of religious houses by our Henry VIII. p. 171—172. In M. Neckar's report, May 5, 1789, there was a deficiency of only 2,200,000*l.* sterling; and he had provided for it: yet the National Assembly, who forced the King to accept him as his minister, and employed him as theirs, confiscated the church revenues, amounting to five millions, to make good this deficiency, p. 175—177; though

though both clergy and nobility contributed their quota of taxes; and the offer of the clergy as a ransom to the National Assembly was purposely refused; pp. 178, 179.

"The madness of the project of confiscation, on the plan that was first pretended, soon became apparent. To bring this unwieldy mass of landed property, enlarged by the confiscation of all the vast landed domain of the crown, at once into market, was obviously to defeat the profits proposed by the confiscation, by depreciating the value of those lands, and indeed of all the landed estates throughout France. Such a sudden diversion of all its circulating money from trade to land must be an additional mischief. What step was taken? Did the Assembly, on becoming sensible of the inevitable ill effects of their projected sale, revert to the offers of the clergy? No districts could oblige them to travel in a course which was disgraced by any appearance of justice. Giving over all hopes from a general immediate sale, another project seems to have succeeded. They proposed to take stock in exchange for the church lands. In that project great difficulties arose in equalizing the objects to be exchanged. Other obstacles also presented themselves, which threw them back again upon some project of sale. The municipalities had taken an alarm. They would not hear of transferring the whole plunder of the kingdom to the stockholders in Paris. Many of these municipalities had been (upon system) reduced to the most deplorable indigence. Money was no where to be seen. They were therefore led to the point that was so ardently desired. They panted for a currency of any kind which might revive their perishing industry. The municipalities were then to be admitted to a share in the spoil, which evidently rendered the first scheme (if ever it had been seriously entertained) altogether impracticable. Public exigences pressed upon all sides. The minister of finance reiterated his call for supply with a most urgent, anxious, and boding voice. Thus pressed on all sides, instead of the first plan of converting their bankers into bishops and abbots, instead of paying the old debt, they contracted a new debt, at 3 per cent. creating a new paper currency, founded on an eventual sale of the church lands. They issued this paper currency to satisfy, in the first instance, chiefly the demands made upon them by the *Bank of Discount*, the great machine, or paper-mill, of their fictitious wealth.

"The spoil of the church was now become the only resource of all their operations in finance; the vital principle of all their politics; the sole security for the existence of their power. It was necessary, by all, even the most violent, means, to put every individual on the same bottom, and to bind the

nation in one giddy interest to uphold the act, and the authority of those by whom it was done. In order to force the most reluctant into a participation of their pillage, they rendered their paper circulation compulsory in all payments. Those who consider the general tendency of their schemes to this one object as a center, and a center from which, afterwards, all their measures radiate, will not think that I dwell too long upon this part of the proceedings of the National Assembly.

"To cut off all appearance of connexion between the crown and public justice, and to bring the whole under implicit obedience to the dictators in Paris, the old independent judicature of the parliaments, with all its merits, and all its faults, was wholly abolished. Whilst the parliaments existed, it was evident that the people might, some time or other, come to resort to them, and rally under the standard of their potent laws. It became, however, a matter of consideration that the magistrates and officers, in the courts now abolished, had purchased their places at a very high rate, for which, as well as for the duty they performed, they received but a very low return of interest. Simple confiscation is a boon only for the clergy;—to the lawyers, some appearances of equity are to be observed; and they are to receive compensation to an immense amount. Their compensation becomes part of the national debt, for the liquidation of which there is the one exhaustless fund. The lawyers are to obtain their compensation in the new church paper, which is to march with the new principles of judicature and legislature. The dismissed magistrates are to take their share of martyrdom with the ecclesiastics, or to receive their own property from such a fund, and in such a manner, as all those, who have been seasoned with the ancient principles of jurisprudence, and had been the sworn guardians of property, must look upon with horror. Even the clergy are to receive their miserable allowance out of the depreciated paper, which is stamped with the indelible character of sacrilege, and with the symbols of their own ruin, or they must starve. So violent an outrage upon credit, property, and liberty, as this compulsory paper currency, has seldom been exhibited by the alliance of bankruptcy and tyranny, at any time, or in any nation.

"In the course of all these operations, at length comes out the grand *arcaneum*;—that in reality, and in a fair sense, the lands of the church (so far as any thing certain can be gathered from their proceedings) are not to be sold at all. By the late resolutions of the National Assembly they are indeed to be delivered to the highest bidder. But it is to be observed, that a certain portion only of the *public money* is to be laid down. A period of twelve years is to be given for the payment

of the rest. The philosophic purchasers are therefore, on payment of a sort of fine, to be put instantly into possession of the estate. It becomes, in some respects, a sort of gift to them; to be held on the feudal tenure of zeal to the new establishment. This project is evidently to let in a body of purchasers without money. The consequence will be, that these purchasers, or rather grantees, will pay, not only from the rents as they accrue, which might as well be received by the state, but from the spoil of the materials of buildings, from waste in woods, and from whatever money, by hands habituated to the gripings of usury, they can wring from the miserable peasant. He is to be delivered over to the mercenary and arbitrary discretion of men who will be stimulated to every species of extortion by the growing demands on the growing profits of an estate held under the precarious settlement of a new political system."

Monarchy is blackened in France, in order to substitute democracy, which is; Mr. B. thinks, in a direct train of becoming shortly a mischievous and ignominious oligarchy. He agrees with Aristotle, that democracy and monarchy may be alike tyrannical, pp. 185, 186. His arguments in favour of the government of France, from its increasing population and commerce, p. 189—195. A compliment to the Government from the state of the country; its improvements natural and artificial, and the eminent characters it has produced, p. 194. A simulated reflection on the decay of all these, p. 197—199. Mr. B. justly, and with due warmth, reprobates the degradation of the nobility and clergy, as if they were the very outcasts of society, p. 199—206. On the effect of the miserable perversion of history, in the case of the latter, take the following forcible paragraph, p. 209—211:

"Your citizens of Paris formerly had lent themselves as the ready instruments to slaughter the followers of Calvin, at the infamous massacre of St. Bartholomew. What should we say to those who could think of retaliating on the Parisians of this day the abominations and horrors of that time? They are indeed brought to abhor *that* massacre. Feroocious as they are, it is not difficult to make them dislike it; because the politicians and fashionable teachers have no interest in giving their passions exactly the same direction. Still, however, they find it their interest to keep the same savage disposition alive. It was but the other day that they caused this very massacre to be acted on the stage, for the diversion of the descendants of those who committed it. In this tragic farce they produced the Cardinal of Lorraine in his robes of function, ordering general slaughter. Was

this spectacle intended to make the Parisians abhor persecution, and loath the effusion of blood?—No; it was to teach them to persecute their own pastors; it was to excite them, by raising a disgust and horror of their clergy, to an alacrity in hunting down to destruction an order which, if it ought to exist at all, ought to exist not only in safety, but in reverence. It was to stimulate their cannibal appetites (which one would think had been gorged sufficiently) by variety and seasoning; and to quicken them to an alertness in new murders and massacres, if it should suit the purpose of the Guises of the day. An assembly, in which sat a multitude of priests and prelates, was obliged to suffer this indignity at its door. The author was not sent to the galleys, nor the players to the house of correction. Not long after this exhibition, those players came forward to the assembly to claim the rites of that very religion which they had dared to expose, and to shew their prostituted faces in the senate whilst the Archbishop of Paris, whose function was known to his people only by his prayers and benedictions, and his wealth only by his alms, is forced to abandon his house, and to fly from his flock (as from ravenous wolves), because, truly, in the sixteenth century, the Cardinal of Lorraine was a rebel and a murderer."

From pitying the late clergy Mr. B. proceeds to paint their successors, p. 217—218; and the new plan of *civil education*, p. 219. Thence he proceeds to the new ideas of property entertained by the National Assembly, p. 224:

"They have compelled all men, in all transactions of commerce, in the disposal of lands, in civil dealing, and through the whole communion of life, to accept, as perfect payment and good and lawful tender, the symbols of their speculations on a projected sale of their plunder. What vestiges of liberty or property have they left? The tenant-right of a cabbage garden, a year's interest in a hovel, the good-will of an ale-house, or a baker's shop, the very shadow of a constructive property, are more ceremoniously treated in our parliament than, with you, the oldest and most valuable landed possessions; in the hands of the most respectable personages, or then the whole body of the married and commercial interest of your country. We entertain an high opinion of the legislative authority; but we have never dreamt that parliaments had any right whatever to violate property, to over-rule prescription, or to force a currency of their own fiction in the place of that which is real, and recognized by the law of nations. But you, who began with refusing to submit to the most moderate restraints, have ended by establishing an unheard-of despotism. I find the ground upon which your confiscations go is this: that indeed their proceedings could

could not be supported in a court of justice; but that the rules of prescription cannot bind a legislative assembly*. So that this legislative assembly of a free nation sits, not for the security, but for the destruction, of property, and not of property only; but of every rule and maxim which can give it stability, and of those instruments which can alone give it circulation."

One would have thought Cicero foresaw the injustice of the National Assembly when he penned the passage in his *Offices* cited p. 228. The blind political fanaticism which now fascinates a large proportion of the French is described from their own outline of the people of Toulouse, p. 226—228; and while Mr. B. trembles for the consequences of increasing public debts in many nations, he earnestly wishes that "the edge of mischief may be blunted, and what good may be in mutations promoted by finding us with our minds tenacious of justice and tender of property." p. 228—229. We must deny ourselves the pleasure of transcribing Mr. B's energetic reasoning on the prudent application of the resources of a state, and such resources as the monastic institutions and wealth furnished in France, p. 231—234; and even of superstition itself, p. 234; his admirable contrast between monastic inactivity and the many modes of activity to which the wretched artificers or day-labourers are doomed, as the slaves of luxury and fancy, pp. 236, 237; between the objects and employments of the monks and of the generality of mankind, pp. 238, 239.

Here Mr. B. closes his review and reasoning on the French Revolution in general. "It was (he tells us) his original purpose to take a view of the principles of the National Assembly with regard to the great and fundamental establishments; and to compare the whole of what you have substituted in the place of what you have destroyed, with the several members of our British constitution. But this plan is of greater extent than at first I computed; and I find that you have little desire to take the advantage of any examples. At present I must content myself with some remarks upon your establishments; reserving for another time what I proposed to say concerning the spirit of our British monarchy, aristocracy,

and democracy, as practically they exist." pp. 241, 242. He proceeds to take a view of the National Assembly, its composition and principles; of what it has done, with regard, first, to the constitution of the legislative, to that of the executive power, the judicative, the modelling of the army, and the system of finance. What he says on the election of representatives is too long and complicated to be abstracted, from p. 254 to p. 265. Of the representation of Great Britain he says, "When did you hear, in Great Britain, of any province suffering from the inequality of its representation; what district from having no representation at all? Not only our monarchy and our peerage secure the equality on which our unity depends, but it is the spirit of the House of Commons itself. The very inequality of representation, which is so foolishly complained of, is perhaps the very thing which prevents us from thinking or acting as members for districts. Cornwall elects as many members as all Scotland. But is Cornwall better taken care of than Scotland?" p. 269. "Your new constitution is the very reverse of ours in its principle; and I am astonished how any person could dream of holding out any thing done in it as an example to Great Britain. With you there is little, or rather no, connexion between the last representative and the first constituent. The member who goes to the National Assembly is not chosen by the people, nor accountable to them." p. 270. "In your elections responsibility cannot exist." p. 272.—"Montesquieu observed very justly, that in the classification of the citizen the great legislators of antiquity made the greatest display of their powers, and even soared above themselves. It is here that your modern legislators have gone deep into the negative series, and sunk even below their own nothing." p. 274.

The arrangements by which they propose to hold these present republics together are, 1. the *Confiscation*, with the compulsory paper currency annexed to it; 2. the supreme power of the city of Paris; 3. the general army of the state. Against all these Mr. B. ably reasons. He is morally certain that the confiscation will not support the paper coinage; and with his usual quickness remarks, "the great object in these

* "Speech of Mr. Camus, published by order of the National Assembly."

"licks is to metamorphose France from a great kingdom into one great play-table; to turn its inhabitants into a nation of gamblers; to make speculation as extensive as life, and to mix it with all its concerns, and to divert the whole of the hopes and fears of the people from their usual channels into the impulses, passions, and superstitions of those who live on chances." p. 279. The whole power of government will be thrown into the monied interest and the towns. "The townsmen can calculate from day to day. Not so the inhabitant of the country. The townspeople will be inflamed; they will force the country people to bring them corn. Resistance will begin, and the murders of Paris and St. Dennis will be renewed through all France." p. 281. In p. 284 he argues against the influence of the city of Paris; and in p. 286 against the constitution of the National Assembly without a *senate*, or something of that nature and character. "Their first executive officer, a degraded king, is to be a machine without any sort of deliberative discretion in any one act of his function." p. 288. "In France the King is no more the fountain of honour than he is the fountain of justice." p. 290. "In short, I see nothing in the executive force (I cannot call it authority) that has even an appearance of vigour, or that has the smallest degree of just correspondence, or symmetry, or amicable relation with the supreme power, either as it now exists or as it is planned for the future government." p. 295. The executive power should have had the right of peace and war; and, hazardous as is this prerogative, with the other auxiliary trusts that he ought to have enjoyed with them, advantages would arise from such a constitution more than compensating the risk. p. 296. "The ministers of France are in a species of subordinate servitude, in which no men before them were ever seen. They are to execute without power; to be responsible without discretion, to deliberate without choice." p. 297. "I have much respect and many good wishes for Mr. Neckar. I am obliged to him for attention. I thought, when his enemies had driven him from Versailles, that his exile was a subject of most serious congratulation—*sed illa urbs & publica vota vicerunt.*"

GENT. MAG. November, 1790.

"He is now sitting on the ruins of the finances, and of the monarchy of France." p. 297. Mr. B. proceeds next to examine the plan of judicature formed by the National Assembly. He speaks highly of the independence of the parliaments, now abolished, instead of being reformed, and serving as the Areopagus at Athens, as balances and correctives of the evils of a light and unjust democracy. In the new constitution, elective temporary local judges, exercising their dependant functions in a narrow society, must be the worst of all tribunals; and it will be impossible to keep the new tribunals clear of the worst spirit of faction. The power of remonstrance is now absurdly vested in the principal executive officer. The judges act by no other law than that of the National Assembly; and the Court of Chatelet have seen the persons whom they discharge, with perfect impunity to the actors, hanged at the door of their court. p. 298—302. "The Assembly indeed promises to form a body of law, short, simple, clear, and so forth; that is, by their short laws, they will leave much to the discretion of the judge, whilst they have exploded the authority of all the learning which could make judicial discretion (a thing perilous at best) deserving the appellation of a *sound* discretion. The administrative body are carefully exempted from the jurisdiction of these new tribunals: that is, those persons are exempted from the power of the laws who ought to be the most entirely submitted to them." pp. 302, 303.

As to the army, it is not easy to divine what it may at last become; what is the principle of its discipline, and whom it is to obey. The minister and secretary of state for the war department, in an eloquent speech, which Mr. B. wishes every one carefully to peruse, represents the state of it last June as in total disorder and disobedience, on the point of becoming a *military democracy*. The Assembly, instead of exerting their authority, called for new decrees and proclamations, and multiply oaths for the mutineers, who are even exhorted to join in the civic associations and clubs,—mutinous soldiers with rebellious citizens. The municipalities arrogate to themselves a right over the troops, and supersede the orders of the Assembly; and the seamen, in their turn,

turn, supersede the orders of the municipalities. p. 304—310.

"The military lays open the civil, and the civil betrays the military anarchy." p. 313.—"An assembly like the national is unfit for promoting the obedience and discipline of an army, over which they attained their present power chiefly by debauching the soldiers from their officers." p. 317. "The soldiers know already that it has been a question not ill received in the National Assembly, *whether they ought not to have the direct choice of their officers, or some proportion of them?* The municipal corps, they know, does actually elect their own officers." p. 319.

"If this election of a commander in chief be a part of the rights of men, why not of others? They see elective justices of peace, elective judges, elective curates, elective bishops, elective municipalities, and elective commanders of the Parisian army. Why should they alone be excluded? Are the brave troops of France the only men in that nation who are not the fit judges of military merit, and of the qualifications necessary for a commander in chief? Are they paid by the state, and do they therefore lose the rights of men? They are a part of that nation themselves, and contribute to that pay. And is not the King, is not the National Assembly, and are not all who elect the National Assembly, likewise paid? Instead of seeing all these forfeit their rights by their receiving a salary, they perceive that in all these cases a salary is given for the exercise of those rights. All your resolutions, all your proceedings, all your debates, all the works of your doctors in religion and politics, have industriously been put into their hands; and you expect that they will apply to their own case just as much of your doctrines and examples as suits your pleasure.

"Every thing depends upon the army in such a government as yours; for you have industriously destroyed all the opinions and prejudices, and, as far as in you lay, all the instincts which support government. Therefore, the moment any difference arises between your National Assembly and any part of the nation, you must have recourse to force. Nothing else is left to you; or rather you have left nothing else to yourselves. You see, by the report of your war-minister, that the distribution of the army is in a great measure made with a view of internal coercion*. You must rule by an army; and you have infused into that army by which you rule, as well as into the whole body of the nation, principles which, after a time, must enable you in the use you resolve to make of it. The King is to call out troops to act

against his people, when the world has been told, and the assertion is still ringing in our ears, that troops ought not to fire on citizens. The colonies assert to themselves an independent constitution and a free trade. They must be constrained by troops. In what chapter of your code of the rights of men are they able to read that it is a part of the rights of men to have their commerce monopolized and restrained for the benefit of others? As the colonists rise on you, the negroes rise on them. Troops again—Mafacre, torture, hanging! These are your rights of men! These are the fruits of metaphysical declarations, wantonly made and shamefully retracted! It was but the other day that the farmers of land in one of your provinces refused to pay some sorts of rents to the lord of the soil. In consequence of this you decree, that the country people shall pay all rents and dues, except those which, as grievances, you have abolished; and if they refuse, then you order the King to march troops against them. You lay down metaphysical propositions which infer universal consequences, and then you attempt to limit logic by despotism. The leaders of the present system tell them of their rights, as men, to take fortresses, to murder guards, to seize on kings without the least appearance of authority even from the assembly, whilst, as the sovereign legislative body, that assembly was sitting in the name of the nation—and yet these leaders presume to order out the troops, which have acted in these very disorders, to coerce those who shall judge on the principles, and follow the examples, which have been guaranteed by their own approbation."

"The Assembly keep a school, where, systematically, and with unremitting perseverance, they teach principles and form regulations destructive to all subordination, civil and military,—and then expect that they shall hold in obedience an anarchic people by an anarchic army." p. 327.

The last object of Mr. B's contemplation is the revenue. By a report of M. Vernier from the committee of finances of August 2 last, it appears, that the amount of the national revenue, as compared with its produce before the Revolution, was diminished by the sum of 200 millions, or 8 millions sterling of the annual income; considerably more than one-third of the whole. "If this be the result of great ability, never surely was ability displayed in a more distinguished manner, or with so powerful an effect. No common folly, no vulgar incapacity, no ordinary official negligence, even no official crime, no corruption, no peculation, hardly any direct hostility

* "Courier François, 30 July, 1790. Assemblée Nationale, Numero 210."

"which we have seen in the modern world, could in so short a time have made so complete an overthrow of the finances, and, with them, of the strength of a great kingdom. *Cædō quæ vestram rempublicam tantam amissis tam cito?*" p. 331. Having decried the ancient constitution of the revenue in many of its most essential branches, they had recourse to benevolence. "This ricketty offspring of weakness was to be supported by another resource, the twin-brother of the same prolific imbecility. The patriotic donations were to make good the failure of the patriotic contributions," p. 335.

"As to their other schemes of taxation, it is impossible to say any thing of them with certainty, because they have not yet had their operation; but nobody is so sanguine as to imagine they will fill up any perceptible part of the wide-gaping breach which their incapacity has made in their revenues. At present, the state of their treasury sinks every day more and more in cash, and swells more and more in fictitious representation. When so little, within or without, is now found but paper, the representative, not of opulence but of want, the creature, not of credit but of power, they imagine that our flourishing state in England is owing to that bank-paper, and not the bank-paper to the flourishing condition of our commerce, to the solidity of our credit, and to the total exclusion of all idea of power from any part of the transaction. They forget that, in England, not one shilling of paper money, of any description, is received but of choice; that the whole has had its origin in cash actually deposited; and that it is convertible at pleasure, in an instant, and without the smallest loss, into cash again. Our paper is of value in commerce, because in law it is of none. It is powerful on 'Change, because in Westminster-hall it is impotent. In payment of a debt of twenty shillings, a creditor may refuse all the paper of the Bank of England. Nor is there amongst us a single public security, of any quality or nature whatsoever, that is enforced by authority. In fact, it might be easily shewn, that our paper wealth, instead of lessening the real coin, has a tendency to increase it; instead of being a substitute for money, it only facilitates its entry, its exit, and its circulation; that it is the symbol of prosperity, and not the badge of distress. Never was a scarcity of cash, and an exuberance of paper, a subject of complaint in this nation."

The public expences are not lessened, p. 337; and their last resource is to assignats, while not one nation has offered to deal in their paper, p. 338.

Mr. B. asks, Have the National Assembly, after all their determination to

shew an estate disengaged of all charges, by their resolution of April 14, 1790, authenticated the value of the estate, or the quantum of the charges? p. 342. Have they stated the expences of managing the forfeited church estates, or the whole of the general and municipal establishments of all sorts, and compared it with the regular revenues? "Every deficiency in these becomes a charge on the confiscated estate, before the creditor can plant his cabbages on an acre of church property," p. 343.

"There is no other prop than this confiscation to keep the whole state from tumbling to the ground. In this situation they have purposely covered all that they ought industriously to have cleared, with a thick fog; and then, blindfold themselves, like bulls that shut their eyes when they push, they drive, by the point of the bayonets, their slaves, blindfolded indeed no worse than their lords, to take their fictions for currencies, and to swallow down paper-bills by thirty-four millions sterling at a dose. Then they proudly lay-in their claim to a future credit, on failure of all their past engagements, and at a time when (if in such a matter any thing can be clear) it is clear that the surplus estates will never answer even the first of their mortgages; I mean that of the four hundred million (or sixteen millions sterling) of assignats. In all this procedure I can discern neither the solid sense of plain-dealing, nor the subtle dexterity of ingenious fraud. The objections within the assembly to pulling-up the flood-gates for this inundation of fraud, are unanswered; but they are thoroughly refuted by an hundred thousand financiers in the street. These are the numbers by which the metaphysical arithmeticians compute. These are the grand calculations on which a philosophical public credit is founded in France. They cannot raise supplies; but they can raise mobs. Let them rejoice in the applauses of the club at Dundee, for their wisdom and patriotism in having thus applied the plunder of the citizens to the service or the state. I hear of no address upon this subject from the directors of the Bank of England; though their approbation would be of a little more weight in the scale of credit than that of the club at Dundee. But, to do justice to the club, I believe the gentlemen who compose it to be wiser than they appear; that they will be less liberal of their money than of their addresses; and that they would not give a dog's ear of their most rumpled and ragged Scotch paper for twenty of your fairest assignats."

"The effects of the incapacity shewn by the popular in all the great members of the commonwealth are to be covered with the 'assignation' name of Liberty.—But to form a free government, that is, to temper together

“those opposite elements of liberty and
“restraint in one consistent work re-
“quires much thought, deep reflection,
“a sagacious, powerful, and combining
“mind. This I do not find in those
“who take the lead in the National As-
“sembly.” p. 351—353.

“But am I so unreasonable as to see no-
thing at all that deserves commendation in the
indefatigable labours of this assembly? I do
not deny that among an infinite number of
acts of violence and folly, some good may
have been done. They who destroy every
thing certainly will remove some grievance.
They who make every thing new, have a
chance that they may establish something be-
neficial. To give them credit for what they
have done in virtue of the authority they have
usurped, or which can excuse them in the
crimes by which that authority has been ac-
quired, it must appear, that the same things
could not have been accomplished without
producing such a revolution. Most assuredly
they might; because almost every one of the
regulations made by them, which is not very
equivocal, was either in the cession of the
King, voluntarily made at the meeting of the
States, or in the concurrent instructions to the
orders. Some usages have been abolished on
just grounds; but they were such that if they
had stood as they were to all eternity, they
would little detract from the happiness and
prosperity of any state. The improvements
of the National Assembly are superficial,
their errors fundamental.

“Whatever they are, I wish my country-
men rather to recommend to our neighbours
the example of the British constitution, than
to take models from them for the improve-
ment of our own. In the former they have
got an invaluable treasure. They are not, I
think, without some causes of apprehension
and complaint; but these they do not owe to
their constitution, but to their own conduct.
I think our happy situation owing to our
constitution; but owing to the whole of it,
and not to any part singly; owing, in a great
measure, to what we have left standing in
our several reviews and reformation, as well
as to what we have altered or superadded.
Our people will find employment enough for
a truly patriotic, free, and independent spirit,
in guarding what they possess from violation.
I would not exclude alteration neither; but
even when I changed, it should be to pre-
serve. I should be led to my remedy by a
great grievance. In what I did, I should
follow the example of our ancestors. I
would make the reparation as nearly as pos-
sible in the style of the building. A politic
caution, a guarded circumspection, a moral,
rather than a complexional, timidity, were
among the ruling principles of our forefathers
in their most decided conduct. Not being
illuminated with the light of which the gen-
tlemen of France tell us they have got so
abundant a share, they acted under a strong

impression of the ignorance and fallibility of
mankind. He that made them thus fallible,
rewarded them for having in their conduct
attended to their nature. Let us imitate their
caution, if we wish to deserve their fortune,
or to retain their bequests. Let us add, if we
please, but let us preserve what they have
left; and, standing on the firm ground of the
British constitution, let us be satisfied to ad-
mire, rather than attempt to follow in their
desperate flights, the aeronauts of France.”

How far we, as REVIEWERS, concur
with Mr. B. in opinion on the present
subject, will be seen from our account
of the respective publications. If we
have expressed ourselves with warmth
about the favourers of the French Re-
volution in our own country, we have
but acted as became CITIZENS of that
happy country. Our sentiments of the
Revolution and similar Societies have
been uniform, and still are, that, like
all other societies, they are made up of
intriguing malcontents who guide, and
weak enthusiasts who are led. But we
have that confidence in the judgement
and prudence of our fellow-citizens that
the majority will not easily be misguided
or misled. To all who require the
guidance and leading of sober reason
and sage experience, we recommend
Mr. Burke's *Reflections on the French
Revolution*.

238. *The Predictions of the Apostles concerning
the End of the World: A Sermon, preached
before the University of Cambridge, on Sun-
day, May 23, 1790. By T. Edwards, LL.D.*
DR. E. asserts that the predictions
could not be accomplished in the de-
struction of Jerusalem, but refer to the
end of the world, and led the Apostles
to expect this event, and the coming of
Christ; in which expectations they were
disappointed. He thinks this objection
should be conceded to the enemies of
Christianity. The consequences of such
concession cannot be difficult to perceive.

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Edition of POLYBIUS, which
we announced vol. LVIII. p. 1171,
was published at LEIPSIK last year, in
three thick volumes octavo. Vol. I.
contains the three first books; vol. II.
the fourth and fifth books, with what
remains of the sixth and seventh; vol.
III. the remains of the following books,
the sixteenth, inclusive. Such havoc
has time and the impertinence of epitom-
isers made in this invaluable author's
forty books! A fourth volume will con-

✱ Misprinted eight in vol. LVIII. 1171.
tain

tain the remaining fragments. The MSS. which Mr. Schweighauser used were,

One from the Elector of Bavaria's library, lent him for six months, and before used by Casaubon, containing the first five books, misprinted in the Catalogue of this library N° CXCVII. 8. fairly written, about the 14th century, with various readings.

One on silk, at *Aust*, neatly written in small characters, containing the first five books, and extracts from the rest to the eighteenth, in the same hand, and a few various readings.

The first, in the King of France's library, on paper, contains the first five books, and agrees with the last-mentioned where it differs from the foregoing. It was written by Strategus, a noted copyist in the close of the 15th century, and was once in the Medicean Library.

The Vatican N° 124, the oldest of all, and of the 11th century, yet is it not a transcript of so old a copy as the Bavarian copy is. The *Aust* and the King of France's agree better with the Vatican than the Bavarian does, which has the better readings, though most of the same hiatus. The older MS. whence all of them were copied, must have been not only very antient, but furnished with most various readings, the best of which the Vatican MS. has preserved, and of it the Florentine MS. seems to be a copy. The Urbine MS. in the Vatican Library contains the excerpts from the five first as well as the other books. Urbinus seems to refer to the Vatican MS. and so do the citations from Polybius by Suidas, who does not appear to have seen any complete MS. of Polybius' whole work. There is another MS. in the Vatican, used by Perottus, but *not collated for this edition* any more than three at Venice, as being modern, and of little account; and the second MS. in the King of France's library was written in 1547; a third there contains the two first books, and the two next taken from it are at Oxford.

So much for the preface to vol. I. which further contains, in 660 pages, the Greek of the two first books, with a Latin version in two columns at bottom.

The preface to vol. II. gives an account of the MS. copies of the *Excerpta de Virtutibus & Vitiis*, from Polybius, and other antient Greek writers, first published in the Basil edition. Those from the whole of Polybius' work are in the Urbine and Urbin MSS.; those only from the sixth, and following are in the *Aust* and Florentine: lesser frag-

ments in other MSS. The *Eclage de Legationibus*, first published by Valerius, with the *Excerpta* from a MS. of Peiresc, Schott, and Pace, had other copies. The editor has further availed himself of the corrections, printed and MS. of Casaubon, Gronovius, Scaliger, and Reiske. Casaubon's Latin translation is corrected agreeably to the original.

The commentary, or ample *notes* on Polybius, are reserved for the fifth and part of the sixth volumes, with an index of things and another of words. For this commentary the author's desire to make a correct edition of the text in the first instance obliges us to wait. The preface to this volume concludes with a handsome apology for the errors of the press, owing to his absence from it. The text, &c. here occupies 625 pages, and the succeeding volume is in 650.

For the credit of the Weidman press at Leipzig it must be said, that both the print and paper are excellent. For the whole, we say to the Oxford editors of this Classick,—*Go ye and do likewise!*

A very interesting work, we are told, is going to be published in France. Its title is, *National Antiquities; or, A Collection of Monuments relative to the general and particular History of the French Empire; such as Tombs, Statues, Inscriptions, Glass Paintings, Frescos, &c. contained in Monasteries, Convents, Abbies, Chateaux, and other Buildings annexed to the National Domain.* The first number, in quarto, will appear the beginning of December.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

The kind remarks of CANDIDUS are just. SUUM CUIQUE observes, that "in p. 940, the family of *Wilson*, of Dalham Tower in Westmoreland, is styled an *ancient* one, contrary to *Burn's* account, in his History of that county, who derives them from an honest farmer living so lately as the reign of James I.; and that either R. D. or Dr. Burn ought to stand corrected." Who shall decide?

M. O. E. asks, "Were the Memoirs of Mr. J. Jackson, of Leicester, published by his son?"

We thank our friend at Gosport for the second French drawing he has sent; but the one we have already used is a sufficient specimen.

The Elegiac Verses sent by E. from Sarum shall appear next month.—"The Destruction of the Battle," and "Verses written on a Harvest Evening," are too long for our use.

The Sketch of DALSTON HALL, by our respectable friend H. R.; MR. WATSON'S View of MARDEN CHURCH; Mr. TYSON'S, of CLIFFORD TOWER; Sir WALTER RALEIGH'S Mansion; the Portrait of JENNY DARNY; the DEVIL'S ARROWS; PALMERPHILUS'S Ring; and the Lid of a Tankard from Lincoln; are in the hands of our Engraver.

ON OMNIPOTENCE
FROM ISCHYLUS, IN JUSTIN MARTYR.

LEARN to distinguish God from man;
Nor think the Lord resembles thee:
Thou never canst the Godhead scan,
Power increate, from body free.

Now he exerts himself in fire;
And now in waves, winds, clouds, and
rain:

In animals; in thunders dire:
Rocks are his servants, and the main.

Perennial founts, and copious rills,
Pay homage to their mighty God:
His presence terrifies the hills;
Each mountain trembles at his nod.

Awe seizes every region round,
Where-e'er his prowess stands confessed:
Dignity pervades the seas profound:
With power and glory God is blest.
Pembroke, Oct. 20. W. WILLIAMS.

THE LAST DAY.

FROM SOPHOCLES, IN JUSTIN MARTYR.

THE dreadful season will at length ap-
pear,
When golden æther showers of fire will
pour; [near;
Fierce flames will rage restless far and
And all above, and all below, devour.

The universe a ruin shall become;
Old ocean vanish from its empty shore:
The desolate earth to none afford a home;
And air inflam'd shall bury the birds no
more.

Two different paths to Death's sad mansions
lead;

The virtuous this, the vicious that, explore:
Destruction too in turn shall know an end;
And God at length a perish'd world re-
store!

Pembroke, Oct. 20. W. WILLIAMS.

ODE TO FAITH,

By W. HAMILTON REID.

OH thou! who soar'st Empyrean high,
Where fleeting forms and shadows die,
Upborne on eagle's wings;
Again restore th' unclouded day,
That glads fair Eden's thornless way,
And tune to truths sublime the long-discord-
ant strings!

For well I ween, on that blest ground,
With native innocence crown'd,
My infant steps were sped;
Then Nature reign'd, devoid of blame,
Nor knew the crimson blush of Shame,
But wanton'd, deaf to care, by artless Fancy
led!

Till heedless Youth with curious eye,
The various strains of life to try
In this probative sphere;

Unknown Wisdom's murky form,
And Fortitude, who mocks the Storm,
From Folly's fancied deriv'd experience deem
Lur'd by the crafty Serpent's guile,
Self-love, gloss'd o'er with ev'ry wile,
Health, Liberty, and Ease;
To knowledge high she bade aspire,
In likeness of th' Almighty Sire!
Undue, the lawless flame was rais'd, with
every breeze.

Then warp'd by Passion's devious line,
From Reason's paths I stray'd supine
Through every painted scene;
And eating the all-knowing fruit,
The thing conceal'd beneath its root,
At length Reflection came, as evening air,
serene.

The God-like port, and close address,
Impell'd me to the deep recess,
Where Truth develop'd shone;
And lo! Remorse, and downcast Shame,
And Guilt with fault'ring accents came,
And vain Excuse for fear the fig-leaf shade
outspun.

Where art thou, man? the Virtue said:
What hast thou done? why hide thine head?
—Trembling, this answer came:
"She that thou gavest me, Nature frail,
The Woman, o'er me did prevail;
To me the fruit she gave, and thus expos'd to
shame."

Thou diest! return'd the Energetic Power;
A fugitive thou'rt doom'd this hour,
Forth from enjoyment driven;
The Garden of thy Peace, o'ergrown
With briars and thorns, no more is known;
Thy steps to anxious cares, and toil, and la-
bour given.

Woefully wise, hence strait proceed;
With *growing sense* on dust to feed,
Until subdued by pain,
The Serpent, bruise'd beneath thy feet,
Proves thy probation-state complete;
Then better knowledge may its ancient seat
regain.

Dear-bought Experience then shall see
The Tree of Life bloom fresh for thee,
That fruit immortal yields.
Lo! in thy breast, an effluence bright,
Pre-symbol'd by the orient light,
Nor fear the flaming sword the Guardian
Cherub withs.

'Tis only brandish'd to destroy
Low joys, unpurg'd of sin's alloy;—
'Tis Conscience, power divine!
Whose steel correcteth every heart,
And, tho' its laws may pains impart,
Yet, in the way of life, 'tis Mercy bids it
shine.

Be the discerning sense obey'd!
Let Resignation, meek-eyed maid,
Lead on to blissful rest;

Thence

Thence, in culture of the mind,
The Garden of a God you'll find,
And every view sublime alternate be pos-
sels'd.

No creeds obscure doth the propose,
But simple trust, and firm repose,
In Being's boundless spring.—
Ye warning fires, ye shine in vain;
I rise, I burst each sensual chain!
Where then thy power, O Grave! where,
Death, thy deadly sting!

FOOD FOR THE MIND.

By Mr. ELDERTON.

TO AN UNMARRIED LADY.

FOOD for the mind! you daily cry,
And have it ever in your eye.
Sky, has your palate lost its taste?
And what feast will give it rest?
In every corner, every street,
With groups of knaves and fools you meet,
And sometimes with an honest creature,
Benevolent in act and feature.
All Nature furnishes the treat;
Why don't you, Madam, pluck and eat?
Our common grand-dame, not so nice,
Was bid, and did it in a trice,
And pluck'd beyond the bidding too:
Without exception gather you.
I know your squeamish stomach starts
At knaves and fools, as surfeiting deserts.
Then take the downright honest man
With what good appetite you can;
Knaves, fools, and honest men, to you
Are nothing rath, nothing new.
You relish neither saint nor sinner;
And probably you'll lose your dinner.
My table cannot furnish more
Than Nature tender'd you before.

S Y L V I A. By Mr. ELDERTON.

FAIR Sylvia, who within her breast
Hath cherish'd long an hopeless flame,
Lay on a flowery turf oppress'd,
The margin of a rocklets stream:

The power of sleep had clos'd her eyes,
Her guardian sylphs about her play'd,
And, to the slumberer's surprize,
This mimic pageantry convey'd:

The bosom of the swelling flood
Unfolding suddenly and wide,
The palace of the River God
Appear'd below the silver tide.

Embell'd courts of green appear'd,
And watery nymphs in regal state,
Their thrones of sparkling chrystal rear'd,
And Tritons guarding every gate.

She saw Alexis swol'n and drown'd;
Each blooming goddess strove in vain,
With tears bedewing him around,
To charm the life-blood back again.

Ere long, the dazzling synod rose,
To Sylvia's lips his cheeks applied:
He breath'd; and, starting from repose,
She found him fighting at her side.

ON THE DEATH OF LORD HEATHFIELD.

By THE SAME.

JUSTLY, great Heathfield, we mourn thee
dead;
Our praise, our glory, and deliverer, God!
Where shall we turn our sorrows for relief?
Where find a subject for an after-grief?
To this ungrateful era Heav'n denies.
What in a distant grateful age may rise:
Bath, October 1.

ON READING ONE OF

MILTON'S SONNETS.

IF Milton, happy bard! complain'd,
Being in his three-and-twentieth year,
His spring had yet no bud attain'd
His rising manhood to declare;
What reason then have I to wail
My feeble brain of knowledge empty,
Ev'n though the utmost of my tale
Can't much extend 'bove one-and-twenty.

My body, weaker than my mind,
Retards the vigour of the soul;
Pale Pthuis here sure home does find,
And reigns triumphant o'er the whole.
The meagre tyrant's rav'ning maw
Has nipp'd the flower of my youth:
Alas! I find the dreadful saw
Does wid'ning gape with look uncouth:

But he, who glow'd with every grace,
Through modesty alone complain'd,
A manly beauty flush'd his face,
From aught might fully it unstain'd.
His body seem'd by Heav'n design'd
To wond'ring mortals to declare
A fitting temple for his mind,
And even of its essence share.

To me each twinkling star seems dim,
Ev'n Nature's beauties fade away;
To truth's just standard nought does seem,
But darkness veils the smiling day.

White-handed Hope, may I implore
From thee the least thy glimmering ray!

Wilt thou, bright Reason, hover o'er,
And wait me gently on my way!
I have tr—l 'll make this flaking state
My surest refuge, and my guard:

A beggar need not emulate the great;
But I'll in virtue find a full reward.

PHILANTHROPOS.

Mr. URBAN, Aldridge, Nov. 4.

A FEW days since, I received the follow-
ing performance from my old acquaint-
ance Mr. Woodston, of Adderbury, Oxon:
which you will possibly approve. J. HARR.

AUTUMNAL ELEGY.

Quid tempestates autumnus? & fœdera dicam?

VING.

LONELY and silent, o'er the rusted fields,
Musing along, with pensive step I rove ;—
The scene no more its wonted pleasure yields,
Its beauty lost, and mute the neighb'ring
grove.

Whilst Grief o'er drooping Nature sheds a tear,
Affection fond shall pour the duteous lay,
To mourn the ruins of the falling year,
Ere yet the wintry storms o'ercast the day.

Sweet were those scenes, when lovely crops
of grain [grace bore
Wav'd to the soft-wing'd breeze, that fra-
From yonder balmy meads, and fertile plain,
Which now their flow'ry vestment wear no
more !

'Twas there with bright-ey'd Fancy erst I
stray'd,

To meet Hygeia on the dewy lawn
(Then sweeter smil'd the rosy-blushing maid),
When young Aurora knell'd up the dawn.

And there, by "lonely Contemplation led,"
What time chaste Eve assum'd its gentle
reign,

Tasted the sweets by bounteous Nature spread ;
Sooth'd by sweet Philomela's charming
strain :

But now, which way so'er I turn my eyes,
The fading prospect sickens to my view :
The drooping woodland's variegated dyes
Proclaim in sighs gay Summer's last adieu !

Adieu, ye fields ! adieu, ye once-lov'd shades !
Adieu those pleasures once to me ye gave !
For other's joy the flow'rs may deck your
glades [wave.

Your warblers sing, and future foliage
But why lament for transient pleasures flown ?
Spring shall return, and deck the ravag'd
plain ;

Nature again shall lose her wintry frown,
"And smile thro' all her animated reign."

If not to me, yet Hope's translucent ray
Opens a prospect far beyond the tomb,
Where happier fields enjoy a cloudless day,
And groves immortal wear a fadeless bloom.

A few revolving suns the change may bring
Which lands me on that peaceful boundless
shore ;

There to enjoy an everlasting spring, [more.
Where Winter storms disturb the scene no

*Verſes ſpoken at READING SCHOOL, OCT. 18,
by Mr. SHADDON, in the character of
OLD-PLUM of Cheapſide, with a
news-paper in his hand.*

Written by Mr. BUTT.

LET me ſee—let me ſee—what is here
advertiz'd ? [priz'd ?
More poetical trash ? and is ſuch reading

Whoſe are theſe ?—oh, ſome poems, at Read-
ing ſchool ſpoken [be broken

Of the Rev'rend G. B.—and his head ſhould
For a fool's who writes verſe, when one very
well knows [proſe,

That the Parſon's beſt aim is to ſtutter in
Since the great-ones, from whom all prefer-
ments proceed, [they can read.

Look at nothing, but what whiſt they run
'Twas when Time was a green-horn, and
docile as young, [a ſong ;

That the booby was brib'd into verſe with
But ſince modern life's a great counting-houſe
grown, [their own ;

Men, at length unbewild'rd, can take care of
And, releas'd from your ſanctified preachers
in verſe,

Duly ſcorn ev'ry jingle, but that of the parſe.
Beſides, where's the merit ? e'en I could find
rhime : [rhime,

And, if I may gueſs from the bards of the
The metre is not ſuch a difficult thing, [to ſing.

But the man, who can ſay, may be ſoon brought
Unoriginal thought to the ſubject ſupplier,
That untied from the verſe away Regulus flies.

Yet I've heard that, of old, were the verſe
rent away,
Still the nag of Apollo continued to ſtay.

Thus by metre and rhyme rather injur'd than
aided,

A poem is nothing but proſe maſqueraded.
'Tis the jig of a fool, when a wiſeman would
walk, [talk.

'Tis a puppy that chatters, when prudent men
'Tis an art loon acquir'd, and eſteem'd a fine
trick,

Making off the nice nymph ſenſibility-ſick,
Who, elate with diſeaſe, loves to read, or to
write,

What's by any miſs-felt, any ſoon can indite.
But if one or two bards now-a-days have the
force [courſe,

To whirl us along on their fancy-flogg'd
Woſe and worſe,—for I vow 'tis a madman
that flies [in the ſkies.

Mother earth, for the domes that are built
But the wife have the critic's ſtraight-waiſt-
coat appointed, [diſappointed.

To reſettle that ſoul, which the muſe has
And, ye Peers of Great Britain, your wiſ-
dom I praiſe, [hays ;

That no longer you wear in your boſom the
But deſpise a poor gift, which is not worth
a ſtraw, [gave law ;

And the ſong-ſimple times, when the Poets
When an Addition wound his ſoft way into
place,

And a Chancellor ſmack'd of poetical grace.
Then a fig for your Poets and Poetry too :

'Tis a ſtrut, and a crow, and a mere doodle-
doo !

Yet it ſeems that ſome aſk : can the mat-
ter be worſe [verſe ?

For the diction and cadence, and graces of
But at this rate e'en Rhet'ric itſelf is defended,
As a cooking of words, by which wiſdom is
mended.

And a *Skat's* fine *Salh*, and a *Gray's* *tomp*
 of *spice*, [Price.
 Are as wholesome as Cocker, and Stuart, and
Pinaw! the roast-beef of truth is the viand
 for me;
 And my palate recoils from the *Hard's* fricasse.
 Oh the fools, those old Spartans, when down
 in the dumps, [stumps;
 Whom the clang of *Tyrtaeus* reſix'd on their
 Which had ne'er been, had not the strange
 features of Sparta [Charta.
 Made in poverty's self their ſupreme *Magna*
 Whence the belly of reaſon, depriv'd of its fare,
 Grew bloated and big with the ſtuffage of air.
 Let me ſee—what is this?—oh! the
 Laureat is dead! [head!
 Says without and within his nonſenſical
 And with him it were well to let Poetry die,
 Nor our ſtomachs ſtill fire with a pepper-
 ſtrong *Pir*.
 No—the pay of the Laureat—one hundred
 per ann., [a man,
 Is, I vow, juſt the ſame, *Yay ye*, ſixpence
 Which the guardians of ſtate ſhould appor-
 tion to thoſe, [of proſe.
 Who, by ſqueaking in verſe, prove the merit
 Would you think that e'en I—ha, ha, ha,—
 that e'en I,— [by and by,—
 Oh, the thought on't—I'll tell you the whole
 Full as ſoon as I—can—laughter—ſtruck
 undertake [make!
 To relate what a fool of me *Warton* could
 Now I'm grave as a judge, and produce my
 report [court;
 To a jury, whoſe worth would adorn any
 Well aſſur'd that your wiſdom and juſtice will
 find [my mind:
Warton's guilt, and that guilt an aſſault on
 Let me think when it was—oh, I now well
 remember: [vember.
 On a rainy day once, in the month of No-
 I perforce, for the want of a rational book,
 Deign'd to glance on the Laureat's vagaries
 a look.
 As I open'd hap-hazard, the page where his
 verſe [rehearse
 With a miſchievous charm is contriv'd to
 E'en a *Suicide's* worth, I am tempted to think
 That I grew ſo beguil'd as to ſtand on the
 brink
 To mar number one, for I caught up the
 knife— [my life.
 When the laſt Stanza read was the thing ſay'd
 There is ſurely a miſchievous charm in his
 metre; [creature.
 And therefore I'll dance o'er the grave of the
 Well, I then read his poem deſcriptive of
 Spring, [to bring,
 Which ſo bright into view ſeem'd its beauties
 That my cockneyſhip ſoon grew a paſtoral
 zany, [crany.
 And wiſdom out flew from my crack'd peri-

What a mercy 'twas, when the thus ſlipp'd
 from my brain, [in again!
 (Such a trick ſhe play'd Jove) that the ſlipp'd
 Well, I ſtill muſt read on, and he took me
 to view, [true.
 For his language was picture, and that picture
 Let me ſee—'twas a *Moniſſy* ruin'd by Time:
 And he mingled ſuch thoughts of devotion
 ſublime,
 And my heart ſo bewitch'd with his muſical
 airs, [ſaid my prayers.
 That I pops me down plump, and for once
 Why ſurely the man's a Magician, I cried,
 For a Friar I'm grown, once a Cit in Cheap-
 ſide;
 Tho' a minute ago I was dandling my crook,
 Sniff'd the breeze of the down, or lay ſtretch'd
 by the brook—
 Then a fig for your Poets, and Poetry too:
 'Tis a ſtrut, and a crow, and a mere doodle-
 doo!
 But I've not told you all, (which a pity had
 been) [my miſt.
 How this wizard, methought, metamorphos'd
 If you duly ſurvey both my air and my dreſs,
 Common Senſe you muſt inſtant the *Quiddeſ*
 confeſs,
 That, with reaſon, to lackey old Plum taking
 pride, [to Cheapſide.
 Launch'd him forth, with a ſmirk, to give law
 Mark my ſhoes, oh how bright! yet my
 coat you ſee plain; [ſion for gain.
 While the twitch of my face hints my paſ-
 ſurely then you muſt own me ſo ſmirking,
 ſo neat,
 And ſo little ſomme, as to count it a treat,
 When inform'd that this bard with his inagi-
 cal wit,
 To a hero, one minute converted the cit.
 But, the ditty perus'd, where in tune of old
 The Poet the great *Cœur de Lion* diſplays, [days,
 Croſs the Alps in a trice from Old England I
 flew, [view.
 And the Holy-land, meteor-like, raiſe into
 Tho' I ſaw it, I fear'd not fierce *Salad's* air,
 For my heart was all Britiſh, and *Richard*
 reign'd there.
 Then, the Monk's ſhabby cowl flying faſt
 from my head, [in its ſtead;
 Lo! the plume-bearing caſque glitter'd there
 And I ſtamp'd, and the Paynim half kill'd
 with my look, [crook.
 And forth flew the ſpear, that was lately the
 Then a chair haply lying athwart in my way,
 Down I fell, gain'd my wits, now no longer
 a prey
 To the madmen, who, chanting on times now
 no more, [the ore,
 Fill with ſpectres the mine, where we dig for
 Or, by raiſing the ghoſts of the worth which
 is ſted, [the dead.—
 Make us hate living folk, from the view of
 Then a fig for your Poets, and Poetry too:
 'Tis a ſtrut, and a crow, and a mere doodle-
 doo!

* Reads the paper again.

P. 554. l. 5. r. *Copyſt*—l. 5. *Hyſtop*—l. 7. *Idem*—l. 9. *xxix*.
 GEN. MAG. November, 1790.

EXTRACTS

EXTRACTS FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
OF FRANCE. (Continued from p. 941.)

Sept. 27. **T**HE important question, on issuing a certain quantity of Assignats (a sort of Bank-notes) for the discharge of the National Debt, which had been several days in discussion, and adjourned from time to time, was resumed.

M. l'Abbé d'Abbecourt opened the discussion; but in so indefinite a manner, that it was impossible to tell whether for or against the question.

M. de Broglie Bergasse, and some others, delivered their opinions of the absolute necessity of the measure; when

M. de Mirabeau rose, to answer the objections that had been made against the measure; and first, That the Assignats have no intrinsic value. Neither, said he, has gold in preference to iron, but by general consent. If then we agree to give them a value among ourselves, they will retain that value. At the same time he earnestly recommended the bringing to sale the national lands, and issuing no more Assignats than the amount which those lands produce. Again: it had been said, that, by issuing such an immense quantity of paper-money, the value of provisions, and property of every kind, will be so much enhanced, that all commerce will be at a stand. To this he opposed the example of England, where there were in circulation 15,000 millions of livres in paper-money; and commerce, agriculture, and arts, flourished in proportion as that paper-money was accumulated. What matter, said he, if the national lands were the sole security of the public debt? Is there a creditor who would not think his money secure, if he had an *hypothèque* [mortgage] for his debt on a landed estate greatly above its value? He concluded his speech with proposing,

1. That 1200 millions of Assignats be created, to go hand-in-hand with the sale of the national property.

2. That a fabrication of small notes, to the amount of 150 millions, under 200 livres each, take place immediately, of which 50 millions to be exchanged for Assignats of the same value now in circulation; the exchange to commence on the 15th of December: the remainder of these small Assignats to be paid away in various debts, as far as they will go.

3. The interest due on the 400 millions already in circulation on that day to cease.

4. That the sale of the National Domains shall commence on the 15th of November.

5. That Assignats and money shall be received equally in payment. And,

6. That the Committee of Finances shall be charged to draw up a plan, to put the whole in action.

This plan was much approved; but that of M. Camus, being put to the vote, was adopted, viz. That the unfunded debt of the

State, and that of the Clergy, shall be paid according to the mode which shall be laid down by means of Assignats without interest. That a new fabrication and emission of Assignats shall not be made without a decree of the Legislature; that their amount shall at no time exceed the value of the National Domains, nor be under 1200 millions in actual circulation.

Above an hundred thousand people were assembled, to learn the fate of this important question, who testified their approbation by repeated acclamations.

M. Chipart, an engraver, proposed an infallible method of making punches, impossible to be imitated, for the purpose of marking gold and silver, which might be likewise applied to paper-money and commercial notes. M. Chipart expected a reward of 200,000 livres, but not till the utility of his discovery should be ascertained by experience. The Assembly decreed, that the discovery and process should be submitted to the examination of four Commissioners, upon whose favourable report M. Chipart should receive a proper recompense.

A deputation was received from several parishes in the island of St. Domingo. One of the Deputies read a long discourse, complaining of the usurpations of the General Assembly of St. Mark. He affirmed, that that Assembly had assumed the executive, legislative, and military powers—they had declared themselves paramount—they had declared themselves immovable—established a Committee of Discovery—seized upon the public money—directed its expenditure—issued orders to the agents of the executive power—set a price upon their heads—and, to complete the whole, had founded the alarm of war, and had excited the inhabitants to take up arms against M. Penier, the Governor, and M. Maudit. The deputy concluded his speech by professing, for himself and his colleagues, the most profound submission to the decrees of the National Assembly, sanctioned by the King.

The President, in a short speech, informed the Deputies, that the Assembly would immediately proceed to an investigation of facts, and take the necessary steps for re-establishing order in the colony.

Oct. 3. M. de Broglie gave an account of the different troubles which had taken place along the canal of Languedoc. The misguided people, ever discontented with their situation, have burnt the buildings, destroyed the sluices, and demolished several large works. The Directory of the Department of l'Aude requires considerable succours of troops to suppress these disturbances.

Oct. 4. A letter was read from M. la Luzerne, who states, that the insurrection among the sailors at Brest continues to give

the greatest alarm. A dismissal has been given to the crew of the *Leopard*, agreeably to the decree of the Assembly.

The Assembly ordered their President to beseech the King to send a sufficient number of regular troops to restore order.

OS. 6. M. Vernier, in the name of the Committee of Finances, laid before the Assembly a petition from the *Caisse d'Escompte*, signed by a great number of merchants of Paris. In this petition the Assembly is entreated to permit an emission of thirty millions, in bills of two and three hundred livres, without being obliged to pay them on being presented, till the sums owing to the *Caisse d'Escompte* by Government shall have been repaid.

OS. 7. An address was read, from the National Guard of Orange, expressing a wish to see Avignon and the *Comtat Venaissin* become integral parts of the French empire.

Another address was read, from the regiment of Artois, in garrison at Straßbourg, offering to contribute a day's pay from each man in favour of the widows and children of the citizen-soldiers who were killed at Nancy on the 31st of August.—The National Assembly warmly applauded, and favourably received, this patriotic proposal.

The National Assembly having heard the report of their Colonial Committee on the state of the island of St. Domingo, and the events that have there arisen—and

Considering that constitutional principles have been violated, the execution of their decrees suspended, the public tranquillity interrupted, and that the acts of the Assembly of St. Mark have drawn upon itself its own dissolution :

They declare the pretended acts and decrees of that Assembly null and void.

They declare the said Assembly deprived of all its powers, and all its Members divested of the characters of Deputies of the Colonial Assembly of St. Domingo.

M. Monneron, Deputy of Pondicherry, read a memorial which had been transmitted to him by his constituents.—After stating in detail the actual state of the French colonies in India—the necessity of preserving the continental establishments, in order to secure the prosperity of the isles of France and Bourbon—the importance of Pondicherry, and the impolicy of evacuating it—they represent the necessity of putting it again in a state of defence.—That, for this purpose, 5,600 troops will be required, of which 2,100 ought to be Europeans, and 3,400 Sepoys.—That this establishment would maintain the naval and commercial interests of France in India. This memorial was succeeded by a plan of a decree; but the further consideration of the business was adjourned till a report should be received from the Asiatic Committee.

OS. 11. M. de Menou took notice of the insubordination of the crews of the *Brest*

squadron, and of the more than reprehensible conduct of the Municipality of that town. He next drew the attention of the Assembly to the Ministers. He was of opinion, in conjunction with the Military, Diplomatic, Marine, and Colonial Committees; that the troubles with which the kingdom is afflicted are to be ascribed to the carelessness of Ministers, and perhaps to the little confidence with which they inspire the people.

To prevent the distresses which such disorders may bring upon France in the present circumstances, M. Menou proposed, that the King should be entreated to nominate new Civil Commissioners, to be vested with all the necessary powers for re-establishing order in the port and road of Brest; that all those on board the fleet, that do not belong to the marine, shall be dismissed; that, instead of a white flag, one shall be substituted, consisting of three national colours, which, however, shall not be hoisted on board the squadron till order shall have been perfectly re-established.

M. Malouet endeavoured to prove, that the disturbances so much complained of were not owing to Ministers: they are, he said, the natural effects of a relaxed government; a government without energy, without power, without organization. If, said he, you would reform these abuses, it is necessary to re-establish the Royal Authority. The only mode to render Ministers inexcusable is, to restore to the dignity of the Crown the legal energy it ought to possess.

M. Menou proposed, that, instead of the severe measures decreed by the Assembly to be put in force against the Municipality of Brest, more lenient ones should be adopted, as their misconduct evidently proceeded more from an error in judgement, than from evil intentions.

Having moved some resolutions to this purpose, a division was called for by one part of the Assembly, and opposed by another; upon which great confusion took place, and it was some time before order could be restored.

After the tumult had subsided, they proceeded to the consideration of M. Menou's plan, and passed two of the articles; but when they came to the third, which proposed that the former French flag should be laid aside, and the National Colours introduced in their stead, the measure was opposed by M. de Foucault, who could see no utility in the measure, and argued it might produce not only inconvenience but danger.

At these words, M. Mirabeau called out that he felt himself agitated by all the fire of patriotism.—“Shall a Member of this Assembly,” said he, “dare to testify a contempt for the National Colours, the emblem of the Revolution? When the King himself has ordered every citizen to wear this honourable sign of liberty, shall he dare to propose to us to retain the ancient colour, white,

white, the colour of the Counter-Revolution?"

M. Mirabeau, having proceeded for some time, was at last interrupted by several of the Members, who called him a *factious incendiary*, and some even called him *perjurer*.

M. Mirabeau replied, that the truly *factious* were those who proposed to retain the ancient colours, and respect old prejudices; and proposed, that in future the sailors, in their shouts of joy, should not simply say, *Vive le Roi!* but, *Vive la Nation! Vive la Loi! Vive le Roi!*

In the midst of the confusion which was again revived, a Member was heard distinctly to say, "*M. de Mirabeau est un scélérat, & un assassin,*" a villain or rascal, and an assassin.

These words were scarcely uttered, when a dreadful confusion took place.

M. Menou moved, That the President should be immediately authorized to give orders to arrest M. Guillery.

In opposition to this, after much confusion, it was moved, That he should be reprimanded in his place, and that the matter should rest there.

M. Mirabeau insisted that he should be brought to trial.

The two motions were at last put; and the Assembly having divided, it was impossible to tell which motion had the majority.

A second division was called for; but with as little success as the former.

It was then moved by one of the Members, That M. Guillery should be ordered to remain under arrest in his own house for three days; and this measure was adopted.

The affair of Brest was then resumed.—The Articles decreed were:

1. The King shall be entreated to nominate two new Commissioners, who are to go to Brest, to join those who are already there, and concert measures with the Commander of the Squadron, for restoring order and discipline among the crews.

2. The Assembly decrees, that the Commander has full power to dismiss such lawless men now on board the fleet as do not appear to him fit for the service.

3. The French flag, which till now has been white, shall henceforth be of the three National colours; but the new colours shall not be displayed on board the Squadron till the crews have returned to obedience.

4. Declares, that the Administrative and Municipal Bodies shall not, under pain of forfeiture, assume to themselves any other functions than those which have been explicitly assigned to them by the Constitution—that the Military forces are entirely independent of them, saving the right of requiring their assistance in cases provided for by law. But considering that the Municipality of Brest, and the Solicitor-General of the Commons of that town, have suffered them-

selves to be drawn into improper steps, by an excess of zeal and an ill-directed patriotism, decrees,

That the President be desired to write to the Municipal Officers of Brest, to recall them to the principles of the Constitution; not doubting but that they will concur with the Commissioners and the Commander of the Squadron in the re-establishment of order and discipline among the crews of the fleet.

Oct. 18. On the motion of M. d'Auchy, several articles were added to the decree on the land-tax, for the purpose of regulating the proceedings of the Municipal Officers in their valuation of woods, marshes, waste lands, manufactories, &c.

M. de Fermond made a report of a personal tax intended to be levied on all citizens without exception. And

M. de Menou, in his report of the troubles at Brest, moved, That the King should be addressed, to appoint nine Commissioners, invested with full power, to re-establish order in that port: and that the President of the Assembly do wait upon the King, in order to represent to his Majesty, that the jealousy and distrust which the nation entertain of the present Ministers, is the grand obstacle to the re-establishment of public order, tranquillity, and peace.

This was followed, on the 20th, by a report from the four Committees of Constitution; which occasioned a long and warm debate on the removal of Ministers, of whom M. Montmorin, Minister for Foreign Affairs, was excepted. This exemption met with universal applause; and the principal question being put, the numbers were,—Ayes 327, Noes 403.

Oct. 21. M. de St. Martin opened the proceedings of the day, by observing, that, as Ministers did not possess the confidence of the nation, it would be improper to trust them with the public money. In the mean time, the Ministers, thinking their honour impeached by being suspected, had formed the resolution to resign: and, in their letter to acquaint his Majesty with their intentions, they say,—

"What has just passed in the National Assembly, gives us reason to judge, that we no longer enjoy the confidence of a great number of those who compose it; and that that Assembly has, in justice, rejected the decree which was proposed to it, though it has exhibited no precise complaint against us, though the generality and the bitterness of imputations prove nothing more than an impatience to fix upon us the blame of the public misfortunes, and it would be easy for us to make the purity of our conduct appear, as well in its general tenor, as in each particular instance; nevertheless, the effect of such a discussion, and the phantom of dissension, which is endeavoured to be raised against us, might cause an unhappy impression, adverse to the good of your service."

"Deign then, Sir, to weigh in your wisdom what the present juncture demands of you. Deign to suppress your native kindness, and to consult the interest of your person and of your Administration.

"Our love for our Country and our King will live for ever in our heart; and, most assuredly, whatever may be our fate, we will always merit the being counted among the number of the good citizens of your empire.

"We are, with the profoundest respect, &c.

(Signed) "The Archbishop of Bordeaux.

"La Luzerne.

"Guignart.

"La tour du Pin."

The Archbishop of Bordeaux was made Keeper of the Seals, and M. de la Tour du Pin Minister of the War Department, Aug. 3, 1789.

The following is the answer of the King, dated St. Cloud, Oct. 23:

"I am very much touched with the sentiments you have expressed to me: no person can know better than myself how very little foundation there is for the suspicions that have been conceived against you. I have always found you the friend of the people, of order, of justice, and of the laws. I shall take your letter into my particular consideration. I shall make known to each of you my intentions; and I expect, from your zeal for the public good, and your attachment to me, that, until I have made known my wishes, you will not abandon your functions.

(Signed) "Louis."

Previous to the above resignation, the Marine Minister, La Luzerne, had received from the Officers at Brest a letter, of which the following is the substance:

"Sir,

"At the very moment that we look upon war as inevitable;—at the very instant that the honour of our country and the public prosperity seem to depend on our naval power;—every good citizen must tremble, who witnesses the insubordination and the anarchy which now universally prevail in the fleet.

"It is entirely out of the power of the Officers to enforce obedience to the laws. The Commander in Chief himself meets with nothing but open disobedience to his orders: nay, he has been publicly insulted on board the very ship in which he commands,—in the very ship where his flag is flying.

"The Officers vainly hoped that the new code of Marine Penal Laws would be respected: The moment it made its appearance, it was treated with every outrageous insult, and with the most sovereign contempt, by not by every individual, at least by every one of the ships' companies.

"In this unpleasant situation, the Officers, who were in hopes of being honoured with the confidence of the nation, and who feel most sensibly their disappointment, and behold the spirit of insurrection triumphant in the fleet, think it their duty to make known to the National Assembly the disorders which it is totally out of their power to remedy, and to request that you, Sir, would be pleased to be their speaker.

"It is not for themselves that they are alarmed;—but they dread the thought of being obliged, in the day of battle, to witness their own disgrace, and that of the French flag.

"If the riots which the sailors are guilty of be produced by the intrigues of enemies, no time should be lost in discovering and punishing those who are the cause of so much mischief.

"But if this insubordination proceeds from a dislike to the Officers, hurt as they must be to be superseded by others, yet they would not only submit, but rejoice to see their successors restore order and discipline, and lead the sailors to glory.

"They would add this sacrifice to many others which they have already made for the sake of public tranquillity; and would earnestly pray, that their successors might enforce that obedience which has been refused to themselves."

The above letter appears to have so sensibly affected the old Marine Minister, La Luzerne, that, notwithstanding the King's request, as above, to continue in office, he determined to persist in his resignation.

"With a marine force," he tells his Majesty, "considerably greater than has existed since the beginning of the present century, and while the fleets of other nations cover the seas, our naval force is chained down. They are condemned to inaction and indolence by the insubordination of the Marines, by insurrections continually renewed, and by unjust suspicions. It is therefore necessary for your Majesty to appoint a successor to me. The public opinion will be in his favour; the breath of popularity will second his efforts, and assist him in the re-establishment of order. This consideration is so decisive and urgent, that any other, in the present circumstances, ought not to be put in competition with it. My attachment to you, Sir, is, and shall be always, without bounds. I offer to your Majesty a new proof of my attachment to your interests, and my fidelity to my duty, by addressing to you my resignation, and by supplicating you to accept of it. (Signed) LA LUZERNE."

Oct. 21. A letter was this day read by M. Biozat, from the Municipality of Clermont:

"His Majesty, after expressing the highest approbation of his public conduct, was pleased to accept of his resignation.

It complained of the conduct of several regiments, who had taken it upon them to disband from their respective corps such young men as were suspected of an attachment to the new Constitution. It appeared, that no fewer than 25,000 men had been discharged in this way. The further consideration of this business was remitted to the Military Committee.

M. Champigny then rose, and announced to the Assembly news of the most satisfactory kind from the city of Brest, viz. the return of the seamen on board the fleet to discipline and good order. A letter from the Commissioners appointed by the King was then read, which stated, that, by the united efforts of the regular troops and the friends of the Constitution, order and tranquillity were re-established. That the shout of *Vive la Nation, la Loi, & le Roi!* was universal throughout the fleet. That orders were obeyed with the greatest cheerfulness and exactness, and that the Squadron was now what every good citizen would desire it to be. That the seamen had requested the reform of some articles in the Penal Code, which the Commissioners had promised to lay before the Assembly. The Assembly, on receipt of this intelligence, ordered that the Address to the King relative to the appointment of new Commissioners should be suspended.

M. de Champigny afterwards proposed a plan of a decree relative to the French flag, the object of which is, to ascertain the kinds of colours and pendants that shall be used in the ships of war and commerce, from the bow-sprit to the main-top-head. It passed, after a short debate.

The order of the day then brought forward the continuation of the discussion on the personal tax. After a short discussion, one article was added to the decree, in substance as follows:

For every saddle-horse or mule, three livres.

For every coach-horse or mule, twelve livres.

Oct. 23. M. Chaffey, member of the Ecclesiastical Committee, gave an account of the present state of the religious establishments which the English, Scottish, and Irish, possess in France. It appeared from this report, that they amounted to 28, including monasteries, convents, and colleges; that the sum total of revenues thereof amounted to 329,000 livres, of which more than a third was expended in charges of various kinds; that on this revenue were maintained about 1,500 individuals, including professors, students, and religious.

M. Chaffey, having stated the particular situation of each of these establishments, proposed a plan of a decree, the object of which is, to declare that they shall continue in their present situation under certain modifications. It accordingly passed, with this amendment:

"With regard to the pension of 6,000 livres claimed by the Irish college of St. Omer, the Assembly remits the consideration thereof to the Committee of Finances."

The President read a letter from the King, which announced to the Assembly, that his Majesty had appointed M. de Fleurieu to be Minister of the Marine department, in room of M. de la Luzerne, who had resigned.

Oct. 25. This day M. Barnave was chosen President of the National Assembly, and was complimented on his appointment by M. Merlin, his predecessor.

The following protest of the Parliament of Thoulouse gave occasion to an erroneous account in our last (p. 952), of the dissolution of that Parliament, and its tragical catastrophe:

"The Court," say they, "inviolably attached to the sacred person of the King, to the princes of his august house, to the several orders of the state, protest for the interest of our said Lord the King—of the Clergy—of the Nobility—and of the Citizens—against all attacks made upon the rights of the Crown, the abolition of the Orders, the seizure of properties, and the overthrow of the French Monarchy—against all edicts, declarations, and letters-patent, pronouncing the suppression of this Court—against the dismemberment of the province of Languedoc, and other provinces within the extent of their jurisdiction; and the abolition of their privileges. And, lastly, protest expressly against all attacks upon Religion, the dignity of Magistrates, the spiritual jurisdiction of the Church, and the liberties of the Gallic Church."

This protest was presented to the National Assembly on the 5th of October. On the third day after, the following decree was passed, on the motion of Marechal de Broglie:

"The National Assembly, after having heard the reports of its Committees of Constitution and Reports, decrees, that the Members of the late Court of Parliament of Thoulouse, who have passed the acts of the 25th and 26th of September last, shall be summoned to appear before the tribunal, which shall be immediately formed for the purpose, of trying criminals guilty of high treason (*treason*).

"Decrees further, on the accusation of forfeiture, and considering the nature of the accusation, that the King shall be requested to give the necessary orders that those persons who have been concerned in this protest be arrested."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The misunderstanding which threatened Germany with a new war (see p. 945), has been averted by the wisdom and moderation of the Emperor, who disavowed the sense put upon the words of the treaty of Reichenbach by his minister, the Prince de Kaunitz, and gave his Prussian Majesty the most

most unequivocal assurance of his determination to adhere to his engagement in that treaty, according to the obvious meaning of it. He lost no time, says the writer, in making this disavowal; and it was well that he was prompt and explicit; for the King of Prussia was so exasperated at the official notice made to him from Vienna, that in two hours messengers were dispatched to every station of his army, and a special messenger sent to the Emperor at Frankfurt, to whom he gave but a few hours to confirm or disavow the measure of his Minister. He was determined to have marched without delay. The prudence of Leopold happily saved Germany from a sudden war, which yet seems to threaten the Continent in another quarter, if it be true that a Russian army of 80,000 men is assembled on the frontiers of the Prussian territories, and that the Prussians are assembling in great force to oppose them. In the mean time, a suspension of arms has been concluded between the Austrian General, the Prince de Coburg, and the Turkish Grand Vizier, and published in both armies. This truce is to last nine months, during which the armies are to separate; the Austrian troops shall not enter the districts belonging to the Ottomans, nor the Ottomans those of the Austrians. The place where a Congress is to be held shall be free; and the navigation of the Danube to be free to both parties. On the other hand, it is said, that the Russian General, Prince Potemkin, has entirely cut off the communication between the army of the Grand Vizier and the Turkish territories, the consequence whereof must be a general engagement.

The affairs of the Netherlands are approaching fast to a crisis. The following state-paper, being a sequel to that addressed to Messrs. le Comte de Nassau and Van Leempoel, at the Hague, &c. (see p. 946), will sufficiently explain their situation:

"Your constituents seem to doubt our having received positive instructions, and sufficient powers to assure your nation, the means which ought to precede the cessation of hostilities, and that we have not spoken ministerially in our verbal answers: to set aside all such scruples and uncertainty, we here speak for the third and last time, assuring you that we do it ministerially, in the name of our respective sovereigns, "That it rests only with the Belgic Nation to see their legitimate constitution re-established, such as it existed, in the greatest purity, before the commencement of the last reign, with all its privileges, civil and religious, and a perfect oblivion of every thing that has passed during the late troubles." We are moreover authorized to add, that if your constituents enter again frankly and willingly into obedience to the Emperor's government, his Imperial Majesty is disposed to grant such farther concessions as shall essentially alter the constitution. But we are obliged to de-

clare openly, that no longer a term than twenty-one days, from the date of this letter, is allowed to accept these propositions.

"If you permit this line to pass, or if, in the interval, you give occasion for any new hostile aggression, we protest that our respective sovereigns can no longer guarantee your fate.

"Done at the Hague, the 31st of October, 1790. (Signed)

"AUCKLAND,
"KELLER,
"VAN DE SPIEGEL."

EAST INDIES.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in India, to a Member of Parliament in England, dated Bengal, April 17, by the London Indian man, from Bombay. [See Occurrences.]

"The war with Tippoo Saib will no doubt make great noise in Europe. It appears to be entered on with determination, and I have not the smallest doubt but it will end with success.

"The steady and deliberate conduct of the Governor-general, the admirable choice of commanders, the spirit and good discipline of the troops, all conspire the overthrow of the tyrant. May he now experience those evils he has so abundantly heaped on the heads of our unfortunate countrymen!

"It is affirmed here, that, on the opening of the season, Colonel Abercrombie means to embody the militia, and to join the army in person at the head of all the regular troops capable of bearing arms in so glorious a cause. From the best accounts of the situation of Tippoo, he is at present in the neighbourhood of Dendigul, at the head of 16,000 horse, ready to make an incursion as soon as our armies are in motion. This may create a temporary inconvenience; but his attention must soon be awakened to matters of more serious importance.

"April 18. Lieut. Col Cockerell, with six battalions of Bengal Sepoys, and a detachment of artillery, have marched to Hyderabad, to be joined by 10,000 horse from the Nizam, and to penetrate to the N.E. of Tippoo's country. An attack is concerted with the Mahrattas, to whom we are to give a small force for the re-conquering the Cooty country. A large army of 14,000 regulars is assembled at Trichinopoly, under the command of Col. Musgrave. The grand army, under Col. Nixon, is establishing at Wallajahabad; and a few days ago Col. Hartley left this place, with the 75th regiment, and two battalions of Sepoys, to join the force now on the Coast of Malabar, for the protection of the Travancore country, and the lines raised for its defence. Hitherto the attacks of Tippoo have proved fruitless: he has been repulsed bravely by the Rajah's troops. The time is near at hand when he must atone for his transgressions, and expiate the blood of our slaughtered countrymen."

Since

Since the above came to hand, other letters of the 25th of April have been received overland, by which there is advice of a very melancholy complexion; that the tyrant Tippoo has stormed the lines of Travancore, and had, besides, surrounded the army under Col. Fletcher, and cut the whole corps to pieces, or made them prisoners.

By letters immediately from Bombay there is advice, that war is actually declared there against Tippoo Saib, and that it is expected that the new Governor-general, Abercrombie, will himself take the field against him. In the mean time it had been discovered that Tippoo had already stormed the lines at Travancore; that the whole country was deserted; that the unhappy inhabitants had all gone southward; that Tippoo's army, consisting of 100,000 men, is encamped at Melcore, about ten miles from Bombay; and that a detached party has been laying siege to Cranganore some days; which, it is thought, cannot hold out long.

AMERICA.

News had been received at Philadelphia, when the last ships left that harbour, that a permanent peace had been concluded betwixt the native Indians in the back settlements and Congress, which had afforded universal rejoicing throughout Philadelphia, and has given a general satisfaction to every subject of that empire.

By letters from Kentucky, received at Virginia, there is an account of the capture of several boats on the river Ohio by the Shawanese Indians, who have surprized, and made prisoners of, several traders, seized their horses, and made prize of their goods; that a Mr. May and a beautiful young lady, in going to New Orleans, had been lately decoyed by them, and carried into captivity.

WEST INDIES.

A letter from Tobago, Aug. 14, says, "The year 1790 will be memorable in the annals of Tobago. Three earthquakes, a revolution in the State, the troops in revolt, Port St. Louis burnt to ashes, and, to close the catastrophe, we had last Tuesday (Aug. 22) one of the most dreadful hurricanes ever remembered even by the Jamaica planters.

"The preceding evening was perfectly calm, nor did it exhibit to us any symptoms of the approaching calamity. Half past eleven at night, the wind began to blow very hard from the Eastward, and continued with increasing violence until one o'clock in the morning, when it exerted its utmost fury.

"At day-light the whole face of the country exhibited marks of desolation, and our some estates all the negro houses were blown down."

Dominica, Sept. 14. For some months the spirit of anarchy has appeared here, at Martinique, Guadeloupe, and St. Domingo. At Guadeloupe, the popular party, on the 4th

instant, surrounded the residence of the Baron de Chigny, and, after making forcible entry, dragged him forth, and carried him to the place d'Armes. Here he was desired to direct his attention to a gibbet which they had just reared; a grave was dug at the foot of it. "Here you shall be hanged, and here buried before sun-set, unless you take the oath we require," was the address to the Governor. He expostulated in vain; nothing but his complying with the condition, which he did on his knees, and bare-headed, saved his life. The wealthy people of the island feel the levelling principle as fatally here as at Martinique, and are hourly plundered by those champions of liberty!

SCOTLAND.

At the last Judicial Court, held at Perth, a person was indicted for murder, and found guilty; but it has since been discovered that one of the jurors was a minor; the verdict is therefore *invalid*: A question then remains to be decided, Whether the convict can be executed on this verdict? Or if he cannot, Whether he can be legally tried again for the same offence?—*We shall particularly record the decision of this novel case.*

IRELAND.

Dublin Castle, Nov. 5. Yesterday being the anniversary of the birth of the late King William the Third, of glorious memory, in the morning the flag was displayed on Bedford Tower; at noon there was a splendid appearance of the nobility and other persons of distinction at the Castle, to compliment his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant; after which his Excellency, attended by the nobility and gentry, and escorted by a squadron of horse, went in procession round the statue of King William. On his Excellency's return to the castle, the great guns at the saluted-battery in his Majesty's park the Phoenix, were fired three rounds, and answered by volleys from the regiments in garrison, which were drawn up in College Green; and at night there were bonfires, illuminations, and other demonstrations of joy.

Dublin, Nov. 10. Last Friday evening the Mary revenue cruiser, being off Balbriggan, perceived the Morgan Rattler, a smuggling cutter, mounting 16 carriage-guns, with a crew of 80 men; the commander of the Mary, finding himself over-matched, sailed into Skerries, where being joined by the Rofs, another cruiser, they failed in quest of the smuggler, and coming up to her on Saturday, she lay-to, and engaged them both in view of the shore. The action had lasted upwards of an hour when the messenger with the account came away.

On Saturday, the 25th ult, an event, long wished for by the traders of that country, took place; a beautiful and commodious linen-hall, built under the patronage of Lord Lucan, being opened that day at Castlebar.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Northampton, Oct. 30. On Monday last two troops of the Oxford Blues, from Peterborough, marched into Nottingham, intimation having been given of an intended riot among the frame-work-knitters there.

On Tuesday an outrageous mob collected, and proceeded to such acts of violence, that the military were under the necessity of firing upon them; by which many were wounded, and upwards of forty of the rioters were seized and sent to prison.

The disturbance had not subsided on Wednesday, on which day one of the officers was much hurt by some glass bottles thrown at him.

Canterbury, Oct. 28. Yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, Mr. Forster Powell, the celebrated pedestrian, set off from the Talbot inn, in this city, to walk to St. George's church, Southwark, and back again, which he had engaged to perform in 24 hours, for a wager of 60 guineas. At ten o'clock this morning he reached Canterbury within two miles, and consequently lost his wager. His failure was occasioned by mistaking the road through the darkness of the night, and going round by Greenwich, where he fell down several times. He was brought the remainder of the way in a carriage, very much exhausted.

Mrs. Lagshaw, of *Northamptonshire*, left lately, by will, ten pounds a-year to each of the twelve poorest housekeepers within ten miles of her own seat, Gritworth, with this singular proviso, "that they should never keep a dog of any kind."

On Sunday, the 11th of October, a dragon, belonging to the third regiment, walking under the Cliff, near *Whitby*, was beset by the rising tide, and a very rough sea, without the least probability of escaping. He, however, made shift to climb the rock a yard or two above the water, where he was providentially observed by a person on the other side of the harbour, who alarmed the town. Immediately a rope was procured; and a sailor, at the imminent risk of his life, suffered himself to be let down several hundred feet. He got hold of the poor soldier, now almost exhausted, bound the rope about him, and both were drawn up by the people. A handsome collection was made for the intrepid sailor, which he generously shared with the poor soldier.

On the 20th of October came on, at *Cambridge University*, the election of a Deputy High Steward, Assessor to the Vice Chancellor, and Commissary to the Chancellor; when, on casting up the votes, there appeared for John Fisher, LL.D. Fellow of Christ's College, 129; and for Edw. Christian, M.A. of St. John's College, and Professor of Common Law, 121: whereupon Dr. Fisher was declared duly elected to those united offices.

GENL. MAG. November, 1790.

Chatham, Nov. 5. Between one and two o'clock this morning a fire broke out at the Silver Oar public-house, in Rochester, which entirely destroyed the same, and likewise the house of Justice Pilcher, with nearly all the furniture, and another belonging to a millener adjoining. The back part of the Bull inn, with several others, was also much damaged. Two shipwrights, who were lodgers at the Silver Oar, perished in the flames, and a third very narrowly escaped. The soldiery, both of the marine and upper barracks here, were very active in extinguishing the fire, as were also the artificers and workmen of this dock-yard.—The estimate of the damage done, it is said, amounts to between four and five thousand pounds. The fire was at first imputed to the carelessness of a rider, who lay at the Silver Oar; but it is now said to have been occasional by an officer. However, it is not certainly known how it happened.—The passengers just arrived in the London East Indianman slept that night at the Bull inn. One lady, who with her two children lay in the chamber adjoining, was with the utmost difficulty awakened and rescued from danger by the ship's doctor; and one of her children, in its fright straying into the town, was not recovered till after some time. Fortunately, none of their lives or effects were lost.

PORT NEWS.

Portsmouth, Oct. 25. This day a Court Martial was held on board the Royal William, for the trial of Lieutenant Bligh, master, three midshipmen, boatwain, carpenter, and six seamen, lately belonging to the Bounty armed ship, for the loss of the said vessel at Otaheite: when they were all honourably acquitted.

Oct. 26. This day Admiral Cornish's squadron got under-way from St. Helen's, and in the evening set sail.

The following are the ships which compose this squadron, viz. Marlborough, 74 guns, Rear Admiral S. Cornish, Captain O. Craven; Culloden, 74, Capt. H. Collins; Cumberland, 74, Capt. J. Macbride; Orion, 74, Capt. C. Chamberlayne; Ardent, 64, Capt. J. Vashon; Lion, 64, Capt. S. Finch; and Proserpine, 28, Capt. E. T. Smith.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

H. gen. Oct. 28. M. Henry Fagel was appointed by the States General to succeed his late grandfather as Grefier to their High Mightinesses.

On the 19th of October, a man found means to elude the vigilance of the principal Eunuch of the Grand Vizir, and, as is supposed, his plan having been laid some time, he entered and secreted himself in the Seraglio. At the usual hour his Highness repaired to his apartments, where he was, as is customary, saluted by a band of singers and dancers;

dancers; and, just as he had mingled in the little throng, the villain (a Russian) in an instant left his hiding-place, plunged a poignard into his back, between the shoulders, and then attempted to destroy himself: he was, however, prevented, and secured.—His name is Carlowitz Torocki, a native of Morocco. He says he had some time waited an opportunity, knowing the Vizir was his Mistress's enemy. The Vizir is out of danger, but much hurt.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Saturday 6.

Intelligence is certainly arrived in town, that Mr. McKendrie, who undertook, between two and three years ago, to penetrate from Montreal to the Ocean, has performed his enterprize. He took a course north-westward from Montreal, and he reached the Ocean, according to his observation, about the 66th degree of northern latitude. In his track he found the country very unpromising for trade, and very uninviting otherways.

Sunday 7.

This morning one of his Majesty's Messengers arrived at the Office of his Grace the Duke of Leeds with the following CONVENTION between his Britannic Majesty and the King of Spain, signed at the Eficuria, Oct. 28, 1790.

"Their Britannic and Catholic Majesties, being desirous of terminating, by a speedy and solid agreement, the differences which have lately arisen between the two Crowns, have judged, that the best way of attaining this salutary object would be that of an amicable arrangement, which, setting aside all retrospective discussion of the rights and pretensions of the two parties, should fix their respective situation for the future on a basis conformable to their true interests, as well as to the mutual desire with which their said Majesties are animated of establishing with each other, in every thing, and in all places, the most perfect friendship, harmony, and good correspondence. In this view, they have named and constituted for their Plenipotentiaries—to wit, on the part of his Britannic Majesty, Alleyne Fitzherbert, esq. one of his Majesty's Privy Council in Great Britain and Ireland, and his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Catholic Majesty; and, on the part of his Catholic Majesty, Don Joseph Monino, Count of Florida Blanca, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Spanish Order of Charles III. Counsellor of State to his said Majesty, and his Principal Secretary of State, and of Dispatches; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

"ART. I. It is agreed, that the buildings and tracts of land, situated on the North-west Coast of the Continent of America, or on Islands adjacent to that Continent, of

which the subjects of his Britannic Majesty were dispossessed, about the month of April, 1789, by a Spanish Officer, shall be restored to the said Britannic subjects.

"ART. II. And further, that a just reparation shall be made, according to the nature of the case, for all acts of violence or hostility which may have been committed, subsequent to the month of April, 1789, by the subjects of either of the Contracting Parties against the subjects of the other; and that, in case any of the said respective subjects shall, since the same period, have been forcibly dispossessed of their lands, buildings, vessels, merchandise, or other property whatever, on the said Continent, or on the Seas or Islands adjacent, they shall be re-established in the possession thereof, or a just compensation shall be made to them for the losses which they shall have sustained.

"ART. III. And, in order to strengthen the bonds of friendship, and to preserve in future a perfect harmony and good understanding between the two Contracting Parties, it is agreed, that their respective subjects shall not be disturbed or molested, either in navigating or carrying-on their fisheries in the Pacific Ocean, or in the South Seas, or in landing on the Coasts of those Seas, in places not already occupied, for the purpose of carrying on their commerce with the natives of the country, or of making settlements there; the whole subject, nevertheless, to the restrictions and provisions specified in the three following Articles.

"ART. IV. His Britannic Majesty engages to take the most effectual measures to prevent the navigation and fishery of his subjects in the Pacific Ocean, or in the South Seas, from being made a pretext for illicit trade with the Spanish settlements; and, with this view, it is moreover expressly stipulated, that British subjects shall not navigate, or carry on their fishery in the said Seas, within the space of ten sea-leagues from any part of the Coasts already occupied by Spain.

"ART. V. It is agreed, that, as well in the places which are to be restored to the British subjects by virtue of the first Article, as in all other parts of the North-western Coasts of North America, or of the Islands adjacent, situated to the North of the parts of the said Coast already occupied by Spain, whenever the subjects of either of the two Powers shall have made settlements since the month of April, 1789, or shall hereafter make any, the subjects of the other shall have free access, and shall carry on their trade, without any disturbance or molestation.

"ART. VI. It is further agreed, with respect to the Eastern and Western Coasts of South America, and to the Islands adjacent, that no settlement shall be formed hereafter, by the respective subjects, in such parts of those Coasts as are situated to the South of those

those parts of the same Coasts, and of the Islands adjacent, which are already occupied by Spain : Provided that the said respective objects shall retain the liberty of landing on the Coasts and Islands so situated, for the purposes of their fishery, and of erecting heron huts, and other temporary buildings, serving only for those purposes.

"ART. VII. In all cases of complaint or friction of the Articles of the present Convention, the Officers of either party, without permitting themselves previously to commit any violence or act of force, shall be bound to make an exact report of the affair, and of its circumstances, to their respective Courts, who will terminate such differences in an amicable manner.

"ART. VIII. The present Convention shall be ratified and confirmed in the space of six weeks, to be computed from the day of its signature, or sooner, if it can be done. : "In witness whereof, we, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries of their Britannic and Catholic Majesties, have, in their names, and in virtue of our respective full powers, signed the present Convention, and set thereto the seal of our arms. Done at the Palace of St. Lawrence, the 28th of October, 1790.

"ALLEYNE FITZ-HERBERT. (L. S.)

"EL CONDE DE FLORIDA BLANCA." (L.S.)

Tuesday 9.

This day the Rt. Hon. John Boydell, Lord Mayor of London, went from Guildhall, accompanied by the Recorder and principal city officers, to Westminster-hall, where his Lordship was sworn into office with the usual solemnity. The city festival was in every respect what it should be, grand, splendid, and sumptuous, and conducted with uncommon elegance and decorum.

While the Lord Mayor was presented to the Barons of the Exchequer, the Lady Mayores (Mrs. Nicol, his Lordship's niece) was conveyed in the state-coach to Guildhall, magnificently dressed in a court-suit of white satin, the petticoat of which was covered with white crape, enriched with gold flowers, and ornamented with foil-stones in every form that the happiest taste could suggest. The train was tied with black ribbon. —About four in the afternoon his Lordship returned to Guildhall, where he was honoured at dinner with a most splendid assemblage of Nobles, Ministers of State, Foreign Ambassadors, Judges, and many of the most eminent characters for arts and literature now in London.—In the evening Mr. Boswell sung a characteristic ballad, of his own composition, in honour of Mr. Pitt, "the Grocer."

Wednesday 24.

This day the Court of Common Council presented the following Address to his Majesty at St. James's :

"To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

"The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled,

"Most Gracious Sovereign,

"We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, approach your Majesty with hearts full of gratitude, upon the agreeable prospect of a continuance of established peace by the Convention with Spain.

"Deeply affected with the injuries sustained by our fellow-subjects from that nation, we concurred in the general sentiments of the whole kingdom, expressed by the two Houses of Parliament, on receiving your Majesty's most gracious Message in the last session; and we beheld with confidence the vigorous measures which were adopted, to gain full satisfaction for the injuries done, and to maintain the honour and dignity of the British empire; to which measures, and to your Majesty's paternal regard for the interests of your people, next to Divine Providence, we thankfully ascribe the happy issue of the late disagreements.

"Your Majesty's faithful citizens of London are too well convinced of the salutary consequences of continued peace, to delay their congratulations upon the reconciliation with Spain; for, notwithstanding they have ever manifested their readiness to bear a proportion of burthens created by the prosecution of a just war, they cannot but most ardently rejoice at a termination of pending hostilities, at a time when the reduction of the National Debt is an object of importance to your people.

"Deign, Sir, to accept our most cordial wishes, that your Majesty's reign may long continue in peace and prosperity over a grateful and affectionate people."

To which his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer :

"I receive with great pleasure the dutiful and loyal Address of the City of London. The protection of the navigation and commerce of my subjects is a principal object of my attention; and I am confident that I may always expect their unanimous support in such measures as may be necessary for that purpose. It affords me the highest satisfaction to reflect, that, on the present occasion, this object has been obtained without disturbing the public tranquillity, which is productive of such great and increasing advantages to my people."

The Address was numerously and respectfully attended. The Aldermen present, besides the Lord Mayor and the two Sheriffs, were, Crosby, Wilkes, Lewes, Clark, Wright, Hopkins, Sanderford, Watson, Le Mesurier, Curtis, Anderson; with Deputies Leakey, Birch, Nichols, Bulcock, &c.; and of other Commoners a much larger number than has usually been seen on such an occasion. The King looked remarkably well and cheerful; and delivered his Answer with pleasing benignity and characteristic elegance. He spoke

spoke in a tone that vibrated to the hearts of his audience, as it betokened health and satisfaction.—The levee was crowded with nobility and gentry of the first distinction.

Thursday 25.

In the House of Commons, there were near three hundred members assembled, when the King's commands for the immediate attendance of the Commons in the House of Peers was delivered, which they instantly proceeded. And the members being returned, and having taken their places;

The *Master of the Rolls* immediately rose, and said, that being, according to ancient usage, assembled in Parliament, it was their duty as well as their right to choose from among themselves an individual to preside over their deliberations. For the purpose of making such a proposal he had risen; and he should make it with the less difficulty, as the gentleman for whom he intended to move to fill that situation had, during the two last sessions, filled it with honour to himself, and with advantage to the House. He would refrain from entering into a detail of the qualifications necessary to be possessed by the person proposed, or to deliver any panegyric on him; for, to those who were in the last Parliament, it was nugatory; and to the new members it would be sufficient to say, that the person to be chosen ought to possess those qualifications which would enable him to guide, though not to govern, their proceedings. *Ad.*, who recollected the nature of the office, would know that the possessor should unite the qualifications that would command respect, and conciliate esteem; those qualifications in his hon. friend had received the testimony of the most respectable characters in the last Parliament, and of every individual member. Were he to say more in the presence of his hon. friend, he knew it would wound his feelings; for that reason he would not say so much as he felt. He then moved, "that the Right Hon. Henry Addington be appointed to fill the chair of this House."

Mr. P. Philips (member for Somersetshire) seconded the motion. He recommended the Right Hon. Gentleman (*Mr. Addington*) to fill the chair, from the joint qualifications of a scholar and a gentleman, from whence flowed his urbanity of manners, and his firmness of mind; he recommended him from the experience of his former conduct, from his constant desire to rule by the mild influence of example rather than by the magisterial exertions of authority.

Mr. Addington immediately expressed the impression made upon him by the partiality of his friends, and by the conduct of the whole House. In looking back to his former conduct, it afforded him but a qualified satisfaction, and considered himself inadequate to the discharge of the important duties of the office.

Chair! Chair! was now general from all parts of the House; and *Mr. Addington* was

led up to the chair between the *Masters of the Rolls* and *Mr. Phillips*, with the marked and unanimous concurrence of the whole House.

Mr. Addington then took the chair; and immediately again rising, begged leave to return his warmest thanks for the honour they had conferred upon him; and assured them, that the manner in which it was conferred had enhanced it beyond expression.

Lord Castlereagh made the motion for adjournment; which was put from the chair, and carried.

Friday 26.

At two o'clock his Majesty went to the House of Peers; and, being seated on the throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was dispatched to acquaint the Commons thereof; in consequence of which, several members appeared at the bar, and presented their Speaker.

The ceremony being over, his Majesty made the following most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament:

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"It is a great satisfaction to Me to inform you that the differences which had arisen between Me and the Court of Spain have happily been brought to an amicable termination.

"I have ordered copies of the Declarations exchanged between My Ambassador and the Minister of the Catholic King, and of the Convention which has since been concluded, to be laid before you.

"The objects which I have proposed to myself in the whole of this transaction, have been, to obtain a suitable reparation for the act of violence committed at Nootka, and to remove the grounds of similar disputes in future; as well as to secure to My subjects the exercise of their navigation, commerce, and fisheries, in those parts of the world which were the subject of discordance.

"The zeal and public spirit manifested by all ranks of My subjects, and the disposition and conduct of My Allies, had left Me no room to doubt of the most vigorous and effectual support; but no event could have afforded me so much satisfaction, as the attainment of the objects which I had in view, without any actual interruption of the blessings of peace.

"Since the last session of Parliament, a foundation has been laid for a pacification between Austria and the Porte; and I am now employing My mediation, in conjunction with My Allies, for the purpose of negotiating a definitive treaty between those powers, and of endeavouring to put an end to the dissensions in the Netherlands, in whose situation I am necessarily concerned, from considerations of national interest, as well as from the engagements of treaties.

"A separate peace has taken place between Russia and Sweden; but the war between the former of those powers and the Porte still continues. The principles on which

which I have hitherto acted will make Me always desirous of employing the weight and influence of this country in contributing to the restoration of general tranquillity.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have ordered the accounts of the expences of the late armaments, and the estimates for the ensuing year, to be laid before you,

"Painful as it is to me at all times to see any increase of the public burthens, I am persuaded you will agree with me in thinking that the extent of our preparations was dictated by a due regard to the existing circumstances, and that you will reflect with pleasure on so striking a proof of the advantages derived from the liberal supplies granted since the last peace for the naval service. I rely on your zeal and public spirit to make due provision for defraying the charges incurred by this armament, and for supporting the several branches of the public service on such a footing as the general situation of affairs may appear to require. You will at the same time, I am persuaded, shew your determination invariably to persevere in that system which has so effectually confirmed and maintained the public credit of the nation.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"You will have observed with concern the interruption which has taken place in the tranquillity of our Indian possessions, in consequence of the unprovoked attack on an ally of the British nation. The respectable state, however, of the forces under the direction of the Government there, and the confidence of the British name, which the system prescribed by Parliament has established among the native powers in India, afford the most favourable prospect of bringing the contest to a speedy and successful conclusion.

"I think it necessary particularly to call your attention to the state of the province of Quebec, and to recommend it to you to consider of such regulations for its government as the present circumstances and condition of the province may appear to require.

"I am satisfied that I shall, on every occasion, receive the fullest proofs of your zealous and affectionate attachment, which cannot but afford Me peculiar satisfaction after so recent an opportunity of collecting the immediate sense of My people.

"You may be assured that I desire nothing so much on My part as to cultivate an entire harmony and confidence between Me and My Parliament, for the purpose of preserving, and transmitting to posterity, the invaluable blessings of our free and excellent constitution, and of concurring with you in every measure which can maintain the advantages of our present situation, and promote and augment the prosperity and happiness of My faithful subjects."

His Majesty having then retired; and their Lordships having curbed, Lord Grimstone,

Lord Douglas, and Lord Grenville, were introduced; and took the usual oaths.

The Lord Chancellor then read His Majesty's Speech to the House, and moved, "that their Lordships do now take the said Speech into their consideration;" upon which

Earl Powlett rose, and said, that, although he was not in the habit of speaking in public, and wanted those distinguished abilities for drawing the attention of their Lordships to any thing he could offer from himself; yet he flattered himself what he had now to propose to them would meet with their most unanimous concurrence. The Noble Lord then descanted upon each clause of His Majesty's Speech; and, after expressing himself in terms of condolence for the loss the Royal Family sustained by the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, moved, "that an humble address be presented to His Majesty, for his most gracious Speech from the throne."

E. of Hardwicke rose to second the motion, and observed, that, in an unanimous vote for the Address just moved, their Lordships would not only carry up to His Majesty the sense of their Lordships; but the sense also of his people at large.

Earl St. Am. rose, not to oppose the Address, but to censure any measure of Government; he rose, he said, to congratulate their Lordships on the prospect of peace—an object particularly desirable to a country wishing to relieve itself from heavy burthens; and which was the more likely to be permanent as it was apparently strengthened by the Revolution in France, which had reconciled the people of that kingdom to those of Great Britain; and had paved the way to an alliance, which of enemies would make the firmest friends. His Lordship said, he would not have troubled their Lordships with this sentiment, had it not been for a recent publication upon the affairs of France, containing a gross libel on our king. [Here a general buzz took place.] His Lordship, after a short pause, said, he alluded to no trifling matter. It was no Pindaric, written by a man beneath notice; but by a man who had been first Minister of France, M. Calonne, who had pathetically recommended a civil-war in France, to effect a counter-revolution, and who had asserted, that those who promoted it would be protected by every *journaux* in Europe. This assertion, his Lordship said, incensed the King of Great Britain, and which, he believed from his soul, was a foul calumny. His Lordship enlarged on this assertion; but, as he received no answer, we shall not follow his Lordship.

Tuesday 30.

Advice is just received, at Vienna, of a new and complete victory gained by Prince Potemkin over the Serraskier Batai Bey, who commanded an army of forty thousand Turks, with orders to penetrate into the Southern Provinces of Russia.

P. 279. Some time before Mr. Howard's last departure from England, in a conversation with his friend Mr. Blackburn, he expressed a conviction that his death was at no great distance, on the ground that his mode of diet, &c. exactly resembled that of the Chinese, few of whom survive their 63d year.—Mr. H's MSS. are put into the hands of Dr. Aikin, who, we understand, will speedily arrange and publish them, with memoirs of that truly wonderful man.

P. 358, col. 2, l. 46, 47. The marriage of Mr. O and Mrs. V. has not taken place;—nor has that of Mr. B. and Miss M. p. 956, l. 44.

P. 959. The Earl of Oxford was buried Oct. 21, with much funeral pomp, at Brampton Bryan, to which place he was carried from Heywood, where he lived and died.—His Lordship had a great attachment to Vresday Castle; and kept in hand near 2000l. a year of his estate at Brampton Bryan, Heywood, and Lonyhangel, near Abergavenny. The number of cattle that were on these several estates is astonishing.

Ibid. col. 2. A CLERGYMAN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND desires us to add to what is said of Mr. Tunstall, that "his death happened at Wycliffe-hall (the ancient family-seat), after only two days illness, which makes the blow more severely felt by his afflicted lady, whose constant and affectionate attentions to him, together with a taste, like his own, for retired life, rendered them perfectly happy in each other. Had it not been for this predilection for retirement, their suavity of manners and polite cheerful conversation would have been a great acquisition to society. Mr. T. was honoured with the correspondence of many distinguished literary characters, both at home and abroad; and has left a noble library, many of the books of the best editions, and very scarce and curious. His very large collection of fine and valuable prints does equal honour to his good taste. And such was the pleasure he took in the study of natural history and antiquities, that few private gentlemen are in possession of a museum containing so large a collection, especially of the feathered race, or of so rich a cabinet of antiques. He was a steady Roman Catholic, but always spoke with great respect of the Church of England. Nor was he an enemy to any society of Christians, whose principles are not inimical to the British constitution, which he loved and revered; but could not help expressing his wishes and hopes for a time when he thought it might be still improved, by holding out its blessings to all who should, from the heart, pledge themselves to be faithful to it. He was a friend to Establishment in Religion, but a warm advocate for a general Toleration. He spoke with abhorrence of Religion being taken up as the livery of a party. He lamented the progress of Infidelity, both amongst Protestants and Catholics, and especially, amongst the latter, of the higher orders in

France and Italy, which he truly attributed to a neglect of the Scripture, and to a preference given to Metaphysics and flimsy systems of Philosophy. His morals were the morals enforced by our common Lord and Saviour, in the sermon on the Mount. He was a friend to merit in distress, however distant the object. And it would be hard to say, whether his domesticks, his tenants, or the poor, will most lament his death. In a word," says our correspondent, "this excellent man believed what he professed, and acted upon principle; and though his mode of faith was in many articles different from mine, may my soul be with his!"

P. 961, col. 2. The name of Fagel has been, from the middle of the last century to the present time, always eminently distinguished in the annals of Belgic History; and it was accompanied with respectable merit and unblemished reputation in the good man, whom his country and its serene Stadtholder, his numerous friends, and his afflicted family, so justly lament. By the primitive simplicity of his manners, the meek and humble mildness of his deportment, an artless affability, flowing from the native goodness of his heart, and an inflexible fidelity to his connexions in the sacred line of friendship, he attracted the veneration and love of all ranks and orders of men. As a minister, his wisdom and integrity were irreproachable, and his knowledge, both of foreign affairs, and of the true constitution and interests of his country, was accurate and extensive. Accordingly he was revered, both at home and abroad, by wise and upright statesmen of all countries; and let it be mentioned as a circumstance peculiarly honourable to his memory, and precious to his surviving family and friends, that the most virtuous of Monarchs, to whom he was personally and perfectly known, bore, and still bears, the warmest testimony to his merit and virtues. All these qualities were ennobled by religious principles, by a zealous and enlightened attachment to the doctrines of Christianity, and a deep and lively impression of their intrinsic excellence, and of their infinite importance to the dignity and happiness of human nature. They were habitually the subjects of his study and meditation, and the principal sources of his comfort and tranquillity. In the late troubles and civil discords that shook the republic to its foundation, his line of conduct was respectable and dignified. Though rather self-sufficient and yielding than bold and obstinate in his natural character, yet he never varied a moment from his attachment to the ancient constitution of his country. Moderate in conduct, but firm and faithful to his principles, he was neither awed by the temporary ascendancy of a violent spirit of innovation, nor by the personal dangers to which he was exposed by his political system; but amidst the tumults of those unhappy times, he held

on the even tenor of his way, until Providence interposed, by respectable instruments of its protection and mercy, to conduct the public vessel, beaten by the tempests, into a peaceful harbour. Such was the man whom the friends of virtue, and the true friends of the Dutch republick, will long lament.—The eminent post in which he served his country with such assiduous application, integrity, and usefulness, had been filled with distinction by members of his family from the year 1670; and before he died, he had the satisfaction of seeing his grandson, Mr. Henry Fagel (whose promising talents and virtues give reason to hope that he will reflect new lustre on the name he bears,) joined with him in the exercise of his important functions, and appointed his successor.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, at Powderham-castle, Devon, the Lady of Lord Cha. Somerset, a dau.

Oct. 31. At Kirklington-park, co. Oxford, the Lady of Sir Hen. Dashwood, bart. a dau.

Nov. 1. At Chadlington, the Lady of T. Tyrwhitt, esq. a son.

17. At Henry Cornwall Legh's, esq. at High Legh, in Cheshire, the Lady of Thomas Pitt, esq. of Wimpole-street, a son and heir.

18. In Hill-street, Berkley-square, the Countess of Carvisfort, a son.

a5. Lady of Rob. Lovelace, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 7. **A**T Richmond, co. York, Anthony Hammond, esq. of Hutton Bonville, near Northallerton, to Miss Jane Close, second daughter of the late John C. esq.

26. At Burton, Dorset, Rob. Hunter, jun. esq. of King's-arms-yard, Coleman-street, to Miss Charlotte Hansford.

At Ainharn, John Tarleton, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Collingwood, daughter of Alex. C. esq. of Unthank, co. Northumberland.

Rev. J. Nottage, of East Hanningfield, to Miss Anne-Frances Wakeham, youngest dau. of Dr. W. dean of Bocking.

Mr. Tho. Booth, bookseller, of Norwich, to Miss Spooner.

28. At Rainham, Essex, Capt. Reynolds, of the 34th regiment of foot, to Miss Eli. Godsalve, only daughter of John Godsalve Grasse, esq. of Great Baddow, in same co.

At Shenly, Herts, Charles Martin, esq. of Duke-street, to Miss Osmond, of Shenly-hill. Osborne Tysden, esq. of Torry-hill, to Miss Waters, of Dover-place.

29. At Hillingdon, Rev. Dr. Rutherford, master of the academy at Uxbridge, to Mrs. Parker, of King-street, Bloomsbury.

Mr. Rob. Finney, of Silsoe, co. Bedford, to Miss Mary Sayell, of Billington, near Leighton, in the same county.

By special licence, at his uncle's house near Boroughbridge, co. York, Gustavus Hamilton Spencer, esq. to Mrs. Anne-Frances Sutherland, widow; the lady who last summer ad-

vertised (under the signature of Amelia) for a husband, and who, out of her numerous suitors, has fixed her choice on this gentleman.

Wm. Grefley, esq. of the Hotwells, Bristol, to Miss Annington, of Clifton.

30. Mr. Geo. Parris, to Miss Hill, both of Great Suffolk-str. Charing-cross.

Capt. Dorset, in the American trade, to Miss Alderhead.

Lately, at Marli, co. Dublin, Geo. Vesey, esq. of Lucan, major of the 6th regiment of foot, to Miss Latouche, daughter of the Rt. Hon. David L.

At Cork, Mr. Popham, of Bristol, mercht. to Miss Splaine, of Ballingula.

At the Quakers' meeting at Crook, near Kendal, Mr. Jos. Goad, to Miss Moreland.

Mr. Wm. Mumford, of Aythorp-hall, to Miss Roughtwood, of Abbot's-hall.

At Gosport, co. Southampton, Mr. Richard Parsons, attorney, to Miss Eliz. Burrows.

Mr. Adams, silk-mercier, of the Hay-market, to Miss Porter, of Charles-street, near the Middlesex-hospital.

At Bristol, Jos. Whatley, esq. to Miss Marchant, dau. of the late Jabez M. esq. of Bath. Alex. Mair, esq. of the Adelphi, to Miss Baronow, of Watford, Herts.

At Weeford, co. Stafford, Hon. John Colvill, eldest son of Lord C. to Miss Ford, dau. of the late Francis F. esq. of Barbadoes.

Rob. Darby, M.D. of Manchester, to Miss Coxes, of Liverpool.

Wm. Wileman Clarke, esq. of Ardington, Berks, to Miss Coxes, of Bucklebury.

H. P. Dorsett, esq. of Plas Ucha, co. Denbigh, to Miss Bell Roberts, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Mr. R. rector of Whittington.

At Bath, Edw. Bayly, esq. a captain in the navy, to Miss Brooke, of Wells.

At Bolton-in-le-Moors, Mr. John Hope, merchant, aged 70, to Miss Isabel Well, aged 17, daughter of the late John W. esq. of Blakewood, Gretna-green.

At Lapley, near Wolverhampton, Mr. Rd. Bratton, of Wheaton-Aston, aged 90, to Miss E. Daniels, of the same place, aged 22.

At Starmore, co. Down, Ireland, Mr. Jn. Gough, aged 21, to Mrs. Sandes, aged 70.

By special licence, at Gen. O'Donnell's, in Dublin, Robert Byrn, esq. of Cabinteely, to Miss Devereux, of Carrickmennan.

Dr. Irwin, of Golden-square, to Mrs. Margaret Kettle, of New Bond-street.

Nov. 1. At Hillingdon, Mr. Nathaniel Gibson, to Miss Dorothea Pearce, both of Uxbridge. At Camberwell, Surr. Wm. Edridge, esq. of Bridge-st. Blackfr. to Miss Clark, of Peckham.

3. Tho. Bligh, esq. nephew of the late Gen. B. to Lady Theodosia Bligh, second daughter of the Countess of Darnley.

At Hackney, Mr. Chevalier, surgeon, of S. Audley-str. to Miss Phillips, of Oxford-str.

At Whitechurch, Mr. Philip Bromhall, to Mrs. Eliz. Chesters. She is Mr. B's fourth wife, and he is her third husband; their ages, added together, make 130 years.

4. Mr. John Curtis, jun. Stationer, of Newgate-street, to Miss Burnell, of Gough-square. At Frome, Lieut. Jones, of the 14th reg. of foot, to Miss Edgell, eldest daughter of Chaffin E. esq. of Keyford-house, Frome.

Mr. Malling, to Miss Foster Booth, of Hull. At Heckington, co. Lincoln, Rev. Thomas Mitchinson, to Miss C. Hollingworth.

5. Rev. Mr. Long, of Bramford, to Miss Brown, of Coddesham.

6. Mr. Oakley, woolstapler, to Miss Smith, of Wapping.

Mr. Renie, of Great Saffrey-street, to Miss M'Intosh, of Banrow's-buildings, Surrey-road.

7. Mr. Peake, of Gerrard-street, Soho, to Miss Downes, daughter of Michael D. esq.

At Norwich, M^r. Sam. Cooper, a considerable farmer at Holt, to Miss Derisley, dau. of Mr. James D. of Norwich.

8. At Hawsted, co. Suffolk, James Mure, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, second son of the late Wm. M. esq. of Caldwell, one of the Barons of the Exchequer in Scotland, to Miss Frederica-Sophia Metcalfe, daughter of Christopher M. esq. of Hawsted.

At Clewer, Berks, Montagu Grover, esq. of Bowney, Bucks, to Miss Baverstock.

Mr. Mendham, jun. of Clerkenwell, to Miss Rosamond, daughter of the late Tho. R. esq. of Hampton.

9. At Mary-la-Bonne, Rev. Henry Clutton, rector of Newark, Suffex, to Miss Margaret Fomereau, youngest daughter of the late Phil Zach. F. esq.

At the Quakers' meeting in St. John's-st. Mr. Rich. Phillips, of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Sarah Corbyn, daughter of Mr. Tho. C. of Bartholomew-close, West Smithfield.

John Glynn, esq. of Glynn, co. Cornwall, son of the late Mr. Serjeant G. to Miss Worley, eldest daughter of Edward Meux W. esq. late of Gatcomb, in the Isle of Wight.

At Avingdon, Berks, Herbert Pryse Ball, esq. of Carmarthen, to Miss Kendall.

At Stixwold, co. Lincoln, Wm. Elmhirst, esq. of Ouslethwaite, near Barnsley, co. York, to Miss Elmhirst, only daughter of Tho. E. esq. of Stixwold.

10. Joseph Esdaile, esq. son of Sir James E. knight, to Miss Wilkinson, daughter of John W. esq. banker, of Bond-street.

At Bath, Mr. T. Griffith, jeweller, to Miss Pinfold, of Gloucester.

11. At Kensington, Henry Loftus Hodson, esq. to Miss Barbara Miller, of Brompton-row.

Capel Cure, esq. of Blake-hall, Essex, to Miss Coupe, of Clapham, Surrey.

Mr. Henry Beckwith, of Long-acre, to Mrs. Dedman, of Pleasant-row, Hoxton.

In the Isle of Wight, Counsellor Ambeset, of Ireland, to Miss Eliza Fouquet.

At Milford, Hants, Rich. Meyler, esq. of Lymington, to Miss Jarrett, daughter of J^r. J. esq. of Freemantle, Hants.

At Hoxnet, Mr. Downward, steward to Sir Rich. Hill, bart. of Hawkhams, to Miss Painter, of Loddford.

12. Mr. Tho. Fagg, son of Mr. F. gentleman-farmer, of Woudham hall, near Rochester, to Miss Alman, of Bersted, Kent.

12. By special licence, at Lady-dowager de Clifford's, in Stanhope-st. Lt.-col. Confinmaker, of the guards, to the Hon. Miss Newhall.

Mr. Goodbehere, of Cheap-side, goldsmith, to Miss Wood, of Great George-st. Westminster.

At Warlington church, Hants, Tho. Curry, jun. esq. of Gosport, to Miss Mary-Anne Holloway, eldest dau. of Jⁿ. H. esq. of Emsworth.

At Portsmouth, Lieut. Fenwick, of the royal artillery, to Miss Rebecca Cock.

At Clapham, Mr. White, attorney, to Miss Dutton, of Addle-street.

14. Mr. Wright, of Cranbourn-street, to Miss Hannam, of the Savoy.

16. Mr. Jas. Brewster, of Woodham-Ferris, to Miss Eliz. Gentry, of Nettlewell-hall.

17. Wm. Pollock, esq. of Newry, in Ireland, to Miss Clark, daughter of Geo. C. esq. banker, of Lombard street.

Tho. Dagnell, esq. of Cowley, Middlesex, to Miss Clark, of Uxbridge.

22. Nicholas Ridley, esq. of Gray's Inn, brother to Sir Matthew White R. bart. M.P. for Newcastle upon Tyne, to Miss Letitia Atkins, of Lower Seymour-st. Portsmouth.

DEATHS.

July **A**GED about 84, Mrs. Christiana

1. **P**egge, second cousin to our truly respectable correspondent of that name, and aunt to Peter Pegge, esq. of Beauchief, co. Derby. She died unmarried.

Sept. 18. Hon. Joseph Lyons Athill, a member of the assembly, and one of the judges, of the island of Antigua.

Oct. 4. At Hereford, aged 18, Miss Blunt, daughter of Wm. B. esq.

11. In her 67th year, Mrs. Bayfield, wife Mr. Robert B. of Antingham, near Northwoldham; remarkable for being accounted one of the best horsewomen in England.

12. Mrs. Davies, wife of the Rev. Mr. D. and sister to James Poole, esq.

16. At Llangetho, co. Cardigan, in his 77th year, Rev. Daniel Rowland, chaplain to the Duke of Leinster.

Mr. Archibald Millar, merchant in Glasgow. He has bequeathed almost his whole estate, of about 7000l. sterling, to trustees and governors, by whom the revenue is to be applied for cloathing and educating girls the children of indigent and reputable parents. These girls may be continued in school for two, three, four, or five years; during which time they may be taught reading, writing, arithmetick, needle-work, and knitting; and, above all, they are to be instructed in the principles of religion, and formed to the habits of piety and rectitude; or such education, if begun, may be completed by this charity. A superior class are to be better cloathed, and taught such other useful branches of education as will qualify them to act with propriety and comfort in a higher station.

18. At Old Aberdeen, in his 6-th year, John Farquharson, M.D. formerly of Charlestown, South Carolina, and lately of London.

At Grantham, co. Lincoln, much lamented, Mrs. Anne Knipe.

19. At Dunfermline, in the 92d year of his age; and 63d of his ministry, Rev. James Thompson, minister of the Gospel.

20. In his 19th year, after a very long illness, Mr. John Bell, second son of Rev. John B. of York.

Mrs. Waring, widow. She was daughter of the late Dr. Church.

21. At Aylesbury, after a long declining state of health, Mrs. Chaplain, wife of Mr. Aston-C. clerk of the peace for the county of Buckingham.

Francis Willoughby, esq. of Hesse, near Doncaster.

Mr. Bowen, bookseller and printer, of Cockey-lane, Norwich.

22. Sam. Hunn, esq. an alderman of Plymouth, and many years master-cooper of his Majesty's victualling-office there.

At Bath, John Campbell, esq. lieutenant-governor of Plymouth.

Mrs. Loveday, of Oxford Chapel-court, Cavendish-square.

Rev. Cecil Jaques Fairfax, vicar of Martin cum Groston, near Boroughbridge, and formerly fellow of St. John's Coll. Cambridge; where he proceeded B.A. 1743; M.A. 1752.

At Westport-house, Ireland, the Hon. Jas. Browne, late his Majesty's prime serjeant at law, M.P. in the last parliament for the borough of Castlebury, and uncle to the Earl of Altamont. He was called to the Irish bar in 1769; appointed prime serjeant in 1780; but, on account of ill health, resigned in 1787, on a pension of 1000l. a year.

Mrs. Amherst, wife of Rev. Mr. A. of Ford, near Shrewsbury.

Aged 77, Mrs. Vere, relict of John V. esq. of Norwich.

23. At Reading, Berks, Mr. Jas. Tilhard, late a distiller in Bishopsgate street.

At the Hotwells, Bristol, Mrs. Margaret Robinson, late of Edinburgh.

At Grantham, aged 68, Mr. W. Newton, an eminent gun-maker, and one of the justices of that borough.

Aged 71, Mr. Nicholas Norgate, glover, of Dove-lane, Norwich, where he had resided 50 years.

25. Mr. Sam. Toovey, many years a coach-maker of eminence in Great Queen-street.

At Brook-green, Hammermith, aged 73, Joseph Hitchcox, esq.

In Brook-str. Bath, Godolphin Rooper, esq. At Leith, Mr. John Adair, merchant of Jamaica.

Aged 46, Wm. White, M.D. F.A.S. and member of the Medical Society at Edinburgh, author of "Observations on the Use of Dr. James's Powder, Emetic Tartar, and other Antimonial Preparations in Fevers;" "An Essay on the Diseases of the Bile;" and other

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ingenious pieces. He was one of the people called Quakers.

28. At Twickenham, Mrs. Richbell, widow of Gen. R.

Mrs. Bragge, wife of Tho. B. esq. of Lynn.

29. Mrs. Milnes, wife of Mr. M. surgeon, of Newark-upon-Trent.

At Frimly, co. Surrey, Mr. Rich. Cobbett, glazier to his Majesty.

After a long and painful illness, in the prime of life, Miss Lucinda Scott, daughter of Thomas S. esq. of Ecclethill-hall, near Bradford, co. York.

At her apartments in Islington, in her 53d year, Mrs. Montdale, a maiden lady, possessed of very considerable property.

30. At Winston, near Tre'cot, aged 81, James Giddart, esq. one of the senior aldermen of Liverpool.

The Wife of Mr. Rob. Harris, linen-draper, Watling-street.

31. At his lodgings in Bedford-street, Covent-garden, aged 42, Mr. John Edwin, a comedian of Covent-garden Theatre; who to great eccentricity of manners united unparalleled abilities. He was buried at St. Paul's, Covent-garden, with great funeral solemnity, attended by many of the performers of both sexes and both theatre.

Rev. Mr. John Gage, a priest of the church of Rome, and brother to Sir Tho. G. bart. of Hengrave.

Lately, at Jamaica, Robert Crankell.—Mr. James Freeman.—Geo. Shirling, esq.—Mr. Roger Aikin.—Dr. James Staunton.—Robert James, esq.—Herbert Newton Jarrett, esq.—Geo. Wotton, esq.—Capt. James Glinn, of the ship Kitty.

At his villa on the banks of the Ionne, in the Catinois, in France, M. Hagerup, distinguished for his anatomical knowledge.

Of a paralytic stroke, at Preston in Lancashire, aged about 50, Mr. Wm. Blackburn, of London, architect, surveyor to St. Thomas's and Guy's hospitals, and to the county of Surrey. To his ingenuity the city of London is indebted for the tank in Cornhill, and Oxford for her well-contrived gaol. He had undertaken to rebuild Hackney church. His candour and modesty were equal to his skill; and he coincided in ideas of the construction of prisons with Mr. Howard, who celebrates his ingenuity in some of his publications on prisons. Mr. B. was, by religious tenets, a Protestant dissenter, member of the congregation late Dr. Rees's in Southwark, and married a Quaker.

In St. James's Street, in her 81st year, Mrs. Emmott, widow of the late Rich. F. esq. of Emmott-hall, co. Lancaster, and mother of — E. esq. of Golding, near Hertford, and of Mrs. Ross, wife of — R. esq. army agent.

At Liverpool, aged 71, Mr. John Cuthing, late of Covent-garden theatre.

Aged 71, Mrs. Goodre, of Sevenoaks, Kent. At Kilaroe, co. Westmeath, Ireland, aged 85, Sir Tho. Barnwell, bart.

At

At Newton in the Willows, in his 81st year, Wm. Barlow, esq. late lieutenant-colonel in the 12th regiment of foot. He had been 46 years in his Majesty's service.

At Knaresborough, Dr. Henry Browncker Wilfon; who, after attending many families gratis, caught the fatal fever, of which he died in his 12th year.

At Rochester-hospital, Mr. Hogg, late master of the Dictator man of war of 64 guns. His death was occasioned by falling down the scuttle of the ship into the hold, while sitting; by which his skull was fractured, and he received other bruises.

At Shrivensham, Berks, in her 68th year, Mrs. Newell, widow of John N. gent. — A writer in "The St. James's Chronicle," Nov. 2—4, stated to Causidicus, a law-correspondent of the same paper, "a most singular mark of rapacity and inhumanity which lately attended the death of a lady at Shrivensham, in Berkshire, which, if justifiable by the laws of the country, seems to claim the immediate attention of the legislature. The lady was last seized of a lifehold estate by the will of the husband of a great-aunt, which will, after her decease, bequeathed the same to the church; but as he died within twelve months after the will was executed, the last bequest to the church became nugatory by the statute of Mortmain. In consequence, several claimants started up as heirs at law to the devisee, and, under pretence of taking possession of the freehold, forced their way into the house, whilst the body of the poor lady lay unburied, to the number of a dozen persons, and were guilty of great indecorum and indelicacy; while the relations of the deceased, who were at least entitled to all the personal property, were utterly at a loss how to conduct themselves, and preserve a decent decorum till the funeral could take place. The opinion of Causidicus is requested, how far such behaviour in the several claimants, as heirs at law, was justifiable; and whether they are liable to any, and what, punishment for that which seems, to the writer of this, a gross violation of the decency and respect in all ages allowed to be due to the remains of mortality, and the feeling of human nature?"

At Staplehurst, after a long and severe illness, Mrs. Ferguson, of Wood-ittr. London.

Suddenly, while sitting at breakfast in her apartment on Brook-green, Hammer-smith, Miss Bird, daughter of Rich. B. esq. of Woburn, co. Bedford.

At Wether, co. Oxford, in his 83d year, Mr. Wm. Pybus, upwards of 30 years one of the coroners for the county, but resigned on account of his advanced age.

Mrs. Briggs, wife of Mr. B. of Bethnal-gr.

At Gritworth, co. Northampton Mrs. Eliza Langshaw; who in her will left 10l. per annum each to 12 of the poorest housekeepers within ten miles of her own house, with a proviso that they never keep a dog of

any kind. The first moment any of them can be proved to keep one, this annuity is to cease. This good lady always reprobated the idea of poor people keeping dogs and starving their children.

After a few hours illness, John Bayley, esq. of Little Stukely, co. Huntingdon.

In Ireland, aged 100, Isaac Hibbitte. He had had seven wives in the last thirty years, and children by each of them.

At Peterborough, Mr. Robert Richardson, an eminent farmer.

At Bromley, Kent, W. Jukes, esq.

At Kennington, Lieut. Geo. Sinclair, late of the 65th regiment.

Suddenly, as she was returning from Chilton to Ramsgate, where she had been on a visit, Mrs. Hollimans, relict of Mr. Francis H. of London.

At Leonard Stanley, co. Gloucester, John Holbrow, esq. in the commission of the peace for that county.

At Romford, Miss Rose Brownson, daughter of Capt. John B. of the West Essex militia.

At St. Margaret's Bank, Rochester, Rev. Mr. Austen, formerly one of the minor canons of Rochester cathedral.

In his 47th year, Mr. Edmund Nettlehip, alderman of Doncaster.

In Nassau-street, Francis Pigott, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Oxford, clerk of the peace for the county of Berks, and barrister at law; son of John P. esq. who died Nov. 16, 1762, aged 72, and Isabella Gilleroy, who died Nov. 23, 1754. He was an old correspondent of Mr. Urban. See, in vol. LV. p. 881, his account of a body found at Reading, supposed Henry I.; vol. XLI. 161, memoirs of Dr. Pelling, a minor canon of Westminster, and senior canon of Windsor, whose sister's grandchild he was, and adopted by him as part of his family, ib. 163; his generous plan for superannuated Etonians, LVI. 448*; and the epitaph on his father, John P. esq. in St. George's chapel at Windsor (ib. 450). Mr. P. was proprietor of Banbury church, and paid particular attention to the repair of the monuments in its chancel (LVI. 106); where see a particular account of him and his liberality.

At Camberwell, Mrs. Anne Whormly, daughter of the late John W. esq. secretary to the Trinity-house.

Nov. 1. Mrs. Mary Bennett, of Gr. James-street, Bedford-row.

In Seymour-place, in his 71st year, Right Hon. Lord James Manners, youngest brother to the late John Duke of Rutland, uncle to the celebrated Marquis of Granby, and great uncle to the last Duke.

Mr. Roger Shackleton, one of the common council of the ward of Bread-street.

At St. Martin's Stamford Baron, Lincoln, Mrs. Lucas, relict of Rev. Dr. L. prebendary of Canterbury.

* See it approved, *ibid.* 828.

3. In Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, in his 67th year, Geo. Dunbar, esq.

At Hemsforth, aged upwards of 60, Rev. Dr. Wood, rector of that place, vicar of Halifax, and in the commission of the peace for the West riding of the county of York.

At Brompton, Kenneth Mackenzie, esq. register of the seizures of the customs at Edinburgh.

Rev. John Noel, rector of Steeple Aston, co. Oxford, in the gift of Brazen Nose College, of which he was a member, and proceeded M.A. 1741, B.D. 1757.

At Plymouth, in his 19th year, Mr. James Jones, son of Mr. Th. J. of Kennington-lane.

After one hour's illness, Mr. Lawrence, a capital farmer at Helpston, co. Northampton.

4. Much regretted, Mr. Allen, an eminent meal-merchant, of Waddenhoe, co. Northampton. After having been some time in a desponding way, he put an end to his existence by cutting his throat.

At his father's house in Bruton-street, after a lingering and painful illness, in his 7th year, Harry Gough Calthorpe, esq. eldest son of Sir H. G. C. bart.

At Malvern-wells, co. Worcester, aged 76, Sir Hildebrand Jacob, bart. of Yewhall, co. Oxford. He succeeded his grandfather Sir John, 1740, his father, Hildebrand, having died in 1739. He was a very extraordinary character. As a general scholar, he was exceeded by few; in his knowledge of the Hebrew language he scarcely had an equal. In the earlier part of his life, one custom which he constantly followed was very remarkable. As soon as the roads became pretty good, and the fine weather began to set in, his man was ordered to pack-up a few things in a portmanteau, and with these his master and himself set off, without knowing whither they were going. When it drew towards evening, they enquired at the first village they saw, whether the great man in it was a lover of books, and had a fine library. If the answer was in the negative, they went on farther; if in the affirmative, Sir Hildebrand sent his compliments, that he was come to see him; and there he used to stay till time or curiosity induced him to move elsewhere. In this manner Sir Hildebrand had, very early, passed through the greatest part of England, without scarcely ever sleeping at an inn, unless where the town or village did not afford one person in it civilized enough to be glad to see a gentleman and a scholar. He was buried at St. Anne's, Soho, on the 22d.

At his seat at Allinmoor, near Hereford, in his 40th year, Edmund Pateshall, esq.; a character, whose amiable qualities were so generally felt and admired, seeks not the aid of panegyric. His memory will be long revered as a valuable example of every relative and social virtue.

5. At St. Ives, co. Huntingdon, in her 72d year, Mrs. Alice Thomas.

At Mansfield Woodhouse, co. Nottingham,

in his 83d year, Henry Thornhill, esq. many years in the commission of the peace for the county of Derby.

At his house in Savile-row, much lamented, the Rev. Michael Lort, D.D. rector of St. Matthew, Friday-street, of St. Michael Mile-end, near Colchester, prebendary of St. Paul's, fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and one of the four vice-presidents of the latter many years. He was descended from an ancient family in Pembroke-shire; admitted of Trinity Coll. Cambridge, 1743; B.A. 1747; M.A. 1752; was elected fellow of his college, 1749, and chosen Greek professor, 1759; the next year he took the degree of B.D. On his induction to the rectory of St. Matthew, Friday-street, 1771, his professorship became vacant. He was appointed domestic chaplain to Archbishop Cornwallis, 1779; at which time he commenced D.D. In 1780 his Grace gave him the prebend of St. Paul's, which vacated his fellowship; and he continued with him till his marriage, in 1783.—He was well known to the Literati of this and other countries, as a man of learning, and a collector of curious and valuable books. An artless simplicity formed the basis of his character; of which many talents and many virtues finished the superstructure. His knowledge was various and extensive, and his communication of it liberal and unassuming; and though he had written but little himself, he had been of great assistance to some of the most approved writers of his time, by his communication, his advice, and his correction. His hospitality to his friends was constant and unostentatious; and he received them at his house and at his table with that cordiality which most plainly evinced the pleasure their company afforded him. In conversation he was no less desirous of receiving than of giving information. To all that had the happiness of being related to him, he was kind and liberal. The whole tenour of his life was strictly conformable to the precepts of that holy religion in which he most firmly believed, and as strenuously defended; and though, in the practice of his own life, his piety was strict and exemplary, yet he was ever ready to make a proper allowance for the failings of others.

6. At Oddington, co. Gloucester, aged 4, Miss Reade, eldest twin-daughter of the late Sir John R. bart.

At Westhamsted, after a long illness, Mrs. Anne Spragg.

Mr. Tho. Bellairs, of Maxey, co. Northampton.

At Dundee, aged 88, Mr. Wm. Stirling.

In his son's arms, without a groan, in Nottingham street, Mary-la-Bonne, aged 92, Mr. Croftill, the celebrated performer on the violoncello, who retained his faculties to the last moment.

At Undercliffe, near Bradford, co. York, aged 75, Mr. Jn. Hustler, an eminent wool-stapler,

staple, and of the society of Quakers. Very early in life he distinguished himself as a man of great public spirit. Wise, benevolent, and indefatigable, he was ever ready zealously to promote the interests of mankind. The public hall in Bradford, for the sale of worsted stuffs, will remain a lasting monument of his attention to the staple manufacture of his neighbourhood, which hath, since its erection, uniformly flourished in a manner unknown to former periods. To the greatness of his mind is the nation indebted for the design of uniting the East and West seas, by means of a canal navigation from Leeds to Liverpool, thereby forming a communication between the last-mentioned place and the port of Hull, through the most populous and manufacturing parts of the counties of York and Lancaster. For twenty years past unwearied was his attention to this his darling object; and, by the unremitting anxiety and concern which he felt for its completion and prosperity, it is to be feared that his days were shortened. Suffering under the disease which brought him to his grave, he attended the last session of parliament to promote the obtaining of an act to enable the proprietors of the canal to complete it. Fortunate will it be if the friends of that noble and useful undertaking have no cause to lament his death. Of an undaunted mind, and supported by the rectitude of his intention, he dreaded not the shafts of Envy and Malevolence, which ever attend distinguished merit. Other improvements he laid out and proffered to the town of Bradford, which the inhabitants neglected to accept, but which, ere long (unless the prosperity of the place be blasted by some unforeseen circumstances), must be obtained at any price. Justly regarded for his knowledge in the true commercial interests of his country, he was frequently deputed to protect them. In executing these important commissions, no fatigue or opposition could ever discourage him. He was of a cheerful disposition, and steady in his friendships; charitable to the poor, an affectionate husband, a tender father, and a kind master. For a few days before his death, the violence of his distemper had occasioned a delirium; but on that day his understanding regained its former vigour, and shone forth with its usual splendour. Sensible of his rapid approach towards eternity, he expressed his hope that he had not lived unbeneficially to mankind, declared the satisfaction he felt in conscious approbation, and recommended to his children that line of conduct, which then afforded him so much comfort. He died without a groan, universally regretted, and was buried on Sunday the 14th instant, in the French Burial-ground in Bradford, attended by a more numerous concourse of people than was ever known upon such an occasion.

7. At Bath, John Thornton, Esq. of Clapham, co. Surrey. He began the world with 100,000*l.* and left it with 600,000*l.* His

gains as a merchant were immense. He was the greatest merchant in Europe, except Mr. Hope, of Amsterdam; and generally one-half of his profits was dedicated to the poor. Mr. T. was one of the principal promoters of the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts; and expended annually upwards of 2000*l.* in the distribution of religious books. He has provided most plentifully for his only daughter, Lady Balgonie, and her offspring; but he has worded that clause of his will in such a manner that his Lordship cannot have a shilling without her consent. Three of his sons were in parliament, and his nephew, Mr. Willerforce, is knight of the shire for the county of York.—Perhaps there never lived a man more deserving of public regard; a pattern in every virtue that could promote the welfare, or improve the interests, of mankind; the fondest husband, most benevolent father, devoutest Christian, and sincerest friend. His charities, which almost transcend belief, were rather felt than known, and reached to the remotest part of the habitable globe. His tenderness prompted him to anticipate, by the most diligent inquiry, the woes he wished to heal, and to relieve them with the most refined benevolence. He died without having incurred a censure, during a life of 70 years, from the most licentious of mankind; and was buried in the family-vault at Clapham.

At Woolwich, Mrs. Day, relict of Capt. Alex. D. of Chatham.

At Portsmouth, on board the Magnificent man of war, *Savage Wogan*, Esq. ensign in the 12th regiment of foot, doing duty as quartermaster. He was a promising youth, not quite 20 years of age, and would have come to a possession of 1400*l.* a year when 21. He fell a victim by being put into damp sheets at an inn at Southampton, on his return from the assembly there. His remains were interred with military honours in the governor's chapel-yard at Portsmouth.

At about 25 minutes past 8 in the morning, of a pulmonary consumption, in her 16th year, at Troston-hall, near St. Edmund's Bury, co. Suffolk, where she had been from the beginning of the summer for the recovery of her health, Miss Jane Walker, daughter of the justly-celebrated lecturer in philosophy. Of this truly accomplished and excellent young lady a more circumstantiated character is intended. In the mean time, as a general but faint sketch, the following is offered. Her very pleasing, elegant, and high endowments merit a more extensive and permanent memorial. Her affectionate sensibility, her fortitude and resignation, her excellent principles and suitable deportment, must console her afflicted relations and friends with a tender and melancholy remembrance of the greatness of that blessing which was lent for so short a time; and with the thought, that if such a maid was not permitted to advance farther in its progress here, its shortness

Shortness of continuance in this state, trying as it is to survivors, appears to have been sufficient to form a character eminently adapted to that future state which alone is adequate to the powers and expectations of intellectual and moral excellence: and, that her sufferings and trial were early finished will, under these circumstances, be some counterpoise to the regret of being so soon deprived of her society and conversation.

B. After a long and severe illness, Mrs. Bradney, wife of Mr. Joseph B. of Bridge-str. Blackfriars. She was only daughter of the late Mr. Huthwaite, of Ham, Surrey.

Suddenly, in Northallerton, Mr. T. Win-
fper, rope-maker there.

At Norwich, in his 79th year, Tho. Jobb Chute, esq. of Pickenham, Norfolk, and The Vine, Hants; to which list he succeeded on the death of John C. esq. 1776, having long before assumed the name of his mother, a collateral branch of this family. He married, May 2, 1753, Miss Wiggitt, of Norwich, with 30,000l. (see vol. XXIII. p. 248), by whom he had three sons: William, knight of the shire for Hants in the present parliament; Chasener, a barrister, who died of a violent fever during his brother's canvas, Feb. 1, 1790; and Thomas; and three daughters, the youngest married to Wither Bramston, esq. of Hall-place in Deane, in Hants. (Topographer, I. 57.)

In his 72d year, Thomas Johnson, esq. of Woolley, near Bradford, in the commission of the peace for Somerset and Wilts, only surviving brother of the late Bishop of Worcester.

At Bath, Benj. Baster, esq. of Ireland.

At Spratton, near Northampton, after a few days illness, the Lady of Rd. Bethel Cox, esq. 9. At Hampstead, Col. Sharp.

In childhood, the Lady of Henry Creed, esq. of Hampstead.

At Putney, upwards of 70, Mrs. Sarah Baker, youngest sister of the late Sir Wm. B. knight and alderman of London.

At Plymouth, aged 47, Peter Symons, esq. port-surveyor of the customs there, and formerly an insurance broker in London. He was seized with a spitting of blood, and carried off in two days. And on the 15th, aged 33, Mrs. Symons, who had lingered some months in a decline, which seemed to arise from what she ever dreaded most,—being overturned in a carriage. His disorder was visibly increased, if not brought on, by his ardent regard and close attention to a much-afflicted and most indulgent wife. She was the youngest daughter of Mr. Cookson, a worthy and benevolent clergyman, not more known than admired in the city of London, particularly by the Iron mongers Company, to whom he has been many years chaplain, and whose venerable grey hairs will severely feel her loss.

10. In Newgate, Mrs. Anne Sewell; who has undergone a variety of cruel persecutions and imprisonments for her marriage with Mr.

Jonathan Sewell, of Dardar, Cumberland.

At Edinburgh, Lieut.-gen. John Douglas, colonel of the 5th reg. of dragoon-guards.

11. Dr. Potter, of Tavistock-street, Bedford-square, physician to St. Mary-la-Bonnie and New Finsbury Dispensaries.

In Charlotte-street, Rathbone-place, Mrs. Anne Chalcraft, of the Crescent, Bath. By the will of Edward Hoare, esq. with whom she lived as *bona fide*, and who died about two years ago (see vol. LVIII. p. 1028), all his personal estates (near 20,000l.) were devised to her, and which now, it is said, descend to a young man, her nephew. The disorder which carried her off, at about 50, was a bowel complaint, of which she had been a short time ill, and was but two days arrived from Brighthelmston, in her way to Bath. Mr. Hoare had been called to the bar, and in the early part of life was in good practice. His real estates (near 1800l. a year), which are principally in Ireland, descend to his only son, who is in the church, and, at his father's death, was, and had been several years, in some degree, starving, with an amiable wife and family, on the curacy of South Stoke, near Grantham, in Lincolnshire.—Such was the singularity of Mr. Hoare's turn of mind, that, though he had large sums at his banker's, yet, probably to gratify some private pique, he chose to pass for a pauper at his lodgings in Knightsbridge, &c. for some time before his death, and to live *large* from his friends and tenants; inasmuch that a considerable estate of old houses and ground-rents, at the East end of the town, was actually claimed, and possessed, and the receiver of his rents sent to prison, by a person of the same name, who, on Mr. Hoare's death, was made to relinquish his usurped property.

At Richmond, Surrey, aged 92, William Turner, esq.

At Gackleiden-hall, Herts, Tho. Elton, esq. Of a tedious asthma, Chas. Waldo, esq. of Hendon, grandson of the late Mr. Peter W. of Harrow on the Hill.

At Clipping Warden, Mrs. Knowler, relict of the Rev. Dr. K. rector of Bodington, co. Northampton.

At Edinburgh, aged 81, Mrs. Helen Orrock, relict of Rob. Beaton, esq. formerly of Kilree, and grandmother of Rob. B. esq. of the same place.

12. At Linton, co. Cambridge, Mr. Tho. Hartnison, many years an eminent surgeon and apothecary there.

Mrs. Tempell, wife of Mr. Geo. T. of All Farthing Academy, Wandsworth.

At Stirling, Mrs. Margaret Banks, spouse of Provost James Young.

At Wigan, co. Lanc. Rd. Walmley, esq.

13. Miss Enza-Jane Dorville, aged 3 years; 24. Master John-George D. aged 4; 24. Miss Anne D. aged 2; the children of Ju. D. esq. of Northwode, Surrey.

Mr. Jos. Howland, of Thame, Oxon, many years an eminent carrier there.

At Deal, Kent, Sir Tho. Edwards, bart. of Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square. He succeeded his father, Sir Henry, 1767; and in 1760 married Anne, sole daughter and heiress of — Barrett, esq. late of Ealing, Middlesex, by whom he had one daughter.

In John-st. Gray's inn, Luke Foreman, esq.

14. Mr. Matthew Osborne, of Bread-street-hill, many years well known on the Stock-exchange.

At Rochester, Mr. Rich Woodriffe, many years timber-squarer at Chatham dock; and.

At Knightsbridge, Mr. Wm. Cobb, formerly of Clare-court, Drury-lane.

At Chatham, Mr. Wm Hutchins, many years a pawnbroker there.

At the same place, Mr. John Harris, fishmonger.

15. Mr. Henry Hewitt, of Brompton, co. Middlesex.

At Watford, Mrs. Denne, widow of John D. esq. formerly partner with the late Sir Benj. Trueman, brewer; and mother to the banker in the Strand.

Mr. Timothy Holmsted, of the Dog inn at Chelmsford.

Mr. Jeffry Holdich, surgeon, Hornchurch. At Dover, Robert Thompson, esq. postmaster there.

16. In Dunstan-court, Mincing-lane, Mr. Cha. Lindgreen, merchant.

17. At King's-cliff, co. Northampton, aged 77, Wm. Law, esq. many years a Ham-burgh merchant in Sun-court, Cornhill.

At Vagg-farm, near Yeovil, co. Somerset, aged 102, Mr. T. Beer, who had rented that farm near 60 years.

At Bath, the wife of Mr. Webb, grocer.

After a short illness, Mr. Clinch, one of the proprietors of the Newbury coach.

At Chatham, in an advanced age, Mr. John Warrington, many years one of the quarter-men to the caulkers in the dock-yard there.

John Lavie, esq. one of the assistant clerks of his Majesty's household.

18. At Bath, the wife of Mr. Geo. Clarke, builder.

John Lewis, esq. commander of the Valentine East India-man.

Mr. Alex. Robertson, merchant, Portfoy.

20. At Carlhalton, Mrs. Eleanor Curteis, widow of Mr. Wm. C. of Shorter's-court, insurance broker.

At Hursborne-park, Hants, the Hon. Wm. Fellowes Wallop, youngest son of the Earl of Portsmouth.

At Major-general Williamson's, at Avebury, Wilts, Miss Mary-Anne Belford, second daughter of the late Wm. B. esq.

At Cliften, after a long illness, Geo. Boulton, esq. of South Mimms, Herts, formerly largely concerned in stage-coaches at the Golden Cross, Charing-cross.

Rev. Mr. Garnons, lecturer of Allhallows, London-wall, and curate of Allhallows, Barking.

At Newington-green, Mrs. Clements.

Mr. Th. Collins, of St. John's-la. Clerkenwell. At Kennington, Surrey, Mr. John Phillips, one of the land-waiters of the customs in the port of London.

22. In Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street, Samuel Bowyer, esq. of the Exchequer-office.

At Birmingham, Mrs. Bourgeois, relict of Mr. P. B. merchant, who died in 1788, and only daughter of Mr. Geo. Trout, merchant, who died Jan. 2, 1787; of whom see an account in vol. LVII. p. 181. His only son died about two months ago.

At Islington, after three weeks illness, aged 55, Mr. Burchell, sen. of Long-acre.

24. At Greenwich, in his 96th year, Capt. Cranston, upwards of 50 years in the navy.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

RIGHT Hon. Henry Baron Digby, created Viscount Colehill, co. Warwick, and Earl of Digby, co. Lincoln.

Rt. Hon. Algernon Percy Lord Louvaine and Baron of Alnwick, created Earl of Beverley, co. York.

Rt. Hon. Wm. Hall Gage, Viscount Gage of the kingdom of Ireland, and Baron Gage of Fife, in the kingdom of Great Britain, created Baron Gage of Highmeadows, co. Gloucester; with remainder to his nephew, Henry Gage, esq.

Right Hon. Wm. Wyndham Grenville, created Baron Grenville, of Wotton under Bernewood, co. Buckingham.

His Grace the Duke of Montrose, appointed master of the horse to the King, *vice* the Duke of Montague, dec.

Wm. Knox, esq. appointed consul for the United States of America in the city of Dublin, and in such other parts of the kingdom of Ireland as shall be nearer to the said city than the residence of any other consul or vice-consul of the said States.

James Maury, esq. appointed consul for the United States of America at the port of Liverpool, and places adjacent.

Rev. Henry Wm. Coulthurst, B.D. Halifax V. co. York, *vice* Wood, dec.

Rev. James Thompson, presented to the church and parish of Balmacellan, in the presbytery and county of Kirkcubright, *vice* McKie, dec.

Rev. W. Crawford, appointed assistant and successor to the Rev. John Maclellan Fergushill, minister of the parish of Straiton, in the presbytery of Air.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

DR. Pegge, fellow of Oriel College, elected one of the physicians to the Radcliffe Infirmary at Oxford.

Dr. Haves, professor of music in the University of Oxford, appointed organist of St. John's College; and Master Cruch (whose infantine musical powers have astonished the world), now only 16 years of age, appointed organist of Christ Church, Oxford; both *vice* Norris, dec.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from NOV. 15, to NOV. 20, 1790.

	Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans							
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	5	6	3	12	10	2	3	1
COUNTIES IN LAND.								
Middlesex	5	9	0	2	10	2	4	3
Surrey	5	11	3	3	2	3	3	11
Hertford	5	9	0	2	11	2	4	4
Bedford	5	9	3	7	2	8	2	3
Cambridge	5	2	3	2	6	1	11	3
Huntingdon	5	7	0	2	9	1	11	3
Northampton	6	3	3	10	3	1	2	3
Rutland	5	10	0	3	4	2	1	3
Leicester	6	0	4	3	5	2	2	4
Nottingham	6	0	4	3	5	2	7	3
Derby	6	8	0	3	10	2	7	4
Stafford	6	4	0	3	8	2	2	4
Salop	6	1	4	8	3	6	2	4
Hereford	6	1	0	3	2	2	4	4
Worcester	6	5	3	10	3	6	2	4
Warwick	6	5	0	3	6	2	10	4
Gloucester	6	4	0	3	0	2	2	3
Wilts	6	3	0	3	0	2	5	4
Berks	6	0	0	2	8	2	5	3
Oxford	6	4	0	2	10	2	7	3
Bucks	5	9	0	2	9	2	2	3

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex	5	5	0	0	2	10	2	1	3	0
Suffolk	5	4	3	1	2	9	2	2	2	9
Norfolk	5	1	2	11	2	7	2	0	2	10
Lincoln	5	4	3	7	2	10	1	11	3	6
York	5	10	4	0	3	1	2	2	4	1
Durham	5	4	3	11	0	0	2	0	0	0
Northumberland	5	6	3	11	2	10	2	1	4	1
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Westmorland	6	8	5	6	3	2	2	1	0	0
Lancashire	6	4	0	0	3	3	2	5	4	1
Cheshire	6	10	0	0	3	8	2	4	3	9
Monmouth	5	7	0	0	3	2	1	9	0	0
Somerset	6	4	0	0	3	0	1	11	3	7
Devon	5	11	0	0	2	10	1	7	3	8
Cornwall	5	6	0	0	2	9	1	7	0	0
Dorset	6	0	0	0	2	9	1	11	0	0
Hampshire	5	10	0	0	2	9	2	1	3	0
Suffex	5	7	0	0	2	10	2	2	3	1
Kent	5	10	0	0	2	10	2	4	2	11

W A L E S.

North Wales,	6	5	1	4	10	3	3	1	0	3	8
South Wales,	6	1	1	4	5	1	2	1	5	10	0

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Nov. DRURY-LANE.

1. The Rivals—Don Juan.
2. The Haunted Tower—Bon Ton.
3. Twelfth Night—Intriguing Chambermaid.
4. The Inconstant—No Song No Supper.
5. Know your own Mind—Spoil'd Child.
6. The Haunted Tower—Don Juan.
8. The Rivals—Intriguing Chambermaid.
9. The Haunted Tower—Don Juan.
10. The School for Scandal—The Deuce is in Him.
11. The Heiress—No Song No Supper.
12. The Clandestine Marriage—The Pannel.
13. The Haunted Tower—The Critick.
15. The Rivals—No Song No Supper.
16. The Confederacy—The Spoil'd Child.
17. Better Late than Never—Don Juan.
18. School for Scandal—No Song No Supper.
19. Better Late than Never—The Island of St. Marguerite.
20. The Haunted Tower—The Critick.
22. The Rivals—No Song No Supper.
23. Better Late than Never—The Pannel.
24. The Tempest—The Island of St. Marguerite.
25. She Would and She Would Not—The Spoil'd Child.
26. Better Late than Never—Don Juan.
27. The Haunted Tower—The Critick.
29. The Rivals—No Song No Supper.
30. Better Late than Never—Comus.

Nov. COVENT-GARDEN.

1. All for Love—The Provocation.
2. Fontainebleau—Lovers' Quarrels.
3. The Wives Revenged—The Dramatist—The Provocation.
4. Tamerlane—The Fugitive.
5. The Orphan—Ditto.
6. The Female Pursuit; or, Stop her who can—Ditto—The Death of Capt. Cook.
8. Othello—The Fugitive.
9. As You Like It—The Highland Reel.
10. The Wives Revenged—The Dramatist—The Death of Capt. Cook.
11. The German Hotel—Love in a Camp.
12. Ditto—Robin Hood.
13. Ditto—The Poor Soldier.
15. As You Like It—Harlequin's Chaplet.
16. The German Hotel—Annette and Lubin—The Death of Capt. Cook.
17. The Dramatist—The Highland Reel.
18. The German Hotel—Robin Hood.
19. The Conscious Lovers—Maid of the Oaks.
20. The German Hotel—Cymon.
22. King Lear—Harlequin's Chaplet.
23. Venice Preserved—A Divertisement.
24. The Wives Revenged—Dramatist—Ditto
25. Rose and Colin—German Hotel—Ditto.
26. Macbeth—A Divertisement. [Ditto.
27. Florizel and Perdita—Follies of a Day—
29. Venice Preserved—A Divertisement.
30. The Toy—Ditto.

BILL of MORTALITY, from Nov. 2, to Nov. 23, 1790.

Chriftened.		Buried.	
Males	797	Males	617
Females	791	Females	633
Whereof have died under two years old		351	

Peck Loaf 2s. 4^d.

Between	2 and 5	125	50 and 60	122
	5 and 10	49	60 and 70	79
	10 and 20	43	70 and 80	62
	20 and 30	82	80 and 90	32
	30 and 40	147	90 and 100	3
	40 and 50	155		

1.

A. B. In the 1 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

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Whitehall Even.
London Chron.
London Evening.
Lloyd's Evening
L. Packet—Star
English Chron.
Evening Mail
Middlesex Journ.
Courier de Lond.
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Gazetteer, Ledger
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Woodfall's Diary
World—Argus
Bell's Oracle
Times—M. Post,
13 Weekly Papers
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Birmingham 2
Bury St. Edmund's
CAMBRIDGE
Canterbury 2
Chelmsford

St. JOHN's Gate.



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Shrewsbury
Stamford
Winchester
Worcester
1000 3

For DECEMBER, 1790.

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Embellished with a beautiful Perspective View of DALSTON HALL, in CUMBERLAND;
Portrait of JENNY DARNEY; a Representation of THE DEVIL'S ARROWS;
a curious TANKARD, RING, &c. with various ANTIQUITIES.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for December, 1790.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Dec. 1790.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Dec. 1790.
Nov.	0	9	0			Dec.	0	0	0		
26	45	48	46	29.5	showery	12	39	44	40	30.09	fair
27	35	40	39	30.2	fair	13	47	50	46	29.87	rain
28	39	44	38	30.4	fair	14	41	47	43		fair
29	35	34	31	29.16	cloudy	15	47	47	39	29.45	rain
30	34	35	33	29.74	snow	16	38	44	43	29.7	rain
D. 1	29	33	38	30.16	fair	17	40	44	43	29.37	cloudy
2	45	48	44	30.4	fair	18	39	42	34	28.83	rain
3	44	47	45	29.85	rain	19	31	34	33	29.46	snow and rain
4	42	46	40	29.99	fair	20	33	36	33	29.8	fair
5	36	45	39	29.97	cloudy	21	45	54	44	29.1	rain
6	35	42	37	30.36	fair	22	41	45	45	30.21	fair
7	37	46	47	30.2	rain	23	40	41	36	29.18	showery
8	49	50	47	29.19	cloudy	24	39	45	36	30.26	fair
9	48	50	46		cloudy	25	45	46	34	30.4	showery
10	47	52	47	29.2	cloudy	26	34	35	31	29.23	fair
11	50	53	39	29.99	rain						

* A violent storm of thunder, lightning, and wind, about five in the morning.

W. CARY, Mathematical Instrument-Maker, opposite Arundel Street, Strand.

Decemb. Days.	Barometer. Ingh., 20ths.	Thermom.	Wind.	Rain 100thsin.	Weather in December, 1789.
1	29 10	42	SW		grey morn, some rain
2	29 10	49	SW		rain in the night, bright day
3	29 12	48	SW		thick fog all day, warm
4	29 16	48	SW	.30	misty rain all day, dark even
5	29 18	50	SW		fine soft morn, fine day
6	30 2	51	SW		bright and warm day
7	30 2	47	SW		bright
8	30 2	40	SW		grey morn, very thick fog
9	30 4	34	S		frost, thick fog
10	30 4	43	W		cloudy
11	30 2	44	NW		shady morn, hazy
12	30 2	49	W		shady morn, warm
13	29 16	43	S		shady morn, cloudy day
14	29 12	42	SW		wet morn, cloudy day
15	28 12	45	SW		stormy night, overcast
16	28 16	37	W		stormy night, slight frost
17	28 18	43	NW		bright morn, stormy day
18	29 6	42	W		slight frost, bright morn
19	29 6	47	SW		dark morn, rainy morn
20	29 6	46	W		bright morn, cloudy day
21	29 6	51	W	118	bright, slight rain all day
22	29 2	53	SW		stormy night, misty rain
23	29 8	51	W		dark misty day, rough wind
24	29 6	50	SW		wet night, heavy rain all day
25	29 6	40	S		bright day
26	29 6	41	W	138	white frost, bright day
27	29 8	43	W		misty morn, dark day
28	29 12	46	S		fine bright day
29	29 6	47	SW		overcast, rain
30	29 16	51	S		cloudy morn, misty rain
31	28 16	48	SW	.62	overcast, stormy wind, wet even

OBSERVATIONS.

1 Beetles and bats out.—2 Skylark sings.—3 Woodcocks (*colapax rusticola*) appear.—
 4 Wild geese seen.—5 Fieldfares in the meadows.—6 Springs rise rapidly.

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

For DECEMBER, 1790.

BEING THE SIXTH NUMBER OF VOL. LX. PART II.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 8.

I HAVE received much pleasure and much information from your entertaining Miscellany; particularly from those parts of it which contain anecdotes of men, eminent either for literature, or for the situations they had filled in society. The particulars to be collected from their own letters are generally most interesting; both on account of their authenticity, and from their being free from the restraint which accompanies other modes of communication. I now have an opportunity of making you some return for the entertainment you have afforded me, by inclosing to you two letters, the first from the late Dr. Leland to a friend, requesting him to apply to Mr. Baretti to become Italian Professor in the University of Dublin; the other Mr. Baretti's answer, addressed to Dr. Leland, declining the proffered situation. The last does much honour both to the head and heart of the writer, and in a great measure frees him from those charges of ingratitude to the inhabitants of this country, with which his memory was loaded by a writer in your Magazine a short time subsequent to his death. Should these be published, you may expect to hear shortly again from yours, &c. &c. VIGORNIENSIS.

Trin. Coll. Dublin, Nov. 1, 1774.

MY DEAR SIR,

I TAKE the liberty of addressing myself to you, as the great patron of literary men, and the person who can best inform me of their circumstances. Possibly I might offend Mr. Baretti, were I to make my application directly to him. But you will judge whether he might be asked, with propriety, to accept a settlement in Dublin. Mr. Hutchinson, now at the head of our University, has formed a scheme of softening the rigor of our studies and manners, by adding a school of modern languages to our establishment. The sum of 200*l.* a year is to be allocated to this pur-

pose; of which 100*l.* is to be assigned to the Professor, the other to be divided among his assistants. We wish that the Professor should undertake to teach Italian, or any other modern language he may chuse. Should Mr. B. consent to fill this station, besides his certain annual appointment, we shall contrive to lodge him like a gentleman in College. He will be well received, find many friends, and by teaching Italian abroad will certainly get a good deal of money. Before I ventured to write to you, I consulted Lord Charlemont, who encouraged me by all means to convey the proposal to Mr. B. through you, and thinks his residence here might be made very agreeable. Should he at all think of it, I shall flatter myself with the hopes of hearing from him or you, and shall endeavour to give him full information in every particular, that he may determine in a manner becoming his good sense. We are flattered here, by some rumours, that you mean to pay us a visit next year. You will find numbers ready to embrace you most warmly: and you will find an Irish parson as delighted to see you as any of our great folks can possibly be; for I am, with sincerest regard, &c. THO. LELAND.

To _____

P. S. I fancy I need not say that this proposal to Mr. B. is made with the concurrence and approbation of our Provost.

The Answer.

REVEREND SIR,

I HAVE now maturely considered of the proposal you were so good as to make me in your most obliging letter to _____, nor is it without pain that I resolve to decline so honourable an offer. Such a country as England cannot be quitted by a feeling man without the greatest reluctance, especially when long residence, and most pleasing attachments, have rendered it no less agreeable than familiar. Were I 30 years younger, and of course looking forwards to a prospect gradually improving, a certain emolument, though ever so small, might prove a temptation; but even then my heart would resist the mean expedient of beating-up for casual scholars, when I considered myself concerned with so respectable an University as yours. Giving therefore my warmest thanks both to you

you and Mr. Hutchinson for your generous kindness, and begging my most respectful compliments to my Lord Chattermont, I am with the greatest gratitude, Rev. Sir, your most humble and most obedient servant,
Rev. Dr. Leland. *J. BARETT.*

The Benefactions and Works of Charity and Gratitude of Tobias Rustat, Esq. Under House-keeper of the Royal Palace of Hampton-Court, and Yeoman of the Robes to his Majesty King Charles the Second for many Years, both in England, and in Foreign Parts; taken Feb. 6, 1684.

A BENEFACTION to the fellows and scholars of St. John the Bapt. College in Oxford, dated 16th of Dec. 1665, as may appear by the deeds placed in the tower of the said college, — 1000 0

A donation of 1000l. to the Vicechancellor, Masters, Fellows, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, for the purchase of 50l. per ann. for ever, to be laid out by them, in the best and most useful books, for the public library there, as may appear by the deeds dated the first of June 1666, — 1000 0

A purchase of the fee-farm of Water Beech and Deany, being 134l. 3s. 5d. per ann. settled by him for ever upon Jesus College in Cambridge (where his father was educated) for 8 or more scholarships, for the sons of deceased orthodox clergymen, as by the deeds thereof, dated July 27th, 1671, may appear 1097 4

A purchase of the fee-farm of Non-Baton, being 60l. per ann. settled by him upon six poor orthodox clergymens widows, for ever, as by the deeds dated April 24, 1672, may appear. The nomination of the widows to be by the master and fellows of Jesus College, Cambridge, 1020 0

Paid for procuring a grant of mortmain for Jesus College, Cambridge, and for divers other great seals, and privy seals for the better securing and confirming the same settlements, 133 0

A free gift towards the rebuilding the cathedral church of Saint Paul's, London, 100 0

A free gift for the making and setting-up the statue of his

Majesty King Charles the Second on horseback, in brass, in Windsor-Castle, — 1000 0

More, for changing the said brass figure of his Majesty, 300 0

A free gift to the corporation of clergymen's sons, — 100 0

A free gift to a person who had been a great sufferer for loyalty, — 50 0

A free gift towards the building and endowing the hospital royal in Chelsea, May 3, 1682, 1000 0

A free gift to their Majesties, King Charles the Second, and King James the Second, of their statues in brass; the former placed upon a pedestal in the royal hospital of Chelsea, and the other in White-hall, 1000 0

A free gift of one thousand two hundred and forty-five pounds, for the augmentation of the poor vicarages in the county of Leicester, — 1245 0

A free gift to his brother, Major Rustat, towards the paying of his debts, contracted in the time of the long rebellion, 650 0

Total, 11,695 4

Mr. URBAN, Edinburgh, Dec. 2.

THE uniform encouragement you have ever given to matters of truly national importance, is a very sufficient inducement for me to send you the following excellent plan, formed lately in this city, for THE IMPROVEMENT OF BRITISH WOOL; not doubting but you will cordially contribute, by the extensive circulation of your Miscellany, to make the plan as public as is possible, in order that every individual of real public spirit may have it in his power to contribute to so useful a purpose.

At a meeting of a society for this purpose at Edinburgh, Nov. 5, 1790, the following resolutions were agreed to:

“1. That the establishment of a Society, for the Improvement of British Wool, is one of the most likely means of promoting the commercial interests and the permanent prosperity of these kingdoms.

“2. That the meeting here assembled, and those for whom they are empowered to act, together with such persons, whether in Great Britain and Ireland, or the Colonies, as are willing to co-operate with them, will constitute an association

association for that sole purpose, either to act separately, or in conjunction with the other societies of a similar nature, as may be thought most advisable.

"3. That a general society for that purpose ought to be formed in London, the capital of the kingdom, and the centre of the science, the knowledge, and the commerce, of the empire. But that corresponding boards, or societies, ought also to be instituted in different parts of these kingdoms, communicating to each other the experiments they try, and the information they acquire, and uniting their exertions in the great object of bringing the natural staple of these kingdoms to the greatest perfection of which it is susceptible.

"4. That the object of such association, in the first place, ought to be, to collect all the information that can be accumulated respecting sheep in general—the different breeds of that useful animal—the manner in which they ought to be managed—the food best calculated for them—the best mode of preventing or curing the distempers to which they are subject—and, above all, the best means of meliorating their wool; together with any other fact or observation respecting them that may be judged material: and that the same shall be drawn up in a plain and distinct manner, and published by the society, in order to diffuse the necessary knowledge upon that very important object of rural œconomy as rapidly and as completely as possible.

"5. That the society will endeavour, by premiums, and by every other means in its power, to carry the breeds which now exist in Great Britain, and are distinguished by the fineness of their wool, or any other peculiar excellence, to their highest state of improvement. That it will also be proper for the society, at its own expence, to bring over to this kingdom the breeds of other countries distinguished for the excellence of their wool, and to keep them apart from all other breeds till their value and properties be fully ascertained by accurate experiments: and also to import such other animals as are likely to thrive in Great Britain, and produce any species of fine wool or fur, that could be of use to the manufactures of this country.

"Lastly, that every member of the society do pay one guinea per annum, or fifteen guineas on admission, or any larger sum he may choose to subscribe, for the purpose of carrying these objects

into effect; and, in consideration of the said subscription, that every member shall have the transactions of the said society regularly transmitted to him, and an equal chance of receiving by ballot a share of the different stocks belonging to the society, to be annually distributed among its members. The wool, after reserving what may be necessary for useful experiments, to be divided amongst the female subscribers; and premiums to be bestowed on those who produce the finest yarn, spun by their own hands, or the most beautiful shawl, or other manufacture, from the wool they receive."

The meeting, having thus explained the objects of their proposed association, were decidedly of opinion, if this plan be properly supported by the public, that in a short space of time the value of the wool of Great Britain will be increased every year with astonishing rapidity; and that in a few years there will be no occasion to apply to any other country for any sort of that important material. The progress that has been already made, since the idea was first suggested, has not been inconsiderable. They have already procured much useful information from various quarters upon this subject. Some of the Shetland breed are in their possession, of the best or *kindly* sort, which surpasses their most sanguine expectations. A Spanish ram, and several ewes of the Spanish breed, they have also obtained by the liberality of a Noble Lord, distinguished for his zeal in promoting the commercial interests of these kingdoms. Several fine-wooled sheep from different parts of England and Scotland are also collecting: so that next summer there will be a *parent flock* of 500 sheep and lambs, sufficient, in less than half a century, to stock every part of the island, calculated for such a purpose, with fine-wooled sheep; but which, with the numerous additions they are likely to procure, may be effected much more rapidly.

Allow me, Mr. Urban, to add, that those who are desirous of becoming constituent members of this society, or who may have any information to communicate upon the subject of wool, that can tend to forward the objects of the proposed association, have been requested to direct their letters to Sir John Sinclair, Baronet, M. P. Edinburgh; who has generously undertaken to lay the same, either before the society to be constituted in Edinburgh, or that to be formed

formed in London, as may be most agreeable.

Specimens of Shetland wool are deposited at Mr. Coulter's hoſier, in Edinburgh. The Shetland sheep belonging to the ſociety are in the iſland of Inchcolm; and the Spaniſh, at Brunſane deer-park, under the care of Mr. Thomſon of Eaſt Duddingſton. MORCAR.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 6.

THE British officer who planned and conducted the attack upon the outpoſt of Amſtelveen, and who is anonymously referred to in vol. LVIII. p. 426, is Lieutenant-colonel William Gordon, of the forty-ſiſt regiment of foot, who was formerly in the Dutch ſervice, and who, to great intrepidity, activity, and military knowledge, unites a perfect acquaintance with the topography of Holland, and poſſeſſes ſeveral Continental languages. Upon the probability of a war between the Houſes of Auſtria and Brandenburg, he joined the Pruſſian army in Sileſia in the courſe of the laſt ſpring; and, from the great eſtimation in which he was holden by the chief perſonages there, it is probable that he would have been conſpicuouſly employed, had a rupture actually taken place. Senſible of the ſervices rendered in Holland by Col. Gordon, and highly pleaſed with his intelligence and activity, the King of Pruſſia not only treated him with every mark of flattering attention, but inveſted him with the order of Meſſit, and, I believe, gave him the ſtrong-eſt letters of recommendation to the ſovereigns of this country. When Col. Gordon paſſed through Saxony a ſhort time ſince, upon his return to England, I heard the higheſt praiſes beſtowed upon him by the firſt military characters in the Electoral ſervice. At Brunſwick I heard him mentioned with the greateſt eſteem and commendation by the moſt illuſtrious perſonages at that Court; and the reigning Duke of Brunſwick gave him letters for this country, full of approbation and eſteem. When ſuch flattering proofs are ſhewn by diſtinguiſhed a general, and ſo ſhrewd an obſerver of men, as the Duke of Brunſwick, who, both in Holland and Sileſia, was an ocular wiſneſs of Col. Gordon's ſervices and merits, I think, Mr. Urban, that the teſtimony of the one, and the worth and talents of the other, ought not to paſs unnoticed or unknown to the world; and I truſt that you will find as much ſatisfaction in making

public theſe impartial facts, as I do in communicating them to you. They were collected in a late journey through the Northern parts of Germany; and, as I know the ſubject of commendation only by report, I hope they will be conſidered as the unbiſſed offerings to meſſit of, Yours, &c. VIATOR AA

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 7.

I CANNOT inform M. F. p. 1010, what means were uſed to reſtore life to the late Dr. Dodd, nor where he was interred; but I can tell him that Mrs. Dodd never held up her head after her huſband's execution, and that her own is now as lowly laid at Ilford, I believe, where ſhe died lately in indigent circumſtances. I fancy Mr. Sharp, late of the Old Jewry, contributed to her ſupport; as he has done to many other objects under unhappy circumſtances. There was a moſt ſincere and affectionate bond of union between thoſe two unfortunate people. My eyes beheld their laſt parting. May they never behold ſuch another undeſcribable ſcene of woe! and may their ſouls meet where no ſeparation can part them! I would not have ſeparated their bodies, not even for a C—d coronet! P. T.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 9.

IN answer to M. F. p. 1010, I ſhall give the information, and go a little farther back than he deſires. He married a Miſs Perkins; from Duſham, who had property left her by a lady, to whom ſhe was companion, to the amount of about 1,500l.; and when Mrs. Dodd, at an auction, was bidding for a cabinet, another lady bid againſt her, on which Mrs. D. made a curſey, and ſtopped. The lady thanked her for her politeneſs, begged the favour of her address, and ſoon after ſent her a livery-ticker, which came up a prize of 1000l. Their circumſtances, with an income of near 800l. a year from Charlotte chapel, Buckingham-gate, were at leaſt comfortable; but his turn for diſſipation, and living much beyond his finances, led him gradually to diſtreſs.

The ineffectual applications that were made to obtain his pardon are well known; and alſo that Dr. Johnſon wrote the ſermon which he preached to his fellow-convicts in Newgate. When the fatal day came, preparations were made in Tottenhaſt-court-road to revive him. They failed, it is ſad, by his body being detained by the crowd,

so that the hearer and four was half an hour too late, and a long labour of two or three hours was certainly without the success they wished: indeed, one gentleman said, "I am glad of it; for why with a man in his circumstances restored to life and misery!" The clerk of Bedford chapel, Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury (who was present at this well-meant attempt) took a model of the Doctor after death, and made several busts of him in plaster of Paris (a very striking likeness); and told me himself, the Sunday following the execution, that the black cloaths he then had on were *all*, except the wig, those that the Doctor died in. His remains were interred privately in the churchyard at Cowley, the living of his very respectable brother.

Yours, &c. Z. Q.

* * We have used the liberty given us by this correspondent; not from any doubt of the facts we have omitted, but that it is better not to renew the recollection of them. See p. 1077. EDIT.

CONTINUATION OF MR. WESTON'S
DEFENCE OF THE PREFACE TO
THE WOODMEN OF ARDEN.

Sqibbitt, Dec. 23.

WHO, Mr. Urban, that reads Miss Seward's Remark, page 120,—viz. "to assert Dryden's Style *advanced* by its frequent VAPIDNESS "and VULGARITY, is *but* to want "Taste for pure and elegant Composition"—would not take for granted that I had *really* made such an assertion?—And yet none such is to be found.—To assert that *any* Style could derive an Advantage from VAPIDNESS would be indeed Want of Taste; but that a *certain* Degree of VULGARITY, *occasionally* introduced, is a Disadvantage, I am not quite so sure.

I will concede to my too fastidious Antagonist—that many LOW expressions may be picked out of Dryden's Works; and let her make the most of this concession: it no way contradicts my Opinion of the *Purity* of Dryden's Style.—Purity is only another Word for *Propriety*.—An apt Example will save a World of Argument; and my Meaning will be sufficiently explained by a single couplet.

In the Opening of the celebrated Ab-salom and Achitophel we meet with the following lines.

"When Man on Many multiplied his Kind,
Ere One to One was CURSELY, confin'd."
Cursely is *now*, and, probably, was

then, a LOW word.—"I am curiously mortified"—"I was curiously taken in"—are Modes of Speech in very frequent use among the vulgar; but were Miss Seward, on that score, to expel the honest, unaffected, and forcible expression, and to supply its place by one of her own elegant—or one of her Parnassian Brethren's *finical* Phrases—the Line would, in my Opinion, be *curiously* injured.—"Fatally"—"cruelly"—and twenty other substitutes *might* be found—and serve to *liquify* the Line, and lull tasteless Readers to Sleep; but Memory, trust me, might be ransacked long enough, before a Word would present itself *so* *personally* descriptive of the Poet's Meaning as that VULGAR one which he has so judiciously chosen!

But to proceed.—Miss Seward quotes eight lines from Dryden's CHARMING Version of Dido to Eneas as challenging the "work Lines in the Helen to Paris;"—"Lord Mulgrave," she says, "could not jingle couplets that less deserved the Name of Poetry;"—let us examine the Justice of this Assertion.

But I shall take the Liberty of restoring to their Place four Lines, which Miss Seward has omitted, and of adding four more which complete the feast; and if Dryden's Translation shall not be found equal, at *least*, to his Original, I will for ever renounce all Pretensions to Knowledge or to Judgment.

First for OVID.

Facta fugis; facienda petis, querenda per orbem

Altera, quesita est altera terra tibi.

Ut terram invenias, quis eam tibi tradet habendam?

Quis sua nonotis arva tenenda dabit?

Alter habendus amor tibi restat, & altera Dido:

Quamque iterum fallas, altera danda fides.

Quando erit, ut copulas instar Carthaginis urbem,

Et videas populos altus ab arce tyos?

Omnia ut eveniant, nec te tua vota morentur.

Unde tibi, quæ te sic amet, uxor erit?

Uror, ut inducæ ceratæ fulsurret adæ:

Ut pia fumpsis addita thura focis.

Æneas oculis semper vigilantis inhæret:

Ænean animo noxque diesque refert.

DRYDEN.

Built Walls you smow, unbuilt you seek;
that Land

Is yet to CONQUER; but you *this* COMMAND.

Suppose you landed where your wish design'd.

Think what Reception *Foreigners* would find.

What People is so void of common Sense,

To vote Succession from a *Native* Prince?

Yet *there* new Scepters and new Loves you seek;

New Vows to plight, and plighted Vows to break.

When

When will your Tow'rs the height of *Carthage* know? [below?
Or when your Eyes discern such Crowds
If such a *Town*, and *Subjects* you could see,
Still would you want a *WIFE*—*who leu'd*
like me.

For, oh, I burn, like Fires with Incense bright;
Not holy Tapers flame with purer Light:
Aeneas is my Thoughts perpetual Theme:
Their daily longing, and their nightly Dream.

MULGRAVE*.

On *Carthage* and its rising Walls you frown,
And shun a scepter, which is now your own;
All you have gain'd, you proudly do condemn,
And tonely seek a fancy'd Diadem.
And should you reach at last this promis'd

Land,
Who'll give its Power into a Stranger's Hand?
Another easy *Dido* do you seek;
And new occasions new-made Vows to
break?

When can you Walls like ours of *Carthage*
build, [fill'd?
And see your Streets with Crowds of Subjects
But tho' all this succeeded to your Mind,
So true a Wife no Search could ever find.
Scorch'd up with Love's fierce Fire my Life
does waste,

Like Incense on the flaming Altar cast;
All Day *Aeneas* walks before my Sight;
In all my Dreams I see him ev'ry Night:

To offer a single Observation on the
respective Merits of the two Transla-
tions would be to offer an Insult to every
Judge of Poetry;—the *only* Readers for
whom I wish to write.

To Miss Seward's Remarks on the
Conciseness of Pope's Version of the first
Book of Homer's *Iliad* I shall oppose
the masterly Criticism of a Correspond-
ent who signs himself "Impartial"
(p. 495); and to her Censure of Dry-
den's Translation of the same Book I
shall oppose the Opinion of Pope him-
self; who says, (in his preface to the
Iliad,) "had he translated the WHOLE
"Work† I would no more have at-
"tempted Homer after him than Vir-
"gil, his Version of whom (notwith-
"standing some human Errors) is the
"most noble and spirited Translation I
"know in any Language."

"That Dryden (says Miss Seward,
"p. 120) PERPETUALLY sinks below,
"O how much below Pope! I wil-
"lingly agree with Mr. Morfitt; but
"that he ever rises proportionably

* My Reasons for conjecturing that H_z
was the Author of the second Version of
Dido to *Aeneas* were given in the Magazine
for January, p. 30.

† He translated only the first Book, and
a small part of the Sixth.

"higher I utterly deny,—and would
"undertake to equal the noblest and
"most beautiful Passages from Dryden's
"Poems, in the Couplet Measure, with
"Selections from those of his Rival."

That Miss Seward is *justified* in de-
nying that what sinks PERPETUALLY
below EVER rises proportionably *higher*
no one in his senses will controvert; nor
does there seem any very great Hazard
in undertaking to *equal* what is con-
fessedly *inferior*; but *could* my respect-
able Associate and valued Friend—
could H_z whose Taste is equal to his
Learning—let such consummate Non-
sense as his fair Opponent has ascribed
to him escape his Pen?

With your Leave, Mr. Urban, we
will turn to that Letter, which (without
disparaging your numerous and inge-
nious Correspondents) never *had* never
can have—a superior—that * Letter—
whose every Sentence is a GEM, and
see what he *really* wrote.

"As to the † political Merits of the
"rival Bards, I am compelled to give
"the Palm to Dryden. I admit the
"general Inequality of his Poems, the
"occasional Coldness of his Conceptions,
"and the not unfrequent Depressions
"of his Style. I allow that he *SOME-*
"TIMES sinks lower than Pope, but he
"sinks to rise proportionably higher, and,
"like Antæus, gathers Strength from
"touching the Ground."

When *sometimes* and *perpetually*—
TIME and ETERNITY shall be proved
to have the same Meaning, a Commen-
tary on this Passage may be necessary.

Meanwhile, I would not advise Miss
Seward to be *too* hasty in her Selection
of Passages from Pope, to match with
"the noblest and most beautiful ones"
from his Master; lest a Misfortune
should befall her similar to one which
happened to SPENCE: and it should be
found, that what she produces, as spe-
cimens of the Richness of that Genius
which she pronounces equal to Dry-
den's, should only add to the Proofs
already extant of his *Knack* at pilfering!
(*To be concluded in our next.*)

* Mr. Morfitt says (p. 7) "I cannot read
"200 pages of Pope together, without fa-
"tiety;" on which Remark one of your
Correspondents comments as gravely as if it
were *not* a palpable Mistake of the Pen or
of the Press—My Friend certainly wrote—or
meant to write—either 20 pages or 200
lines.

† Another evident Blunder.—"poetical"
is the word intended.





View of Watton Hall in England

Mr. URBAN, *Notts, Oct. 2.*

ACCORDING to my promise, I here send you a sketch of Dalston Hall, in the parish of Dalston, in Cumberland, and about three miles from Carlisle. (*See Plates I. and II.*)

In Nicholson's and Burn's Antiquities of Cumberland is the following account of that parish. Ranulph de Meschines gave the barony of Dalston to Robert de Vallibus, brother of Hubert de Vallibus, first Baron of Gilsland, who thereupon took the name of Robert de Dalston; and the descendants of the said Robert possessed that barony, in a lineal descent, till King Stephen gave Cumberland to David King of Scots. However, not long after, we find it in the hands of the Crown. For by the record of an assize, 6 Edward I. the jurors find, that the barony of Dalston, with the advowson of the church there, escheated to the King, by reason of the owner thereof, Henry son of Maurinus (Morison), being attainted of felony. Morison is a Scotch name, and perhaps King David granted this barony to him; and, upon King Henry II's recovering the same from the Scots, the felony might easily accrue. It continued in the Crown till the reign of King Henry III. who, by his charter in the 14th year of his reign, grants to Water (Matclerk) Bishop of Carlisle, and his successors, the manor of Dalston, with the advowson of the church there, with sac and soc, and woods, and mills, and all other appurtenances*.

The first mesne lordship within this barony is Little Dalston, of which Dalston Hall is the capital, or mansion-house. It was granted, as is aforesaid, to Robert brother to Hubert de Vallibus, first Baron of Gilsland, who thereupon assumed the name *de Dalston*. He had a son, Reginald de Dalston, from whom the late Sir George Dalston, Bart. the last of the name of Dalston, was lineally descended. Sir George, having no issue male, sold this estate, in 1761, to Monkhouse Davison, esq. of London, and died at York, March 9, 1765, leaving an infant daughter.

This house (see N° 1) is undoubtedly very antient; but, as there is no date or record to be found, the time of its erection cannot be ascertained. On the front of the house, which was the

principal entrance, are placed spouts, as at *a*, to carry off the water from the roof, made to resemble the old forged cannon, diffidently ornamented. See a more exact representation of one, at *b* in N° 2. Under the spouts is cut in relief an arrow pointed against a man's head, as at *c*, N° 2. Upon the cornice above the spouts is placed a head, which I take to be of Roman construction, and was probably designed for the head of Jupiter Ammon. It evidently appears never to have been originally intended to be placed where it now stands, as there is no kind of fixture, and it may be easily moved about.

In the field fronting the house are traces of a Roman camp; the ditch and vallum are perfect on one side: and near it is a barrow, now planted with firs. It is therefore probable that the head was found near this spot. See the head, at *d*, in N° 2. In that part of the building marked *e* is the chapel, now used as a dairy. On the stone fillet at *f* is the inscription inserted in your present volume, p. 414, which I was in hopes some of your ingenious correspondents would have been able to make out. At *f* in N° 2. are the two figures which resemble a cat and a rat. On the little square tower are the Dalston arms; see *g*, N° 2.

From the situation of this house, which may be said to be on the borders, it was found necessary, in antient times, to be well secured against the inroads of their neighbours on the other side of the Esk. Mr. Pennant tells us, "that, in those very unhappy times, every one was obliged to keep guard against perhaps his neighbour; and sometimes to keep themselves shut up for days together, having no other opportunity of tasting the fresh air, but from the battlemented top of their castle. Their windows were very small; their door of iron. As late as the reign of our James I. watches were kept along the whole border, and at every ford, by day and by night: setters, watchers, searchers of the watchers, and overseers of the watchers, were appointed*."

Notwithstanding these precautions, their excesses continued for a long time; and these free-boaters, who lived by pillage, were called Moss-troopers, from their living in the Mosses.

In Dalston Hall, at the end of a dark

* Nicholson and Burn's Antiquities of Cumberland, vol. II. p. 341.

GENT. MAG. December, 1790.

* Tour in Scotland and Hebrides, p. 68. passage,

passage, is a very strong iron gate, with two bolts and a hasp, as in the drawing at *b* in N^o 2. This was intended to secure the chapel and staircase which lead to the rooms above, where probably they kept their things of value. The little round sower, *i*, is a staircase to some other rooms, and goes to the top of the house, where a door opens upon the leads.

There seems to have been every accommodation necessary for a large family; but it is now divided into two tenements, never again to be united.

Youts, &c.

H. R.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 30.

EVERY one, at all acquainted with modern poetry and criticism, well knows that one of the principal embellishments of the comic epopee is the introduction of parodies on passages in ancient and modern classics. If Pope, among the host of bad or party-writers who attacked his fame, had not been able to discover a *pair* who wrote against him in *partnership*, he would have lost the opportunity of introducing a parody on the young Chiefs who form the subject of the most interesting episode, if episode it ought to be called, in the *Æneid*. But, luckily for our Poet, one Burnet and Ducket published a joint-work against his first undertaking to translate the *Iliad*, intitled, "Homerides, by Sir Iliad Doggrel;" and furnished him with a Nisus and a Euryalus for his Dunciad. It is in the games in honour of Anchises that the young heroes first make their appearance.

Nisus & Euryalus primi.

Euryalus formâ insignis viridique juvenis;

Nisus amore pio pueri. *Æn.* V. 296.

And when they appear in the character of warriors, we are told,

Nisus erat portæ custos,

Et juxta comes Euryalus.—

His amor unus erat, pariterque in bella ruebant,
Tunc quoque communi portam statione tenebant.

Æn. IX. 183.

Let us now see how Pope profited by these passages. Elkanah Settle, after regretting to Cibber how unfortunate it was that two such great men of their party as Dennis and Gildon should wage war with each other, addresses himself to the shades of those great Critics, in a parody on the beautiful lines in the *Æneid* alluding to Cæsar and Pompey's

Embrace, embrace, my sons! be foes no more!
Nor glad vile Poets with true Criticks' gore*.

By way of contrast, he points out to Cibber the friendship of two others:

Behold yon pair, in *strict* embraces join'd †;
How *like* in manners, and how *like* in mind?
Fam'd for good-nature Burnet, and for truth;
Ducket for pious passion to the youth ‡.
Equal in wit, and equally polite,
Shall this a *Palquin*, that a *Gumbler* write.
Like are their merits, *like* rewards they *share*;
That shines a *consul*, that commissioner.

The Critick, Dennis, a fellow-sufferer, as we have seen, in the cause, with the ingenuity of a commentator accustomed to find meanings his author never thought of, insinuated in print, that Pope had, in the above parody, attacked the moral characters of Burnet and Ducket. But it is plain that the persons themselves were not such *Dunces* as to misunderstand the Poet. If the charge had been true, the crime, rendered notorious by the celebrity of their accuser, must have obliged them to leave their country; and, if false, a jury would undoubtedly have adjudged heavy damages for so atrocious a calumny. But they were too wise either to fly their country, or appeal to a jury; for, had they had recourse to the latter, I think we may safely pronounce what would have been the event in the words of Pope and Horace:

Solventur risu tabulæ, tu missus abibis.

In such a case the plaintiff will be his'd,

My Lords the Judges laugh, and you're dismissed.

Such is my view of the above passage, on which a late writer in your Magazine, who stands forward as the professed accuser of Pope and defender of the heroes of the Dunciad, has founded his grand charge against him. This writer, in your present volume, p. 338, asserts, that, "in consequence of the Colonel's [Ducket's] spirited conduct on this extraordinary attack, Pope found it convenient to add the following note." M. F. (Ib. p. 786) asks, *What was the Colonel's spirited conduct on this occasion?* Mr. W. has replied to the letter of M. F. but has omitted to answer the

* Ne pueri ne tanta animis assuescite bella:
Neu patriæ validas in viscera vertite vires.

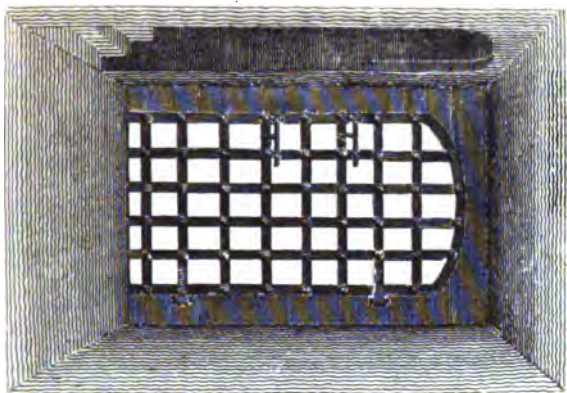
Æn. VI. 833.

† Illæ autem paribus quas fulgere cernis in armis

Concordes animæ. Ib. 826.

‡ Amore pio pueri.

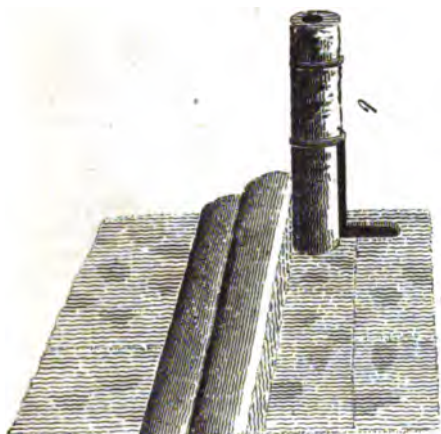
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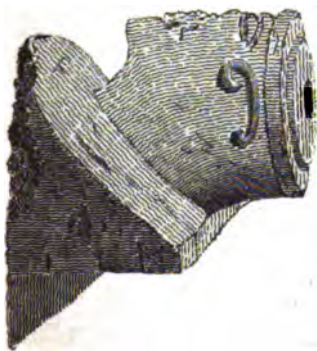
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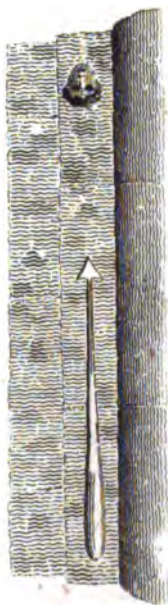
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above question. This I now call upon him to do.

The introduction of the authority appealed to at p. 904, col. i. para. 2, is highly indelicate, and totally inconsistent with the declaration at p. 386, col. ii. para. 3, sentence the last. The supposed authority, too, is only that of a silence apparently arising rather from delicacy than conviction.

With regard to *signing names* (see p. 387, col. ii. para. *ult.*), I have long been of opinion, that the value of original communications to your Miscellany, respecting facts which require living testimony to support them, would be greatly enhanced, if their authors would always sign their real names and places of abode; as is done in the London Medical Journal, and the Transactions of Literary Societies. But in such kind of discussions as the present, where opinions are founded on facts already known, I feel more disposed to follow the example of M. F.

Yours, &c.

J. S.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 11.

I HAD intended to send you the letter which this accompanies, and to request you to insert it in your Magazine for October, when I found I had delayed it too long. I therefore particularly intreat you now, to introduce it soon*, with this one subjoined to it; in which I desire to say a few words for Zoophilus, before I finally conclude our correspondence on this subject.

Zoophilus supposes me to be the proprietor of a "plan for an institution to cultivate and teach veterinary medicine," which he quotes from Dr. Simmons's Journal. He will, in the course of the winter, discover that he is mistaken. It is, however, true, that I have the pleasure of being acquainted with the gentleman who owns that plan, and that he has been pleased occasionally to accept my services as an interpreter. I wish that Zoophilus may, by some chance, obtain a view of the "plan;" because I am sure he must admire the extraordinary analogy between his ideas, contained in his last letter of September, and the organization of the "plan;" which was printed in March last, and digested long before. It differs, however, from his scheme a little, in the order, which, I believe, he will think better in the "plan," since, in all probability, it was more laboriously con-

sidered; and also in the material circumstance of providing an extensive and durable interest for the school, by forming it under the protection of a society of enlightened citizens. By this method, the baneful effects of little party jealousies will be removed from the infancy of the establishment, and its professors be enabled to exert themselves with confidence and courage.

Enough, I believe, has been said in my two last letters, Mr. Urban, to demonstrate the futility of farriery, and to establish the legitimate authority of medicine in the care and cure of every animal system. I shall here take a short view of the means by which the veterinary art is to be advanced; and endeavour, in as concise a way as possible, to make your readers sensible of the propriety of employing them. This art requires to be entirely re-cast, or built anew: not upon a basis of farriery; *absit nefas!* not upon a mass of incongruities, feebly compounded together by a coarse and clumsy imagination; not upon an assemblage of inaccurate and fallacious observations, made and commented by coxcombs; not upon the vulgar phraseology, the anile conceptions, the gross inepties, of a groom, an horse-doctor, or a sow-gelder; not upon that insulting claim to experience, which signifies nothing better than inveterate habits of uneducated and illiterate envy. It requires to be built on a basis of its own; upon a basis of nature, reason, and wise observation; that a firm and solid foundation, proportionate to the intended fabrick, be first laid; and the edifice deliberately, and with the utmost exertion of architectural skill, planned and constructed for use, beauty, and duration. The very name of farriery must be, not mildly exercised and cleansed, according to Lord Bacon's lenity to the name of magick, but altogether expunged. If it remains, it must divide itself from science as astrology from astronomy, as alchemy from chemistry, the abuse from the use, the fallacy from the reality. What farriery never possessed, nor even imagined, must become the only lawful germ of veterinary science. A collection of inscribed cases, taken by professional men of integrity and judgement, must support this new branch of medicine; a course of continued narratives, in the relation of which the reporter must be satisfied with being merely a faithful reporter of facts, without interlarding with his own conjectures

* It was printed in our last, p. 1002.

conjectures and hypotheses. By these means, we should see veterinary medicine grounded, upon a wise and cautious practice, and enjoying those benefits which medicine derived from the early care of Hippocrates. This assemblage would hereafter give us the result of truth, and we should be able to extract from it a luminous theory, capable of directing us in the future progress of the art, and differing *totò calo* from every one thing hitherto included in the idea of farriery. This art would also thus be reduced into the course of Nature, and proceed by the same competent and orderly means which have worked the advancement of medicine. And when it should have made this progress, it would be able to support its own consequence, and would assuredly raise to credit and esteem a class of useful enquirers, who, I verily think, could not fail to excite the interest, perhaps the friendship, at least to obtain the protection, of that venerable and learned body, the Faculty of Medicine.

This regular method has never yet been practised in this country, although it is certainly the only method to secure success. Three obvious modes suggest themselves for amassing the first requisite materials. 1. To bring together the experience of those nations among which the diseases of domestic animals have been considered according to science, and treated with the attention and solemnity of professional skill. 2. To draw the sum of farriery, and try what grains of ore those volumes of dross may yield. 3. To lose no time in taking the necessary steps for providing a proper hospital or infirmary, as particularly recommended in the original "plan," in which all diseases may be observed, traced, and duly reported.

Now, Sir, I take my final leave of you, thanking you very heartily for the assistance which you have given to my endeavours. Many enquiries remain to be made, and much to be written, which I shall, in due time, offer to the public. The field is vast, and the motives to cultivate it numerous and powerful. I shall only, therefore, here conjure my contemporaries to co-operate with the efforts which may be made, that this generation may enjoy both the benefits and reputation of such an establishment. If it be necessary for me to add another word concerning myself, I shall, to obviate all doubt, assure you, Mr. Urban, that I am not thus animated by any par-

ticular interest, being, as it may some time appear, a man of no profession, and following this and every other pursuit through a general and independent love of science, and a desire of substituting its just authority in every part of society to the offensive usurpation of ignorance and imposture.

Yours, &c.

ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ.

Mr. URBAN,

N^o. 8.

I HAVE been long an attentive observer of the fairy-ring, but never found out any reason that could satisfactorily account for the appearance: neither do I think any of your correspondents have hit upon the right one. All the rings that I have ever observed have been temporary, appeared one year, and disappeared the next. I think cattle generally keep the grass growing upon them as low as upon the neighbouring grounds, so that any effect of manure must soon be lost.

When moles have worked for themselves a run under-ground, it is natural to suppose that, in a course of time, the roof of this run will fall in, and by that means lighten the soil above to a certain distance on each side of the run, which makes it more proper for the growth of fungi, and gives room for the different roots to spread; the consequence of which will be, the grass will grow more luxuriantly, and appear with a deeper verdure. These green places are often seen in the shape of small segments of a circle, round patches, and irregular blotches, of all shapes, which may be owing to the different position of the runs. I have often thought, from observation of mole-hillocks, that that animal likes to work in a circular form. Perhaps it may by that means make more convenient communications betwixt the different parts of the habitation. But this is chiefly conjecture, though it might easily be known.

Permit me to mention another subject for the consideration of my brother-farmers. There is a common grass in very great disrepute, called couch or twitch-grass, which, I think, deserves a better character. From its quick growth, it is certainly a bad weed in corn ground; but, from the same property, and the strength of the root resisting dry weather, I think it is a very desirable grass in pastures and meadows. The objection of its being a coarse grass is certainly a mistake, as a place which I know abounds with it

cats

eats as bare as any other part of the pasture; and I think I can say I never saw this grass grow to a head like cock's-foot grass, and other coarse grasses, in any pasture whatever.

I have a brass box in my possession exactly like that described in your Magazine for September, except its having a small piece of brass, half an inch long, fixed on the inside like a tobacco-stopper.

A FARMER.

REMARKS ON THE TATLER.

(Continued from p. 992.)

VOL. V. p. 21. The translation gives a sense precisely opposite to that of Horace.

P. 34. This story of the first King of Prussia merits confirmation. He was a weak, good-natured, ductile man, and just the reverse of a Vandal monarch.

P. 49. It was rather late to set about paying his debts. To attempt to justify the thoughtless and persevering extravagance of Steele is a vain task, and can only be excused from that known partiality which a publisher contracts for his author.

P. 51. "*Languishing* in the most violent fever" is a singular expression. There is no reason to suppose, that by *Martius* was meant "General Wood."

P. 92. Why should this anecdote relate more to Steele's family than his serving as a cadet at the battle of Coldstream, or as a cadet in the army of Charles the First?

P. 114. Why not a "faint memory" of a picture, which, by prints published since the days of Steele, has become more generally known?

P. 143. Where did Dr. Salter see the letters? Lord Wharcon's answer is told as a report. I understand this story has been retracted. The anecdote from *Kilroot* also, p. 144, ought either to be authenticated or suppressed; at present it is upon a level with the stories on Mrs. Manley or Mrs. Heywood.

P. 211. This applauded edition of the *Epistolæ obscurorum Virorum* is incorrect almost beyond belief. It is plain that Steele had not read a word of the book of which he here pretends to give an account. His sudden transition to German authors, whom he reprobates in wholesale, is also singular. To shew that he did not speak at random, he might have excepted Camerarius, Sleidan, Seckendorf, &c.

P. 241. The younger Mills was not known as a player at that time.

P. 273, 274. This is a very bad edition of the known jest-book story of Mr. Sherlock, Dr. South, and the shoulder of mutton.

P. 315. Count Nassau was killed by a cannon-shot from a British battery. An officer of our artillery had taken aim, as he thought, at a Spanish officer, but, by a sudden evolution, Count Maurice came in his way.

P. 330. 1731, an error for 1721.

P. 351. Where is this determination of the law to be found?

P. 356. *Gimerack* is the character, not of a man, but of a set of men.

P. 369. When Mrs. Heywood turned prude, she wrote the *Female Spectator*, a very heavy book, affecting to be moral and sententious. But still the old leaven of scandal is now and then discoverable. Mrs. H. was a staunch Jacobite, and lied womanfully for the party.

P. 371. There is a most astonishing error here about Charles I. and Mrs. Lane. It seems that Charles II. was the son of the monarch to whose escape Mrs. Lane contributed.

P. 379. The note about the *groaning board* is printed elsewhere in this work.

P. 380. *Chamade* means an offer to surrender, not a *jurrender*.

P. 394. It would be curious to point out the eleven battles. They can be collected from "The London Gazette," in which also the wounds of Col. P. are certainly chronicled. But certainly, on being shot through the head at Minden, he was not carried to Bruges.

P. 396. *Guidon* relates to cavalry, *ensign* to infantry. Perhaps the Lord Forbes here mentioned as a *guidon* was the Scottish Lord Forbes.

P. 412. The note from De Foe is already in this work.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 20.
ABOUT the year 1754 I was at Bristol, and well remember old Chatterton, the prating sexton, who shewed the church of St. Mary Redcliff; and (as I believe) was either father or uncle to the after famous, and no less unfortunate, Tho. Chatterton. This old gentleman then had his own monument erected in one of the luminous vaults of this church, with a wooden bust of himself upon the summit,

* On this head, see Gent. Mag. LX. 157.

† See also vol. LVII. 194; LX. 189.

mit, and of a striking similitude. Qu. Is it yet subsisting?

The author of the lines on Morning, p. 746, seems to have fallen into something of an inaccuracy at the least. He says,

Blithe Partlet loud proclaims the morn,
And calls from sleep the village swains.

Now, Partlet I take to be the name of an hen.—Johnson *in verbo*, Partlet, a name given to an hen.—Shakespeare, “By thy dame Partlet here.”—Dryden, in his fable of the Cock and Fox, “Dame Partlet was the sovereign of his (the cock’s) heart.” And I am totally ignorant of that part of England wherein hens crow, although some have discovered where cocks lay eggs.

Yours, &c. JACK PRANCER.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 10.

I BEG leave to recommend to some of your learned and political correspondents “*A Political History of Cornwall*,” as a great and useful desideratum in our political system in this kingdom. I shall beg leave to throw out a few ideas on the subject. 1. It seems highly proper to record the noble stand which the inhabitants of Cornwall made against the Romans and Saxons, and how they were afterwards united with England. Here there should be a sketch of manners and customs. 2. It is next proper to trace the origin of the corporations in Cornwall, with a fair account of their original constitutions and charters. 3. It is a matter of awful consequence to observe the management of these corporations in different ages, with pointed characteristic family anecdotes of the nobility, attorneys, lawyers, gentlemen, borough clergymen, and aldermen, concerned in this important business. Here all gradual improvements and corruptions should be fairly stated. 4. If it should appear, upon a candid review, that a reform is absolutely necessary in the boroughs of Cornwall, it is requested that the best mode of reformation may be pointed out to the Legislature, not by disfranchising these ancient corporations, or by throwing them open to plebeian and venal voters, but by extending the privilege to the neighbouring gentlemen and respectable yeomanry. There is not much reason to fear the aristocratic influence of Cornwall in 1790.

CHARONDAS; *A moderate Man.*

Mr. URBAN, Edinburgh, Nov. 9.

IN your present volume, p. 792, there is a statement of the proportion which the Protestants of Ireland bear to the Roman Catholics. But though the authority be indisputable, and the proofs adduced correct; yet, I believe, the general conclusion will be found erroneous. With respect to the North of Ireland, and to Dublin and its environs, it will not be disputed; but if all the South and West of the kingdom, *viz.* a great part of the province of Leinster, with all Munster and Connaught, be admitted in the calculation, the balance, I am afraid, will militate against the conclusion made from the numbers in the Dublin House of Industry.

Every traveller of observation sojourning in these provinces must be sensible that the number of Roman Catholics exceeds that of Protestants of every denomination, so as not to admit of a comparison, and this too in the principal towns. I myself, about a year ago, actually numbered the Protestants of a very thriving town, which, on a low computation, contains six thousand inhabitants. The task was not difficult; for the sum total amounted to only one hundred and thirty-seven souls. In this town there is not a Dissenter of any kind, not even a Methodist: the same is true of many other considerable places. But, for the country parts, I will venture to affirm, that the whole body of the peasantry, almost without a single exception, are Papists; and when I add, that they are not the worse for being so, I speak the sentiments of many sensible Protestants in that kingdom; for, unless they were emancipated from the Russian vassalage which they alone, of all the subjects of the British empire, groan under; and unless they were ushered into the world through the gates of a Charter-school—neither the temporal nor spiritual state of these poor people would be bettered by becoming Protestants. For, I am persuaded, it is by the attention and influence of their priests alone that they are enabled to endure their hard fate without murmuring. Indeed, the conduct of these is discreet and irreproachable with every class of Society in Ireland.

Of the Protestant Charter-schools, their utility can hardly be exaggerated. They have doubtless contributed to promote the Protestant faith in Ireland, though

though not in the degree mentioned in the Gentleman's Magazine.

In Drury's History of Madagascar, published forty years ago, the account of the customs and manners of the natives of that island will be found to be very similar to that of the Abyssinians, as related by Mr. Bruce; particularly the custom of cutting fleas from the living animal is circumstantially described.

W.

An Abstract of an Act for limiting the Number of Persons to be carried on the Outside of Stage-Coaches and other Carriages. 28 Geo. III. c. 57, 1788.

FROM the 1st day of November, 1788, if the driver of any coach, or other such carriage, travelling for hire, shall permit more than six persons at one time to ride upon the roof, or more than two persons to ride upon the box, of any such coach or carriage, on conviction, either by his own confession, the view of a Justice, or by oath of a credible witness before a Justice of the place where the offence may be committed, to forfeit forty shillings for every person riding as outside passenger above the number mentioned; and if the offender be owner of the coach, then four pounds; and, in default of payment of either penalty, the offender may be committed for a month.

If the driver of any coach, &c. travelling with a greater number of outside-passengers than allowed, cannot be found, or shall not appear in consequence of the Justice's summons on such complaint, then the owner of such coach, &c. is liable to the penalty of forty shillings.

If a Constable neglect to execute the warrant pursuant to this, on conviction before a Justice, on his own confession, or by oath of a credible witness, to forfeit forty shillings; and, if not forthwith paid, may be committed to gaol for a month.

The forms of the proceedings relative hereto are expressed in the Schedule to the Act.

The former Act altered, explained, and amended; and for regulating the Conduct of the Drivers and Guards of Stage-Coaches, or other Carriages. 30 Geo. III. c. 36, 1790.

FROM the 29th day of September, 1790, if the driver of any coach, or other such carriage, drawn by three or more horses, and going for hire, permit

more than one person on the coach-box besides himself, and four on the roof; and, if such carriage shall be drawn by less than three horses, more than one person on the coach-box and three persons on the roof (except the driver of a carriage drawn by less than three horses, which shall not go a greater distance than twenty-five miles from the Post-Office in London, nor carry more than one person on the coach-box and four persons on the roof), to be conveyed thereby, he shall pay to the collector of the tolls, at every turnpike-gate thro' which the carriage shall pass, five shillings for each person above the limited number: and if any passenger, above the limited number, be set down, or taken up, whereby the payment of five shillings may be evaded, the driver, on conviction, by his own confession, the view of a Justice, or oath of a credible witness, to be committed to gaol, or the house of correction, for not more than one month, and not less than fourteen days. The five shillings per head beyond the limited number to be levied in the same manner as the tolls.

After the same day, to be painted on the outside of each door of every stage-coach (except mail-coaches) in legible characters, the proprietor's name, and, when different ones, the name of that which shall live within the Bills of Mortality to be used. If the coachman suffer any other person to drive his coach, without consent of passengers, or quit the box without reasonable occasion, or by misconduct overturn the carriage, or endanger the person or property of passengers, to forfeit not more than five pounds, nor less than forty shillings. If the guard to any coach fire off the arms he is entrusted with, either while the coach is going on the road, or in any town, otherwise than for defence of such coach, to forfeit twenty shillings. The penalties by the former act on peace-officers, for neglecting to execute warrants, to extend to this act, and to be levied and applied in the same manner.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 25.

I ASKED my cook the other day, if he could expound Indagator's query, p. 801, why fried beef and cabbage were called *bubble and squeak*, who told me, that the dish so called ought to be made of *boiled* beef and cabbage *fried*, and that the supposes it acquired that name from the ingredients in the first instance

instance *bubbling* in the pot, and afterwards *squeaking* in the pan.

She also tells me, that roasted bread and cheese, commonly called, *a Welsh rabbit*, is a corruption of the term *a Welsh rare bit*.

Yours, &c.

QUIZ.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 29.

YOUR correspondent X. X. vol. XLVII. p. 208, desires an explanation of a clause in the statutes of Wye school, founded by Abp. Kempe in the 15th century, mentioning,

“*Consueta galorum & denariorum Sancti Nicholai gratuitam oblationem.*”

It appears by Mr. Hasted's account of this foundation, in the third volume of his “History of Kent,” p. 174, that the master was to teach all the scholars, both rich and poor, the art of grammar, *gratis*—unless a present was voluntarily made, and except the “usual offering of *cocks and pence* at the *feast of St. Nicholas.*”

“Of St. Nicholas it is singularly noted, as St. Paul said of his Timothy, that he had known the Scriptures of a child, and led a life *sanctissime ab ipsis incunabulis incubatam*. The reason is yet more properly and expressly set down in the English Festival.”

“It is sayed of his fader, hyght Epi-phanius, and his moder Joanna, &c. and when hee was born, &c. they made him Christin, and caled him Nycolas, that is a manne's name; but he kepeth the name of the child, for he chose to kepe vertues, meknes, and simplenes; he fasted Wednesday and Friday; these dayes he would souke but ones of the day, and therwyth held him plesed. Thus he lyved all his lyf in vertues with this childes name. And therefore children doe him worship before all other saint, &c.” Liber Festivalis in die S. Nicholai, f. 55.

From this day to Innocents day at night, the *episcopus puerorum*, or boy-bishop, was to bear the name and state of a bishop. The celebration and service of this bishop may be seen in Mr. Gregorie's “Posthuma”, 1650, p. 113—117, whence the preceding paragraphs are cited*.

* Mr. John Blomefield, 1506, gave a robe of worsted lined with purple satin, in honour of St. Nicholas, for the boy-bishop to wear his day and night, in the parish of St. Martin at the plains, Norwich; and, 1498, money was accounted for, which was laid out in victuals, gloves, &c. for the *boy-bishop*

Molanus says, he did in some places receive rents, *capons*, &c. (*reditus, census & capones*) during his year. And to this the Archbishop's statute evidently alludes.

Now we are on the subject of St. Nicholas, who on the above accounts was worshipped by children before all other saints, and about whom so much has been said, vol. XLVII. pp. 120, 131, 157, particularly by the late Mr. Cole, of Milton, near Cambridge, in the last of these pages, I must observe, that, in the “*Vita Sanctorum*,” by Lippeloo and Gras, Colon. 1603, 4 vols. 12mo, under the festival of this saint, we read of his delivering three ambassadors of the Emperor Constantine, who, going to treat with some insurgents in Phrygia, were thrown into prison, and on the point of being executed by the Governor of Andriciana; and again being likely to suffer the same hard fate on their return to their master from some misrepresentation of their conduct, the Saint terrified the Emperor in a dream till he procured their release. These may be the three figures usually represented praying to St. Nicholas out of what has been supposed a vessel or cauldron, but may be only an inclosure of confinement. As the Saint dealt in the trinal number, he is said to have relieved the wants of a nobleman at Patara, who was reduced to the expedient of prostituting his three daughters for bread, had not the Saint opportunely thrown three bags of gold, at three several times, in at the window, which the father applied to portion them out to good husbands. The same legend relates how Nicholas preserved from a storm the ship in which he sailed to the Holy Land; and also certain mariners who in a storm invoked his aid; to whom, though at a distance, and still living*, he appeared in person, and saved them. His charity was equal to the beauty of his person, and his body translated from Myra his native city to Bari in Apulia, about 1008, and still preserved there, distills a sweet li-

and his attendants on St. Nicholas's day.—Blomefield's Norfolk, II. 748; see also p. 516. He thinks it a common custom in most cathedrals.

* This is thus expressed in the Roman Martyrology, Colon. 1643, 8vo. p. 427:

“Imperatorem Constantinum ab interitu quorundam se invocantium, *longè constitutus*, ad misericordiam per visum monitis flexit & nimis.”

quor

quor for the relief of the disorders both of body and soul.

See also "Patrick's Devotion of the Romish Church," where he figures as the mariner's saint, pp. 265—270.

Had your learned correspondent Paul Gemsege been apprized of this history of St. Nicholas, he would have been induced to refer the Glasfenbury seal in your vol. XXII. p. 410, to him.

In the account of *Baigsworth* church, in Mr. Bigland's "Gloucestershire Collections," a chapel is said to be "dedicated to St. Margaret (the legendary St. Pelagius)." I wish some of your correspondents would explain this.

Yours, &c.

D. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 3.

IN your valuable Miscellany, p. 1010, your correspondent M. F. enquires after the place of interment of the late unfortunate Dr. Dodd, and if his wife is living. Mrs. Dodd died at Ilford, in Essex, on the 14th of July, 1784, as appears by *Gent. Mag.* vol. LIV. p. 557. I happened by chance lately to take up a pamphlet, intituled, "An Account of the Life and Writings of William Dodd, LL.D.;" which contains what, I hope, will be a satisfactory answer to your correspondent:

"Dr. Dodd's body was carried from Tyburn to the house of Mr. Davies, undertaker, in Goadge-street; where a hot bath was ready prepared, and many efforts were used by his medical friends to revive him, but all without effect; though it is imagined, from many circumstances, that, if the excessive curiosity of the crowd had not occasioned great delay, the attempt would have been successful. It was, on the Monday following, carried to Cowley, in Buckinghamshire*, attended by some friends, and buried in the church there. "The following was the inscription on the coffin: 'The Rev. William Dodd, born May 29, 1729, and died June 27, 1777, in the 49th year of his age.'"

Yours, &c.

W. K.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 4.

YOUR correspondent M. F. p. 1010, has suffered his curiosity, respecting a late unfortunate dignified clergyman, to get the better of his humanity, or he would not so unnecessarily have renovated the distressing recollection of the near relations of that unhappy gentleman (whose life paid the forfeit of

his offence against the laws of his country), some of whom are now living, and of most respectable and untainted character. I am willing to hope the severe feelings of awakened sensibility could not have occurred to M. F. or he would have avoided agitating a subject, of no particular consequence to community, at the expence of private tranquillity.

Yours, &c.

A. R.

*** We trust the discussion will end where it now stands; and that the enquiry will not be thought impertinent which has produced the following very excellent communication:

Infandum, Iqnotis, jubes renovare dolorem;—& Quamquam animus meminisse horret, luctuque refugit

Incipiam.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 6.

YOUR correspondent M. F. has excited an unpleasant subject. I hope, as a plain Christian, that his motives were candour and humanity; or otherwise I would be among the first to upbraid the writer with the extremest want of those most amiable qualities.

Had I not known that a certain author, of biographical memory, was no more, I should have hesitated to communicate my remarks: for surely impertinence was never more flagrantly marked, than in some of the low strictures which he presumed to foist into his massacre of Johnson, respecting particularly the object now in question.—If I speak in ænigma, it is from wishing to speak only to the few;

"For few are they who feel another's woes."

But Dr. Johnson was a very different character from that of his garrulous, though entertaining, *Carnifex*;—*HOMO, si unquam ERAT.*—'Tis true, he never presided at Hickey's,—nor did he keep a *coach*;—and, from what we have read, how many must join to congratulate Johnson upon it!

In answer to M. F. I can inform him, that the person in question was buried, with lime in his coffin, at Cowley, in Middlesex, on the North side of the church, and close to it, towards the East, where not a stone tells where he lies; but where I lately trod, and sighed, and wept, and was not ashamed of so doing.

Some weak, but well-affectioned endeavours were used, I know, to restore—what, if so restored, would only have afforded to their own minds a bitter recollection

* This should have been Middlesex. EDIT. *GENT. MAG. December, 1790.*

collection of unwarranted officiousness. Horace might far better have suggested to the pitiable Essayists,

—Pol, me occiditis, amici,
Non servatis.

To tell the mode,—the place,—the time,—the agents,—you will of course, Sir, not expect from me, after what has been said above; and yet I am not unapprized of those futile ingredients, which, I grant, might gratify the vapid taste of curiosity,—but surely are adapted to no *useful* purpose whatever. Indeed, Mr. Urban, as your unknown correspondent justly anticipates, they *are* “too uninteresting at this,” as at every other “period.” Had he, Sir, any one idea of real utility to propose, as the result of information, and let him only prove it to me, by an avowal of his name and quality; it is in my power, and my will would follow it, to gratify his *then laudable* enquiries.

For the present, I inform him, that the lady in question died six years since in Essex, and in circumstances of corporeal and mental inanity, pitiable indeed. But her means of subsistence, while existing, were rendered as comfortably decent as her situation could require. Had it been otherwise, the hand that tells M. F. this, would, among many other and abler, not have allowed so truly-forsorn a being to want the means of animal supply; nor to have been destitute of those consolations to which extreme misery, in all cases, has the strongest claim from every feeling breast.

One thing I must beg leave to observe. There is a trivialness in M. F.'s admixture of materials, which at first sight more than half disposed me not to answer his *letter*, if such he calls it. Why blend the bulk of his first passage with *ponti*, or *passum*, or a *dile*? or even with the mention of an amiable, though weak, Norris; whom I knew and admired, and whom half the musical world so justly laments?

Let me rather dwell upon your correspondent's last words. He asks, “Which is right?” And to render this (shall we call it a *letter*?) somewhat useful, which *always* is *right*, I tubjoin a few passages, as they once came from a well-known hand; and which, if M. F. ever knew the writer, I am persuaded he will *feel* upon perusal.

Extracts from Letters to MEMOR.

“June 18, 1777-

“I was expressing my wishes, dear and beloved friend, in the morning, of hearing from you on the 17th. It was hinted, that, as you was still weak, your friends probably kept the sad intelligence of my fate from you; and I was pleased with the idea. In the evening comes your affectionate letter, and it rejoiced my inmost soul. Praised be God, for ever, who has raised you from the door of Death! Of all my afflictions, I think, my worthy *, your sickness was the heaviest. I wished a thousand times to die in your stead; and when I fancied you dead, as I often did, I then wished intensely to live, to be a husband and a father to your wife and your children. But God has heard my humble petitions; and I trust you will live many happy years, to be a comfort to *them*, and a blessing to numbers.”....

“As to my spiritual estate, *dearest Brother* *, I humbly hope it is not worse than when we last conversed together. I am sensible, keenly sensible, of all the horrors of my present dreadful situation. But, at the same time, I feel not a repining thought, or murmuring idea, against the God of my life. ‘I am humbled in the dust before him, under the consciousness of my manifold and grievous transgressions; and, could I recall the past at the price of ten thousand worlds, I would do it. I have no trust or hope in any thing, save the infinite and all-sufficient merits of *Jesus*, the friend of the contrite; and I daily, hourly, offer up to him the sacrifice of a *troubled*, but broken and contrite heart! I feel a perfect peace with all mankind, and have not the slightest malignant, malevolent, or worldly temper, left in my heart! And I see that my change must be infinitely for my advantage. Yet, my good friend, I am a *man*, and a feeling one; a husband, and a tender one; a friend, and an affectionate one; and, what is more, a miserable sinner,—though, I trust, a contrite one. Need I, can I, say more?”....

“Take all imaginable care of your health, —and may God be your portion, and exceeding great reward! Faint not, nor be wearied in his service; and make up, by your zeal, what was wanting in me! Oh learn, my Christian Brother, from my sad fate, what miseries follow a *desertion* of your Lord! While I served him faithfully, I was the happiest of men! When pleasure and vanity took the lead, and I left off the *watch*, I fell, by slow but sure steps, into the present pit, whence there is no earthly redemption. But *he* can, and will raise me, and give us, in his future kingdom, a happy and glorious meeting. This, you must be sure,

* A term of respect, not of contiguity.

is at present my only consolation, and my only view;—the view of futurity, made blessed by Jesus Christ! May we there for ever adore him! His grace be with you!—Don't fail to let me hear, *speedily*, from you; and tell me how your health is."

"June 24, 1777.

"As this is the last letter you are likely ever to receive from me, I have taken a large sheet of paper; not knowing either how I may be carried out to speak to you, my dearest friend, or what I may have to say. Though I am indeed truly thankful to God, that he has been pleased to spare your life; yet I am sorry to say, that I mourn almost every day for your company. It would have been, indeed, a great consolation to me in my sad and dismal hours, had the Lord permitted: so long known and tried, I could have poured my soul into your faithful breast. Now I am attended, &c.—But, so much the less as earthly consolations abound, may our Divine Master, of his infinite goodness, vouchsafe his heavenly ones to me! Oh pray for me, my friend, in the last dread scene! I am all weakness and imperfection! May the Lord Jesus vouchsafe to support and strengthen my feeble soul! Into his hands I most humbly and unreservedly commend myself."...

"Great and many as my sins have been—Oh that I could blot them out—or recall their commission! I have unshaken confidence in him who died to save me from them. To him, and his all-sufficient sacrifice, I look continually. I come, in humble faith and penitence, to him;—and I cannot, *cannot be cast out!* Preach, my dear * *, in season, out of season, the high and consolatory truths of the Gospel, and impress them, in this short day of your ministrations, with unwearied zeal! Thus will you meet your God with comfort; and not with that trembling, anguish, shame, and confusion, which overwhelm, and ought to overwhelm me! May * *, of his grace, strengthen you to this and every good work: keep you in his divine protection; and bless you, in all your nearest and dearest connections, with all the comforts of this world, and the glories of the next!—On FRIDAY, my friend, my beloved, I shall be no more! Weep my sad fate, and with tender affection remember, that you knew a man, once by God's love the happiest that could be in his blessed service, but who, seduced by the world and sin, plunged into woe as bitter as ever was experienced on earth! Adieu, adieu! May the Lord Jesus Christ be with our spirits, now and for ever more!"...

"If I do not write to every friend, bear witness for me to them, my dear * *, that I most cordially, tenderly, and affectionately remember them! That I thank and bless them for all their kind and solicitous endeavours for me! That I earnestly pray God to return all their humane and Christian love, and to fill their hearts with that right knowledge of him, and to direct their lives into that constant duty to him, which alone can bring peace to their souls in this world—eternal peace and a happy meeting to us in the world to come."

I never had thought at one time that the above extracts would have seen the light; 'tis to your correspondent their appearance, if deemed worthy, is owing. One thing is certain; they may undoubtedly be more useful, and are more *right*, than the solution of queries of little interest to the world in any view.

I am, Mr. Urban, your's and your correspondent's humble servant,

MEMOR.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 10.

TILL advised by Remigius, p. *786, I was, as well as D. H. p. 907, uninformed of its being the fashion to have private houses *consecrated* with the view of avoiding attendance at parochial churches; and I was more inclined to believe that a domestic oratory would not now be desired for this purpose, because, as it is well known, and much to be regretted, the commendable and beneficial observance of family-worship, even on the Lord's-day, has of late years fallen into disuse. By *consecrated*, I imagine, your correspondent did not mean the setting apart a room in a private house by any sacred episcopal rites, which heretofore was seldom done; but only, what was a frequent practice, the obtaining of a liberty from the bishop of the diocese to have every branch of Divine Service performed by a clergyman of the Established Church, duly authorised. The distance of a house from the church, ill-health of the owner, bad weather, and bad roads during the winter months, were the customary reasons assigned for allowing this indulgence; but it was also procured as a bar to a presentment of the churchwardens for a neglect of public worship in the master of a family, his wife, children, guests, and servants; and it should seem, that, in those days, a clergyman, who officiated in a private house not covered by this exemption, would have been subject to ecclesiastical censures. Sir John Cullum has referred to two licences, granted by Archbishop Abbot to Sir Robert Drury, for private chapels in his houses at Hardwick and Snareshill; and after the decease of Sir Robert

Robert, his widow was favoured with the same privilege for the former mansion. (Bibl. Top. Brit. N^o XXIII. pp. 238, 239.) In the opinion of Sir John Cullum, it is difficult to account for the application's having been made to the Archbishop, the Bishop of the diocese being, as he conceived, competent to have granted this indulgence. But he did not attend to its being set forth in the first licence, that the Archbishop was then holding a metropolitan visitation, and was consequently vested with full and exclusive power, as the Bishop of Norwich must have been inhibited. Not but that the Archbishop, as I apprehend, had at other times a concurrent right, by a paramount prerogative that had the sanction of the legislature. For in a licence from Archbishop Parker to empower his son John Parker to have "Common Prayer said, and the Communion and all other holy offices performed, within the oratory, or any other place in his house at Lambeth, called the Duke's House, or at Nunney Castle in Somersetshire, and in any house where he should dwell," it is averred, that the Archbishop was lawfully warranted by authority of Parliament; by, as I suppose, the stat. of 25 Henry VIII. c. 21. A clause in this faculty provides, however, that it should not be in any degree to the prejudice of the rector or vicar of the parish, and that Mr. Parker, with all his family, should, on two Sundays or festivals in every year, on days most convenient to them, resort to the parish church. (Styke's Life of Parker, p. 483, and Appendix N^o XVI.)

Yours, &c.

W. & D.

Mr. URBAN, Bath, Dec. 1.

TAKING a morning ramble, a few days ago, gives my surprize, on entering the habitation of an honest yeoman, at seeing several numbers of your valuable publication lying on a table before him; the man was about seventy; they were borrowed of the squire, for the use of his father, who could not, at his years, see to read.—"What! is your father living, then?"—"Yes; and in his perfect senses, at the age of a hundred and two: and, if you think proper, you may see him."—Being ushered into his presence, the old gentleman, who was in bed, rose up, and begged me to be seated. "The only comfort now felt," he said, "was in religion, and in seeing his family about him; but, at the same time,

never wished to exclude a friend."—He talked of Mr. Pitt, and his great ancestor, and contrasted their characters with that of Sir Robert Walpole, whom he had often seen, and with great earnestness hoped another Sir William Pynsent would be found to set the same generous part by the present Minister, as had happened to his father. He dwelt much on the talents of the great Duke of Marlborough as a soldier, and mentioned his having seen him at the Abbey-church in Bath, after his return from a campaign in Flanders; when the clergyman, in compliment to his Grace, preached upon the following text: "I have fought the good fight, I have finished my course."—"This," repeated the old man, "was on his having won the *Battle of Blenheim*."—"You are fond of reading?"—"I am past it; but my son, or grandchildren, after the business of the day is over, take it by turns to amuse me."—Upon enquiring into the general merits of this person, I found that, till the age of fourscore, he had constantly been in his business. He would not suffer me to leave him, without asking after General Meadows, who, he thought, would return home from the East crowned with laurel, and his pockets filled with rupees. When a person at this age can hold converse in so agreeable a manner, and perfectly recollect the incidents of their past life, it is a treat worthy a King to partake of.

The epitaphs underneath were given me by one of his grand-daughters; to which I add two which were written on the wall of the Hungerford chapel in Salisbury cathedral, and lately taken down.

P.S. The eulogium on the late Countess of Clarendon, in your last, p. 980, is truly just, as every one who had the least intercourse with her will acknowledge. A small trait will suffice.—Coming from Northampton, in August, 1783, I paid my respects at the Grove (the Earl's seat in Hertfordshire); and although their Majesties and the Princesses had been there in the morning, and things consequently in confusion; yet all my entreaties to the contrary could not prevent her Ladyship shewing the apartments, and conversing on those subjects she had nearest at heart, *charity* and *benevolence*.—The pictures, though few, are good, particularly that of the Duchess of Queensbury, painted when she could not have been more than twenty,



Fig. 1. p. 1081.

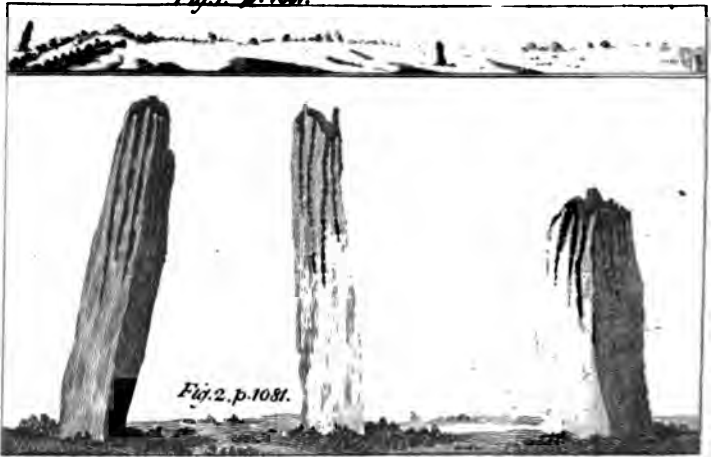


Fig. 2. p. 1081.

Fig. 5. p. 1082.



Fig. 3. p. 1081.



Fig. 4. p. 1082.



Fig. 6. p. 1082.



twenty, and in every respect answered to the beautiful Hill, when the famous song was made on her, and she became the toast of every company. The poor at Rickmanworth and its vicinity have reason to lament her, as she was to them a friend at all times, and under every emergency.

JOHN ELDERTON.

In Weston church-yard :

Sacred to the memory of ROBERT RIMER, of the city of Bath, who departed this life December the 9th, 1787, in the 48th year of his age.

Some flaws in every character we find,
His faults were few, and of a generous kind.
Censorious minds are often over-nice,
And, with ill-nature, call all pleasure vice.
Some faults and follies stain the brightest soul,
But Love and Charity still crown the whole.

Here lieth the body of REBECCA BROCK, a native of Guernsey, who, to the inexpressible grief of her relations and acquaintance, departed this life August the 14th, 1772, in the 15th year of her age.

Like flowers that open with the morning sun,
And die away before one course is run,
So blow'd this flower, and promis'd much delight;
But, oh! she wither'd with the shades of night.
Transplanted now, behold, she ever shines
In better soil, and far more happy climes.

Over the figure of a traveller in Hungerford chapel :

Alasse, Death, alasse! a bleisful thing you were,
Yf thou would'st spare us in our lustynesse,
And cum to wretches that be soe of hevy chere,
When they ye slepe to slake there dystresse,
But owte alasse thyne own soley selfwyldnesse
Crewelly werneth the pyt, seygh, wayle, and wepe,
To close there yen that after ye doth clepe.

Over the figure of a skeleton :

Graftles galant, in all thy luste and pryde,
Remember that thou schalte gyve due.
Death shold frothy body thy fowle devyde,
Thow mayst not him ascape certaynly.
To ye dede boidies cast down thyne eye,
Behold thayme well, considere, and see;
For such as they ar, such shalt yow be.

1459.

Mr. URBAN, O^B. 18.

I HAVE sent you a view and separate representation, taken on the spot, of three stones near Burrowbridge, Yorkshire, commonly called *The Devil's Arrows* (Plate III. Fig. 1, 2), and generally supposed to be British denials. (Some

author, which I think is Camden*, in his "Britannia," says there are four †, and that the other is in the market-place; which must be a mistake, or the account taken by hearsay, as the one standing in the market-place is the remains of a fluted column (which, I think, is of the Doric order). They are placed in a direct line in some fields near the town; and on enquiry could hear of no other). A road runs between them, as is represented in the view, Fig. 1; their distances from each other being, from the first to the second, 124 paces, from the second to the third, 70 paces. The stones are natural, having seen some of the kind and grain in quarries. Fig. 2 is a representation of the same, drawn separately, but on the same scale. The highest is about 24 feet, so that the dimensions of the others may be readily determined. They bear the marks of the greatest antiquity, being worn away on the top apparently by length of time and the rain, which has made those furrows down the sides, as is evidently seen by the perpendicular tendency of them. The ground round each is sunk-in to a small depth. Should any of your intelligent correspondents throw any light when, by whom, or on what occasion, they were erected, I shall be much obliged; and at some future time may send you other drawings.

Yours, &c. T. H.

* * * We are much obliged to our correspondent for his offer of future drawings, and have engraved the present on account of its representing the present state of these stones, which have already been engraved in Dr. Gale's "Commentary on Antonine's Itinerary," p. 16; and also in Mr. Drake's "History of York," p. 26.

Mr. URBAN, *Brighthelmston*. Nov. 4.

THE drawing which accompanies this (fig. 3) represents a singular character, well known in the southern part of the county of Cumberland. Though I have seen her at various times, and frequently conversed with her, for these 20 years, I have never been able to learn any particulars respecting her family, friends, or name. The country people know her by the appellation of Jenny Darney, from the manner, I presume, in which she used to mend her cloaths. Her present garb is entirely of her own

* Not CAMDEN certainly. See Britannia, III. 9, 58. More probably some modern Tourist. EDIT.

† He adds, "the fourth was lately thrown down."

maqu-

manufacture. She collects the small parcels of wool which lie about the fields in sheep-farms, spins it on a rock and spindle of her own making; and, as she cannot find any other method of making the yarn into cloth, she knits it on wooden needles, and by that means procures a warm, comfortable dress. In the lifetime of the late Charles Lutwidge, esq. of Holm Rook, she took possession of an old cottage, or rather *cow-house*, on his estate, in which she has ever since been suffered to continue. Her intellects seem at certain times greatly deranged, but her actions are harmless, and her language inoffensive. On that score she is caressed by all the villagers, who supply her with eatables, &c. for money she utterly refuses. She seems a person, in her lucid intervals, of much shrewdness, and her understanding is above the common level. This has also been improved by a tolerable education. Her appearance has been much the same for these 20 years, so that she must now be nearly 90 years of age; but of this, as well as her family and name, she is always silent. She seems to have chosen out the spot where she now lives, to pass the remainder of her days unknown to her friends, and in a great measure from a distaste of a wicked world, to "prepare herself," as she often in her quiet hours says, "for a better." Perhaps a publication of this in your useful Magazine, and a rough sketch of the drawing (which there are some apologies necessary for the incorrectness of), may lead some of your correspondents to an enquiry into further particulars respecting her than are in my power to relate.

J. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Lincoln, Nov. 8.*

ENCLOSED I have sent you a drawing (fig. 4) of the lid of a very old tankard belonging to Mr. Bewley in this town. The same gentleman has also a set of Apostle spoons, and of antique pebble-headed knives. The diameter of the lid (considering the angular parts as filled up), is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the depth of the tankard is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. It holds two wine quarts. The shape of it is not cylindrical, but fluted in the sides, like four pillars joined together, to correspond with the angular parts of the lid. The flower-work on the lid is not chased, but rather indented, particularly the outlines, which are deeply impressed in the silver, and appear raised in the inside of the tankard. The sides are also profusely ornamented in the same manner.

The crest (fig. 5), a religious habited in a cowl, on a helmet, appears to have been engraved at the time the tankard was made; the other part of the arms is modern, the original coat having been erased for a quartering. Can this crest have been first adopted in allusion to the monastery at Bewley in the New Forest, in which the famous Perkin Warbeck took refuge, and where he and several of his company registered themselves sanctuaries-men? Rapin, vol. I. b. 4. fol. ed.

The present possessor of this tankard is now near eighty, and his father mentioned it to him as having been long remembered in the family. The style of the workmanship appears to me to be of older date than embossing; but some of your correspondents, who are better acquainted with this matter than I am, will perhaps favour me with their opinion, through the channel of your Magazine, to what time we are to refer it, which will much oblige a constant reader, J. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov. 11.*

THE ring (fig. 6) was lately found in digging a grave at Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland. It is of silver, and the letters are not similar to any characters known to me. I am inclined to guess them to be in the Russian dialect; but if any of your numerous correspondents can explain them, I shall be highly obliged to them. The shape of a key in the center of the inscription has something uncommon in it.

I have inclosed an impression of the ring in red wax, which may be more intelligible than my rude sketch of it.

Yours, &c. PALÆOPHILUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov. 16.*

IN answer to Mr. J. Elderton's request, p. 969, for a friend afflicted with deafness, he is desired to try four drops of oil of rosemary in a tea-spoonful of warm milk, half in each ear, every night for nine nights. Thus says the recipe. But the writer of this thinks it best to put two drops of the oil and half the milk in one ear every night for nine nights; and afterwards put the same in quantity other nine nights in the other ear: keep the head warm those nights. The writer of this recommended it to two people, and both found great benefit from it.

Mr. URBAN, *Sheffield, Dec. 8.*

AS it is natural to suppose that your correspondent's friend, p. 969, has had medical advice relative to his deaf-

ness,

ness, my best apology for reciting the following facts must be a desire to relieve human infirmity.

About fifteen years ago, a woman in this town, above seventy years of age, who had been exceedingly deaf more than twenty years, was solicited by an eminent surgeon to let her ears be syringed. She submitted to the operation; and it was attended with such success, that, till the time of her death, which was about eight years afterwards, she could share, with ease to herself and her friends, in all the pleasures of conversation, and hear discourses from the pulpit with great satisfaction; and has often, in my hearing, expressed her gratitude to Heaven and the surgeon for the blessing.

About five years ago I was among some company at the house of a friend, where was present my friend's brother, who was extremely deaf, and, as is usual in such cases, spiritless. From the success which had attended the operation in similar circumstances, I recommended it to him. But, in order to try whether there was a probability of its being beneficial, I took a wand about a yard and half long, and put one end of it betwixt his teeth, and the other betwixt mine; when, upon conversing with him so circumstanced, at that distance, in a moderate tone of voice, I found he could readily hear me. This convinced me that his deafness was owing only to an obstruction, occasioned probably by wax, in the auditory duct. I therefore advised him to apply to a surgeon, by whom he was syringed, and has enjoyed his hearing perfectly ever since.

EDWARD GOODWIN.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 18.

IN "Reflections on the Revolution in France," &c. soon after the picturesque and affecting description of the spectacle exhibited October 6, 1789, Mr. Burke introduces this paragraph, p. 127:

"I almost venture to affirm, that not one in a hundred amongst us participates in the triumph of the Revolution Society. If the King and Queen of France, and their children, were to fall into our hands by the chance of war, in the most acrimonious of all hostilities (I deprecate such an event, I deprecate such hostility), they would be treated with another sort of triumphal entry into London. We formerly have had a King of France in that situation; you have read how he was treated by the victor in the field; and in what manner he was afterwards received in England. Four hundred years have gone over us; but I believe we

are not materially changed since that period. Thanks to our sullen resistance to innovation, thanks to the cold sluggishness of our national character, we still bear the stamp of our forefathers. We have not (as I conceive) lost the generosity and dignity of thinking of the fourteenth century; nor as yet have subtilized ourselves into savages."

What is here advanced concerning our national character in the fourteenth, will not, I suspect, be applicable to it in the sixteenth century. As the ingenious author well remarks, p. 105, "History keeps a durable record of all our acts, and exercises her censure over the proceedings of all sorts of sovereigns." And there is written evidence of the following facts:—

In the moment when Queen Elizabeth was subscribing the writ which gave up a woman, a queen, and her own nearest relation, into the hands of the executioner, she was capable of jesting. (Robertson's History of Scotland, II. 168).

When Wickham, Bishop of Lincoln, preached the sermon at her funeral in Peterborough cathedral, he used these words: "Let us bless God for the happy dissolution of Marie, late the Scottish Queen, and dowager of France." (Bibl. Top. Britan. No. XL.)

And in the churchwardens accounts of a parish, the bells of which church were within the hearing of Queen Elizabeth in her palace, is this entry: "Payd for ringing when the Queen of Scots was put to death, 15. 4d."

But the reign of Elizabeth is often termed the golden age of Old England; and it is certain that, in her days, "the mixed system of opinion and sentiment, which had its origin in the ancient chivalry, was not extinguished." Reflections, p. 113. W. & D.

Mr. URBAN, Kent, Nov. 29.

A GENTLEMAN who it seems is, or at least has been, much afflicted with the cramp, tells us, p. 911, that he has received so much benefit from having his bedstead constructed in a sloping manner, that is, some inches higher at the head than at the feet, that he desires to return thanks to the gentleman, if living, who published such a remedy for the cramp.

Perhaps he will return more hearty thanks to us if we supply him with a more effectual remedy. Let him, when afflicted, bind his garter, or some other ligature, sufficiently tight, round the thigh of the affected leg or foot, and he will

will probably receive immediate benefit.—Let us, therefore, publish it to the world; and I doubt not but we shall be esteemed the benefactors of mankind, and receive the hearty thanks of those who are excruciated with this unpleasant affection, and have long wished in vain for an effectual remedy.

Yours, &c. PHILANTHROPOS.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 8.
H A V I N G received the following letter from the Consul General of Madeira, I take this opportunity of communicating it to the public; as it demonstrates how rapidly the principles established by the Humane Society of London are diffusing themselves throughout all parts of the globe; and it is an indubitable truth, that Britain takes the lead in directing mankind to the proper exercise of benevolence and philanthropy, as well as in every other honourable distinction. Yours, &c. W. H.

TO DR. HAWES.

"Dear Sir, Lisbon.
"It is with pleasure I write at this time, as I know it will be an interesting piece of intelligence to you to be informed, that the laudable pursuits of our Humane Institution*, for the recovery of the apparently dead, begin to be followed with success, and with the approbation and applause of all ranks of people in this country. We have had two desperate cases of sudden apparent death; and both the persons were providentially restored to life.

"In the Gazette you will observe the noble and truly royal behaviour of Her Most Faithful Majesty towards Dr. De Paiva, who attended, and had the good fortune to restore, the SilverSmith, which was the first recovery at Lisbon.

"Her Majesty ordered her thanks to be given to the physician for one of her subjects being restored to life, and accompanied the high compliment with a premium of Fifty Moidores.

"The Royal Academy of Sciences in this city, a permanent incorporated body, with fixed and certain funds, so as to secure the due performance of its engagements, have taken up the business in a generous and patriotic light, offering rewards to all who shall assist and procure a recovery, to the

amount of 36 millrees, about 10*l.* sterling; and for fruitless attempts half the premium is paid.

"The President of the Royal Academy is his Excellency the Duke de Lafons, whose name I had the honour to mention to you in a former letter as the patroniser of the Humane Society in this country.—Upon a review of the whole, I think there can be little doubt but that, under the high approbation of the Sovereign, and the more immediate patronage of that amiable and worthy prince and true patriot the Duke de Lafons, and the Intendant general, the true interest of humanity will be clearly comprehended for the preservation of the lives of the people.

"The benevolent plan of rescuing numbers of our fellow-creatures from untimely and premature deaths is now firmly established in this country; and I shall ever consider it as one of the happiest incidents of my life, that I was instrumental in first setting on foot a Humane Society, for the recovery of the apparently dead, at Lisbon†. Believe me to be, dear Sir, your most humble servant,
CHARLES MURRAY."

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 9.
A. Y. presents his respectful compliments to Aristides, and sincerely thanks him for his legal information respecting visitors of free-schools, communicated through the channel of your last Magazine, p. 980. At the same time, he must lament that the laws relating to their functions cannot be enforced in a more summary way. Residing in a large town, in which a grammar-school has been founded upwards of a century,—amply endowed by the generosity of its founders,—has had the credit of producing a Greek Professor to one of the universities,—together with names of rank and character, who have done honour to their country,—as well as those in a more humble station of life,—whether through a defect in the constitutions, or negligence in the trustees, is now become but little better than a *finecure*. Were visitors duly appointed, with full power to take cognizance of the education and management of these seminaries throughout the kingdom, at stated periods, all grievances arising between the master and inhabitants might be speedily redressed, which would produce the happiest effects,

* The Consul of Madeira is a life-director of the Royal Humane Society.

† The Portuguese translation of the Reports of the Royal Humane Society may be seen by any gentleman at No. 8, Spital-square. The title-page is, "Avisos interessantes a Humanidade, ou Collecção de alguns Arrigos concernentes á restauração da Vida dos Allogados, e outros Casos de Morte apparente, ou Animação suspensa; extrahidos dos Escriptos publicados em Inglaterra por Ordem da Sociedade Humana, instituida na Corte, e Cidade de Londres em 1774. E dadot á luzna Lingua Portuguesa por Deligencia e á Costa de CARLOS MURRAY, Consul-geral de S. Magestade Britannica na illa de Madeira."

both for the benefit of the town which enjoys such an institution, as well as for the credit of the matter. But, as the law stands at present, it appears a very difficult matter to remove a master, if he is ever so culpable, without entering into an expensive suit in equity.

Further hints on this subject, of so much public importance, is earnestly requested from Aristides; and would, no doubt, be highly gratifying to many of your numerous readers. A. Y.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 2.

DR. JOHNSON's exposition of *nayword* is, "a proverbial reproach, a bye-word;" but I think it has withal another somewhat different and more innocent application; as when people from custom get a mode of expression which comes, as it were, involuntarily from them, on all decisions, pertinently or not. One at every word cries, *de ye see, Sir*; another, *ginger for that*, which a lady formerly took up, and brought out at every sentence; a third tacked by *gin* to every word he spoke; and so, when he was asked *what religion he was of*, replied of course, being a horse-courier, *a jockey, by gin**. These instances, Mr. Urban, are sufficient to explain my meaning; but most of your numerous readers no doubt will recollect many more of the like affectations from their own personal knowledge.

Now, Sir, these modes of expression are properly, from the frequent and perpetual use of them in the mouths of such people, *aye words*; whence I conceive that *nayword* is a *crasis* for an *ayeword*, and so may as well be used in a taunting and reproachful way, as in a more unmeaning and harmless one. Some instances have been given of the effect of the *crasis* on our language in your vol. LVII. p. 320, 372, and I think this of *nayword* is amongst them; but whereas *Tobson* in that volume, p. 365, observes, "To the instances of the *crasis* may be added, an *adder*—a *nedder*." In this I doubt he is mistaken, as *nædder* being the Saxon word, there is no *crasis* in the case; but *nedder*, as the viper is com-

* Another, whom I knew, and a man of good fortune, subjoined perpetually to his sentences *to and again*, as in some places they will add to their asseverations this form, *that's what I will do, or that's what he shall do*, so common in *Essex*.

monly called in the midland parts of England, is, in the truth of things, a better word than *adder* of the Bible.

Yours, &c.

L. E.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 2.

I HAVE sent you two original letters of Dr. Watts to Dr. Doddridge; and am, Yours, &c. AMICUS.

From Dr. WATTS to Dr. DODDRIDGE.

"Dear Sir, Newington, Feb. 26, 1741-2.

"I cannot converse with you upon an equal footing; for, though I think my heart is honest, yet I am sure the kindness of your expressions far exceed mine. May the blessing of God render you a much better man than what you take me to be, and pour out upon you all the blessings that can make your station useful or desirable!

"Your Sermons on Regeneration still go on through our family on the Lord's-day evenings, and that with great acceptance amongst us all. My Lady Abney and her daughter send you their hearty salutations.

"My health, I thank God, has enabled me, in the midst of the cold weather, to spend four or five half hours in the pulpit. But my constitution is so broken, that I can expect to study or preach but a little while longer. I return my friends who are near you, and under your care, a thousand thanks for all that respect, tenderness, and goodness, which they manifest in their prayers on my account. May God return every blessing abundantly into their bosoms! I am, dear Sir, (with much affection) your humble servant and brother,

"ISAAC WATTS."

From the SAME to the SAME.

"My very dear Friend,

"Stoke Newington, Jan. 17, 1743-4.

"The candour and kindness of your last letter demand more thanks than I can now give you. I have complied with your request, and have read over the two last chapters of your intended book* both as a Christian and a critic; and I find them so happily adapted to the purpose for which they are designed, that, if I had spirits enough in a dying hour, I could wish to be so entertained; and I think, for the most part, your sentences are plainer, though I must own there are

* "The Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul."

very few of the sentences which you write which are obscure to me.

"Give me leave, dear Sir, to tell you one way whereby I found there were to many hard words in some of your writings. I have not these twelve months put been able to attend upon any place of worship. My employment has been, when I was able, to set the footman, who stayed at home with me, to read your writings, and indeed nothing else, for they suit my taste extremely. But in reading them I found, upon enquiry, there were many words which he did not understand, not even in their connexion, though I grant that is a very great help to understand them; but, unless persons have some general idea of the word itself, I do not mean the derivation of it, their ideas of the connexion will be somewhat confused and uncertain.

"I own, Sir, that a hard word may be explained very happily by a word or two that follow it; and sometimes that is the best way to do it. But when you are pleased to cite my Book of Hymns for hard words, you will be so good as to remember, that they were written in my youthful years, when I had not taken the pains to write a quarter so much for children as I have done since; and, besides, I might tell you a reason that would make you smile, which is, that, when they stood in my manuscripts, they were sometimes candidates to appear in the Book of Poems*; but I humbled them, and denied them that honour.

"I am as well satisfied as you can be that there is no affectation of hard words in your style. It arises only from your continual converse with your pupils, whose Latinized words are as easy and familiar as English.

"I am by no means for sinking a style so as to disgust the politest hearers against it. But, perhaps, in this case I may be a little in the extreme, by having written so much for children, and laid my pen so often under a charge to write upon their level.

"Excuse me if I remark, that I find but the ten first chapters and the two last of this book I speak of are written out, and there are eighteen intermediate ones. I can hardly conceive how it will be possible for you to bring them within the compass we at first proposed. But let that be as it will, if the book be very acceptable to the world, as I trust it will be, we shall gain much more by printing it in the size of Mr. Steff's Sermons.

* Dryden's or Tonson's Miscellanies. EDIT.

"With regard to the copy-money, this can hardly be adjusted till the book is written. I doubt not but you are as charitable and as self-denying a man as I am, and therefore I have no fear upon that head of making the work dear. I apprehend it will be long ere it is finished; and yet, in the midst of your vast affairs, methinks I could hardly call you off from your proper work any day if I could help it.

"God be with you, dear Sir, in all your labours! So prays your affectionate brother, and humble servant,

"ISAAC WATTS.

"You have had greater encouragement in the pains you have already taken in the great work of education of young ministers than any man I ever knew; and I pray God still to continue and increase it!"

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 10.

I DO not agree with K. A. and R. S. p. 676, that the expression "*an it please the pigs*" is a corruption of "*an it please the pix*." The following account will, I trust, more satisfactorily answer the enquiry of your correspondent Indagator:

There were formerly two eminent and rival schools in London: St. Paul's, founded in the reign of King Stephen; and St. Anthony's, established in 1213 by a grant of Henry III. to the brotherhood of St. Anthony of Vienna; which latter was situate in the parish of St. Bennet Finke, Threadneedle-street.

Many learned and dignified characters received their education at St. Anthony's. Among others, Sir Thomas Moore and Dr. Nicholas Heath, Lord Chancellors; and Dr. John Wlurgitt, Archbishop of Canterbury. Indeed, this seminary generally presented better scholars than St. Paul's at the yearly disputations in grammar and other exercises, held, on the eve of St. Bartholomew, in the churchyard of the priory of St. Bartholomew, in Smithfield. This pre-eminence occasioned great animosity between the scholars on the different foundations, and proved the source of numberless broils whenever they met in the streets.

The story of St. Anthony's preaching to the *pigs* is too well known to merit repetition here: it is sufficient to observe, that this saint was always figured with a *pig* following him; and, in consequence, the scholars of St. Paul's nicknamed their rivals, St. Anthony's *pigs*; who, in return, derided them with the appellation

appellation of St. Paul's *pigeons*, from the number of those birds bred in the spire of that cathedral.

From this circumstance alone arose the saying of "*an it please the pigs*;" for the scholars of St. Paul's having accustomed themselves, whenever they answered each other in the affirmative, to add thereto the expression in question, scoffingly insinuated, with a reserve of the approbation of their competitors of St. Anthony's, who claimed a superiority over them.

To what extent the contagion of cant-words may spread, we have had various instances of late, in *bore*, *tawdler*, *quox*, and other ridiculous expressions. It is, therefore, not unreasonable to presume, that the repetition of this saying, by the numerous scholars of St. Paul's in their respective families, strongly attracted the attention of the menial servants on account of its quaintness, and was by them disseminated to their companions, and the lower orders of society, among whom the saying at present principally prevails.

Yours, &c.

I. H. S.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 11.

THE extraordinary chain of circumstances, related in p. 969, to which a young gentleman on board the Royal George was immediately indebted for his preservation when that ship sunk, seems indeed to constitute, as far as we can judge, a very striking instance of the special interference of Providence; but I confess I do not comprehend the grounds of the following position advanced by your correspondent P. Q.—that if, in the future circumstances of the young man's life, nothing very important happen to him, or, through his means, to others, we must conclude that his preservation was owing merely to chance, and not to the particular interposition of Providence. For although, at his early age, he could not have committed crimes which made time necessary for his repentance; and although the importance of his existence could not then be great to his king and country; yet, surely, there might be reasons of high import for his preservation, without referring to the possibility of any very brilliant events, or particularly beneficial acts, in the course of his future life. If he were preserved only that he might become a worthy and commonly-useful member of society, and that by a religious and virtuous life he might entitle himself to the favour of his Maker and Redeemer; were not ends such as these sufficient motives for a pro-

vidential deliverance? a deliverance, which may have enabled him, perhaps for many years, to be serviceable to others, and to acquire for himself a degree of positive goodness, much more meritorious than the best and most unoffending innocence of a child.

Perhaps there are few men who, in the course of their youth, have not experienced escapes from danger sufficiently wonderful to entitle them to the appellation of *providential*. One in particular, of that description, which happened to myself, frequently occurs to my memory—an escape, sudden and unforeseen, from as unforeseen a danger; and which I could not help attributing, certainly not from presumption, but with a sentiment of profound humility and gratitude, to a supernatural protection, operating by human means. Yet I never thought myself, on this account, worthy to emulate a Howard, or the more likely to become a secretary of state, a chancellor, or an archbishop. And it is well for the tranquillity of my mind, that I have indulged no such aspiring imaginations, having ever since gone on in

"the noiseless tenor of my way," with no other progress in life than might naturally be expected from my connexions and pursuits.

I here speak of escapes effected immediately by human or sub-lunary agents—by means which are natural in themselves, however unexpected or surprising their effects. For, in cases in which for the relief or protection of one man, or of many, there may have been a temporary suspension or alteration of the laws of Nature, in such cases I should agree with P. Q. that some extraordinary result was to be expected in the lives of persons thus signally favoured by Heaven.

As to the reason why a boy, who, on account of his youth, must have been free from wilful guilt, and who, on the same account, could not be particularly necessary for his country's welfare, should have been saved, while a most valuable naval commander, on the one hand, and, on the other, probably many profligate wretches, were suffered to perish, it is not important to, and it may be presumptuous in, us to enquire. The Creator of mankind disposes of his creatures as he will, making one vessel to honour, and another to dishonour, conferring and returning the breath of life when and as he pleases; and for such his dispensations he owes no account to us. Doubtless, both in the moral and natural world, as

supreme

supreme power controuls, so do supreme wisdom and goodness plan and direct, all his operations; and, therefore, though we must remain in the dark as to the exact motive, and the ultimate end, both of the occurrence which is the subject of these thoughts, and of other similar events, yet we cannot but be persuaded that, in the general scheme of Providence, all things work together for good—that, both great and marvellous, just and true, are the works and the ways of God. M. N.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 10.

ALTHOUGH the Preface to the Catalogue of the Shakspeare Gallery has warily endeavoured to preclude the strictures of criticism, by affixing the opprobrium of malignity to all animadversions which should not be favourable to the performances there exhibited, yet the very author himself could hardly suppose that such premature stigma would be found able to stifle the voice of truth. Careless, however, of his opinion, I shall venture concisely to lay before you the general sentiments which *the late exhibition* produced in my mind as an impartial and unprejudiced Spectator.

The productions of Painting, like those of its sister Arts, and like the World of Plato, may be considered either as to the intellectual prototype, or the visible work formed after it; either as to, I. the invention; or, II. the execution.

I. The invention has three great branches: I. the choice of the subject; II. the composition; III. the expression.

I. In the choice of their subjects, the painters of the Gallery have been naturally led to adopt the excesses of horror, extravagance, vulgarity, and absurdity, which are the characteristic defects of the author whose works were their model: these faults do not, therefore, so properly belong to them as to Shakspeare; or the blame falls rather upon the general taste of the nation, which, along with his beauties, idolizes also these errors of its favourite poet, than upon that of the unfortunate individual painters who necessarily obey this taste. I am happy, nevertheless, that the work has taken place before the bigotry of Shakspeare is too far diminished among us to be able to support it; and, though I am persuaded that the blindness of this bigotry has been, in many respects, prejudicial to good taste in our age; yet I can hardly be persuaded to

censure it, when I see it produce so wonderful an edifice of art as the edition of Shakspeare; the noblest monument certainly that was ever raised to the memory of any author. The same characteristic Costume of the poet, their model, has led the painters also to cloath all their figures; even the "Tempest" and "Midsummer Night's Dream" were not able to raise them above it, though every painter knows how much the naked is capable of superior skill and superior force to any drapery. Opie has, however, given, in his figure of Timon of Athens, one masterly exception to this remark.

II. Composition seems to be the part of invention in which the painters here have principally failed. Almost every Composition is confounded and overcharged with figures. The sublime and elegant simplicity of the classic painters of Italy seems to be strange and unknown to them. Even this defect, however, may perhaps justly be attributed to their author: the same want of unity and simplicity which hurts the picture is still more excessive in Shakspeare. A few of our painters, Boydel, Northcote, and Sir Joshua Reynolds, have risen superior to it. Some of their works possess a chaste simplicity of composition that Raphael or Guido might not have disowned.

III. Ever inspired by a portion, sometimes a double portion, of the spirit of their chafter and model, as the composition is the most defective, so the expression is the part of the ideal division best executed by our painters. Few of these pieces fail in the representation of their story; many express it with energy; and some with genius, grace, and elegance. Were I to descend to particular criticism, I would point to the Puck of Sir Joshua Reynolds as a model of perfection with respect to the three parts of invention, though the general figure has been hackneyed by him, and the piece itself is carelessly executed. I could not say so much in favour of his Death of Cardinal Beaufort, wherein all that is excellent is confined to a little corner of a large picture; though that excellence belongs indeed to the highest efforts of the pencil, yet surely the king's back, and the two vulgar heads above, merit no great praise. Perhaps even the Cardinal's face, although pregnant with genius, has too much of the broad grin for characteristic expression; his hands are a model of contortion and agony.

Belzebub

Belzebub is of the race of Fufeli, the father of ghosts and spectres, and we leave him to his parent.

II. From the invention we proceed to the execution, which has two branches: I. the design; and, II. the colouring.

I. Design has three species of models for imitation: 1. vulgar Nature, such as we see it in the paintings of the Dutch school; 2. the best examples of common Nature selected from the rest, such as appear in general in the Flemish school, in the Venetian, and the Lombard; 3. the union of the most perfect parts of the most beautiful examples which Nature affords us, combined to produce complete and classic grace, such as we see it in the statues of the ancients, and in the schools of Rome and Bologna, in Domenichino, Caracci, Julio Romano, Guido, and Raphael. This latter manner is the organ of grace and dignity, of the divine in painting, which raises the subject above the frailties of human nature, and makes it almost a god. Few attempts at this manner are to be found in the Gallery, which at least merit to be so called: its true style seems to be little known among us, and still to be confined to the southern side of the Alps. One of our painters appears indeed to retain a prejudice in its favour, and has shewn some happy marks of it in his female figures. He certainly, however, would have been more successful if his judgement had been equal to his imagination. The head of Lear, in the mad scene, of Mr. West, is also a laudable example of this sort; and especially the figure of Juliet in Northcote's picture of her tomb. Mrs. Angelica has ever been famous for her application to this mode of design, and her forms have generally been distinguished by their elegance. Perhaps, however, the specimens in the Gallery are not her happiest efforts. But, finally, how is it possible that this chaste and correct manner could ever be brought to accord with the loads of gaudy drapery which oppress the greater part of the personages here painted?—It may be necessary to add, that I have not seen Barry's picture from King Lear.

The second style of design is that generally adopted in the pictures of the Gallery; and we may perhaps add, that the genius and peculiar character of the poet, here, as in other cases, influenced the artists. The personages of Shakspeare's dramas are not Phrynes nor

Apollos. We certainly have, in the Gallery, many successful examples of the representation of well-selected common Nature. The pictures of Northcote and Opie; some of the figures in the labours of Hamilton; the scenes from Tom Jones, by Downman, here exhibited; some of Peters's women, &c. afford commendable specimens of this manner. Guercino has certainly rivals not despicable in the English school. The beauty also of many of the heads, considered separately from the figures to which they belong, seems intuitively to indicate their proceeding from a school chiefly attentive to portrait-painting. One of the principal defects resulting from this style of design is its natural tendency to produce violent, awkward, and affected attitudes, in consequence of their being often copied from local or temporary taste, or what is usually called fashion. Such an effect it had on the works of Bernini; and perhaps the commendation his manner has received from one of our most distinguished artists, has not been without its consequence, to the injury of the taste of the pictures in the Gallery, and even of our school in general.

II. Colouring divides itself into two parts: 1. simple colouring; 2. aerial perspective and *chiaro oscuro*; but these are so intimately combined with each other, that many even of the most theoretic, as well as the best practical, followers of the art have often confounded them with one another. Neither of them merit unlimited commendation in the works of the Gallery. The artists seem to have supposed, that the union of vast masses of gaudy colours, yellows, reds, and purples, was the essence of the art. The eye which has been accustomed to the chaster works of Italy can hardly fail to be disgusted at first sight with the gaudy glare of the rooms, and is even tempted to refuse sufficient subsequent attention to discover the real beauties which are here to be found. Opie, however, generally deserves the praise of avoiding this defect; and some of the works of Northcote are free from it, especially his beautiful picture of Juliet's tomb. The unfortunate doctrine of what is technically called *eff. B.* seems to have operated greatly to introduce the fault we are censuring. Such violent colours necessarily produce *eff. B.* however carelessly or injudiciously employed; and it is no wonder that the pupils of this doctrine should

should follow so easy a road to vulgar applause. It was not on *effect*, but on labour, that the first foundations of the Flemish, German, and Italian schools were laid. The love of glittering colours has proved equally injurious to the aerial-perspective of many of these pictures. Nature always throws a brown hue over the most violent tints, which subdues their glare; a truth well known to artists, but which the painters of this Gallery have often thought proper to neglect; and, in consequence, few of their works have that relief and aerial-perspective, which is, perhaps, one of the most refined proofs of technical skill, and of which at least one figure here, the Timon of Athens of Opie, is an eminent example. The colouring, however, is in general warm and bold; it is certainly much superior to the tame, flat manner of the present Italian school, as it appears in the Gallery in the works of two of its followers. Our school certainly need not scruple to compare its productions with the Apollo of Gavin Hamilton; and not for colouring only. Mrs. Angelica's pencil seems also to have faded by its exposure to the climate of Rome.

Our school of Engraving it is needless to commend; Morghen and some few others excepted, our English engravers are without rivals. The execution of the Letter-press is the first attempt in our island to equal the types of the Continent, and an attempt certainly not unsuccessful, although perhaps not quite on a level with the works of Bodoni. It deserves remembering to our honour, that our Baskerville first, in these modern times, endeavoured to recall the art of printing to its primitive excellence, and even to surpass it. The attempt ceased with him in Britain. It travelled from hence first, by a singular chance, even to Madrid, returned to Paris, went to Parma, and now revives again among us; where it may be hoped that, after such an example, it will not fade so soon as before.

It were unjust, and even absurd, to conclude without acknowledging how much honour the idea of this enterprize does to its public-spirited author; so much, as even to reflect a great deal on his nation: nor does the execution disgrace the idea. H.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 13.

IT is a true observation, that trifles betray character, and that the actions

of a man when among strangers, whom he is not likely ever again to meet, and among whom his name is unknown, are the best proofs of his natural disposition. Such are the circumstances I am about to relate, and such the situation in which they happened.

In the summer of 1783, Mr. Howard was returning from a tour through the Irish prisons, and I sailed with him from Dublin to Holyhead. His son was with him; and, while we were on the deck of the packet, spoke with great roughness to a child that was playing with his coat, and drove it from him. This appearance of inhumanity his father instantly took notice of, and reprimanded him for not behaving with greater tenderness. But at night Mr. Howard had an opportunity of shewing his disposition more plainly. On coming to take possession of his berth, he found that a maid-servant belonging to some of the passengers was not provided with a bed, and immediately giving up to her his own, he spent the night upon the cabin-floor, choosing rather to inconvenience himself than to disturb that son on whose account he is now calumniated.

In these little incidents we see a man alive to every feeling of humanity; uneasy at a word spoken with harshness to a child; submitting to an inconvenience to relieve from a trifling distress a stranger whose rank gave no claim to attention; and leaving his son in possession of an accommodation which his own age rendered almost necessary.

These were not the effects of a mind heated by enthusiasm, but the effusions of a truly benevolent heart, to which that noble sentiment, *humani nihil a me alienum puto*, might deservedly be applied.

I knew not Mr. Howard's name during these transactions, and learned it only by accident a short time before we landed.

OBSERVER.

MR. URBAN, Jamaica, Sept. 18.

ON perusal of the ninth volume of the "Archæologia," I find an account of the ancient Lordship of Galloway by Robert Riddell, of Glenriddell, esq. which by no means unriddles the difficulties suggested in your vol. LV. p. 116. Mr. Riddell terms Derwigild the third daughter of Alan, Lord of Galloway, whereas, by other historians, she is regarded as the eldest. In that point Mr. Riddell is assuredly mistaken,

as otherwise the descendants of Helen, Countess of Winchester, termed by him the eldest daughter, would have asserted claims to the crown of Scotland superior to those of Baliol; and it was the policy of Edward I. to augment the number of claimants. Mr. Riddell does not hesitate to derive the descent of the Earls of Douglas from John the red Earl of Badenock, notwithstanding the objections made thereto by Carte. That historian, however, seems mistaken in his supposition, that the Bruces were the heirs to David, Earl of Huntingdon, on the decease of Edward Baliol: the descendants of Helen, Countess of Winchester, appear to be his heirs. A solution will be gratifying to

Yours, &c. HORTENSIVS.

Mr. URBAN, *Huntingdonshire, Dec. 7.*

THE writer of the article, p. 766, attended to by Clericus, p. 999, probably knew no more of Mr. Stanger's medical acquirements than what common report furnished, or an extensive practice might be supposed to indicate. The panegyrist of the Harringworth Doctor had either never seen any of his prescriptions, or was unqualified to judge of their singular excellence. It is, therefore, favourable to him, to presume that the false character in your Obituary was the offspring of ignorance rather than design.

The motley composition, sent you by Clericus, incontestibly proves of what kind the superior knowledge and science of Mr. Stanger were. I could send you several of the same sort, equally striking for their accuracy and good sense, professional excellence out of the question. The most remarkable part of this Quack's papers, sent to his patients, was his description of their disease. To a patient with a genuine epilepsy he writes, "Its adust choler, and windy humours at stomach, and an inversion and spasm of the nervous juice." To another, labouring under a simple catarrh, he says, "Your disorder is an ulcerous, corrupt saburræ, and choler at stomach, and infection of the lungs, by some strain and cold, as causes the cough and raising putrid bloody matter, fever and decay." The cause of truth is highly indebted to Clericus for his endeavour to set in a proper view the character of a man, whose ignorance of the medical art could only be equalled by his extraordinary reputation. If

Mr. Stanger had practised in the regular routine of his profession, his character would never have emerged from the obscurity of a Northamptonshire village; but, whether from the want of parts to comprehend, or of opportunity to acquire, the modern improvements in physick, he went back to the time of John of Goddeslen; and, while men of genius and worth are starving, made a fortune of 20,000*l.* It may be interesting to enquire how such a superstructure could be raised on so unstable a foundation. Cunning was the architect that raised this tottering structure. This cunning enabled him to deceive the illiterate countrymen, who usually carried urine for his inspection. Their involuntary account of the patient, into which he artfully led them, discovered to him some leading circumstance in the case; this, blended with a jargon that neither himself nor any one else could understand, seldom failed to satisfy his patients of his wonderful skill. The bloody cake, made up with fearful mystery, and then burned in a fire made expressly for the purpose, was calculated to inspire a deep and gloomy superstition. If the honest villagers could have decyphered the hand-writing, who will doubt of the good effect? It was a diabolical compound, so congenial with vulgar superstition, that it would have done more toward establishing a reputation in the village than the judicious prescription of a Heberden or a Fothergill. If Mr. Stanger was not deeply infected with the idle notions that still prevail amongst the vulgar respecting the cause of many diseases, he had cunning enough to know that mystery and superstition were the most certain means of gaining the point at which he aimed. In a few words—his genius appears to have been of that low species where cunning supplies the place of scientific attainment, and where ignorance is sheltered under the cloak of mysterious gravity.

We may cease to wonder at Mr. S's monstrous reputation, when we consider how many are credulous, ignorant, or superstitious; how many, worn down by lingering disease, their faculties weakened and deranged, eagerly catch at the most delusive prospect of relief.

To superstition, despair, and ignorance, the Harringworth Doctor owed his reputation and his fortune.

Yours, &c.

MEDICUS.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 11.

OBSEVING in your Magazine for last month an engraving of the Roman Altar found at Plumpton Wall, in Cumberland (which altar, in the year 1786, was in the possession of a Mr. Sanderfon, though now said to have been recently purchased by one Hutton, a guide to the lakes), and your correspondent Peregrinator requesting an explanation of the inscription, I beg leave, by the same channel, to submit the following to the consideration of your readers.

DEO
MARTI
BELAIVCAD
ROEINMI
NIBAYCC
IVLIVSAV
GVSTALIS
ACIORIVLLV
PI PRET

Deo
Marti
Belatucad
ro et Numi
nib(us) Augg(usorum)
Julius Au
gustalis
Actor Jul(ii) Lu
pi Pref(ecti) poss(ess)it.

To the God
Mars Belatucader
and the Deities
of the Emperors (*Marcus
Aurelius and Lucius
Verns; or more probably
Severus and Caracalla,
or Caracalla and Geta*)
Julius Augustalis
Agent of Julius Lupus
the Prefect bath placed
or dedicated.

From the foregoing inscription, which, from a gentleman's account of it who has accurately viewed it, is perfectly fair and legible, and the stone between the words *Marti* and *Belatucadro* no way injured or mutilated, so as to admit of a conjecture of there ever having been a fuller reading; it seems to me, that the term *Belatucader* must be thereby decidedly applied to mean the same with, and synonymous to, that of Mars, or one and the same deity under two different designations, about which there has heretofore been great contrariety of opinion among the Learned, whether that appellation belonged to Mars or Apollo. May not the inscription on this altar serve, therefore, to settle such difference of opinion, by adding it as evidence in confirmation of its conveying those different names of the same deity in stronger and unequivocal terms? All altars dedicated to the god Belatucader, which very probably might be the British or other well-known local names for, and of the same import with, the Roman Mars, have been very rare and uncommon, and are not hitherto known to have been found except in Cumberland and Westmoreland.

FRED. S. SCARISBING.

Mr. URBAN, *Pembroke, Dec. 10.*

AS Mr. Singleton desires information concerning the production of such springs as are evidently not drains or vents from higher grounds, let him pour a tea-spoonful of tea into his cup, and then put in a lump of sugar; the liquid will, partly through attraction, partly through evaporation whilst hot, suddenly ascend to the top of the lump, through its pores: so are subterranean vapours attracted through numberless capillary ducts in the earth, and pass up generally in effluvia into the air, constituting dews, mists, clouds, and rain. Likewise the state of the air, or subterranean heat, such as miners constantly experience, perhaps through fermentations in the earth's bowels through a variety of causes (such as putrid matter that has sunk down through chinks from the surface), will cause evaporation. But in many places the texture of the upper strata is so solid, dense, or tenacious, as to intercept the ascending fluid, which then be-

comes collected, as vapours on a glass window, and ooze through crevices that conduct them to the fountain-head.— Thus in two places I sunk through nine feet of clay, in another through seven, in another through five, and obtained durable springs; the water of which, before this operation, being kept down by the clay, partly remained suppressed, and partly pressed its way underground, through numberless small vents, to distant places, before it could issue to the light. In one place, a stratum of clay-stone, prodigious, hard, intercepted the water; this barrier with difficulty was perforated. For my way to obtain water for my grounds, where delicacies favoured me, has been, to sink perpendicularly to it, then to carry in a level or horizontal drain. This we may term *tapping* a field. I wonder much it is not more frequently practised; for, though nothing is more common than to sink wells for *bouffes*, yet it is unusual to do so for *lands*, owing to the labour and

expense

expence of raising the water; which horizontal drains would, in sloping grounds, render unnecessary.

M. G. E. has requested an explanation of the three following lines of the sixth Æneid:

Necnon Threïcius longâ cum veste sacerdos
Obliquâ ~~summis~~ septem discrimina vocum :
Jamque eadem digitis, jata pectine pulsat
eburno.

Servius informs us, that Orpheus, this Thracian priest with a long veil, worn by musicians, was deemed a theologer, as he introduced (from Egypt) the Orgies. Cædæ quotes, from the Greek of Callistratus, a description of his statue, with a tunic reaching to his heels. Servius (who interprets *numerus* by *rhythmis*, *sonis*, as, *Numeros memini, si verba tenerem*) supposes Virgil to mean, that his musical *expressions* on his heptachord were *responsive* to the musick of the spheres. But, with Cædæ's permission, who in favour of this sense quotes Tibullus, *Digni faciant cum voce locustæ*, the Bard accompanies his harp with his voice; touching his instrument one while with his fingers, one while with an ivory quill. Pitt has translated the passage very beautifully, in four lines; but as they do not comprehend the entire sense, a fifth is here added :

There Orpheus, graceful in his long attire,
In seven divisions strikes the sounding lyre :
Across the chords the quivering quill he
flings,
Or with his flying fingers sweeps the
strings,
And forest poens strains responsive songs.

The tales of Orpheus charming Brutes (or Savages, whom he taught to abstain from human oblations,) are well known; also his vain attempt to recover his wife from the infernal shades. Pausanias, ix. relates, that he died of grief for the loss of his Eurydice; or else heaven thunder-struck him for revealing divine mysteries. Virgil says, that some Bacchantals, whom he slighted, tore him to pieces; and his head, when thrown into the Hebrus, still exclaimed *Eurydice* so loudly, that the river-banks re-echoed the plaintive sound. This poetic hyperbole reminds me of the tragi-comic tale of the apple-wench, who on the frozen Thames sunk through the ice, and in the fall her head being cut off, it rolled along the wintry plain, still crying out *Pippins!* The reverse of this I actually knew at a cock-fight. After the head

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of the vanquished bird was cut off; the throat (it may be supposed through some convulsive spasm) sounded repeatedly *Cuck! Cuck!* when a bye-stander jestingly remarked, that the headless cock had a tongue in his belly. This would be too trifling to mention, except to infer, that the ventriloquation imputed to forgers, such as the Cock-lane imposture, must be attributed to internal contractions or compressions artfully performed: and the pectoral *subfultus* called the *wolf* is sometimes an artful *act*, sometimes a nervous spasmodic affection.

Orpheus the Argonaut, the scholar of Linus, and son of Ægeus, also father of Musæus, lived, according to Virgil, in the time of Arifæus. Montfaucon (from Lucian) says, he taught astronomy in Greece, and introduced there the worship of the Gods, and expliation of crimes; and he wrote concerning the War of the Giants, Proserpine's Rape, the Lamentation of Osiris, and (according to some) the Labours of Hercules, and concerning Auspices, and the Corymbantes. Some works bear his name, that several attribute to Onomacritus. He is said to have lived nine ages, or 330 years. Eurydice's story has induced many to charge Orpheus with necromancy. Some attribute to him the invention of hexameters; but Olen the Hyperborean uttered predictions at Delphos in hexameters, as did Phemonoe the first priestess there. And, before her, the Pelæades of Dodona uttered oracles in hexameters. Timotheus and the primitive Fathers of the Church entertained a high idea of Orpheus. His primitive egg was either the ark or the original chaos. The Druids treated of a similar egg, a doctrine received in Phœnicia; see Sanchoniatho. Apollonius tells us, that, in a song during the Argonautic voyage, he treated of the chaos, the constant limits of the sun, moon, and planets, and that Saturn deposed Ophion, the real name of Uranus. His Eurynome was Rhea the elder Core, with whom Jove Uranus committed incest. His dragon's form alludes to his name Ophion.

Yours, &c. W. WILLIAMS.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 4.

MANY of your correspondents have conveyed their sentiments, with respect to the improvements which are now taking place in Salisbury cathedral, in a free and sensible manner to the publick, through the channel of your useful Magazine.

Magazine. Permit me then, with your usual candour, to speak of the conduct of the Noble Prelate who promotes the alterations which have called for the praise and censure of several individuals. Although I have been a witness to many of those proceedings, at which some punctilious minds recoil; though I have seen the scattered reliicks of the dead, and skulls which once wore mitres, exposed to mockery and insult, even in the sanctuary of the church; yet I wish to pass over the removal of monuments and sepulchres. Popular prejudices may be shocked, and the feelings of those who were related to the deceased may be wounded, by what they deem a violation of the sacred rites of burial. But, inasmuch as the living deserve more attention than the dead, let those, who complain of the Bishop's treatment of the latter, reflect how largely he may compensate for it by standing forward as the friend and protector of the former. A man of so great and venerable a character cannot object to this test of his benevolence and generosity. For insults to the dead can rarely be repeated; but opportunities of doing acts of charity and kindness to the living must daily fall within the sphere of every Bishop of the English Church. If therefore it appear, that he watches over the conduct of his Clergy, neither influenced by the fortunes of the great, nor warped by partiality, but actuated solely by motives of integrity and Christian piety: if he conciliate their esteem and regard by his humility and politeness, and exercise his authority in requiring or dispensing with their residence in their respective parishes, as circumstances may render necessary: if he be superior to all interested views in the management of his cathedral, and the preferment which is annexed to it: if he fulfil all his professions and engagements with scrupulous fidelity: if he admit those only into orders who have had an academical, or at least a liberal, education: if he encourage rising merit, not trusting to the common-place opinions of other men, but to his own observations, and draw it forth from obscurity and indigence, to place it in that elevated situation which it ought to hold in life: if, lastly, he consult the good of his fellow-creatures, and the glory of his God, in all his views and actions: surely to disturb the ashes of the dead, and obliterate the frail memorials which shew where they are deposited, is an offence (if indeed it deserve the name) that may

readily be pardoned. The discontents of individuals will soon sink with them into the unmarked grave, and be forgotten. And shall superior minds be obstructed in their undertakings by old-established prejudices and too tender scruples of mankind? No, surely!—For how then should we behold the grandeur of a Gothic pile heightened and ennobled by the spirited exertions of a single man? And be it remembered, that he not only, with his usual condescension, solicited the Laity within his diocese to assist his efforts by a liberal contribution, but defrays great part of the expence himself.—This sole act of munificence must, Mr. Urban, in my humble opinion, quickly stifle the complaints of those who cannot so far divest themselves of vulgar prejudices as to see, without emotion, grave-stones and inscriptions give place to novelty and decoration. LAICUS.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 10.
THE inclosed account of the last honours paid to the ashes of two persons, the history of whose lives has never ceased to interest and affect, may perhaps be thought worthy of insertion in your valuable Repository.

If the Abbess, who paid them this last tribute, still presided over the community when Mr. Berrington applied to her for such materials relative to them as the archives of the Abbey might contain, I am surprized that she, who thus honoured their remains, should refuse to supply such information as might have contributed to cast light upon their actions, and perhaps lustre upon their memories. I am, Sir, your frequent correspondent, VIATOR A.

SINCE the years 1142 and 1163 hath the Abbey of the Paraclet, in the diocese of Troyes, and province of Champagne, possessed the remains of the unfortunate Abelard and Heloisa. After having been at various periods deposited in different parts of the Abbey-church, another removal of them took place upon the 6th day of June, 1780, by order of the then Abbess, Madame de Roucy, with the following ceremonies. A priest placed the remains of the tender couple, in two divisions, in a leaden coffin, which, after being exposed to view in a conspicuous part of the church during a quarter of an hour, was carefully closed and fastened down. It was then, with great religious pomp carried first into the choir of the Nuns, and then to its destined

lined place under the altar, where a tomb of black marble, with the following inscription, now contains it:

"Hic sub eodem marmore jacent hujus Monasterii Conditor PETRUS ABELARDUS & Abbatissa prima HELOISA; olim studiis, ingenio, amore, infansis nuptiis & poenitentia, nunc æternâ quod speramus felicitate conjuncti.

Petrus obiit xx prima anno 1142.

Helôisa 17 Maii . . . 1163.

Curis Carolæ de Roucy, Paracleti Abbatissæ,
M DCC LXXXI."

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 16.

THE inclosed anecdote of the vengeance of the dark and feudal ages appearing to me to serve as a proof of the barbarous manners of those times, I trust you will not think it unworthy a place in your valuable Miscellany.

Yours, &c.

VIATOR A.

HENRY the Second, Markgraf of Meissen in Saxony, died in the year 1106, without issue, but left his consort Gertrude, of the illustrious house of Brunswick, considerably advanced in her pregnancy; a circumstance which much chagrined the Markgraf Conrad, whose hopes of succeeding to his late brother's valuable inheritance were thereby frustrated. Some evil-minded persons, however, having circulated a report that this pregnancy was fictitious, the Markgraving repaired to church, and publicly declared before the altar that she was actually with child, and that she was willing to submit to every necessary and lawful examination. She was soon after delivered of a fine boy, who was called Henry the Third. Her enemies now reported that she had produced a daughter, whom she had secretly caused to be exchanged for the son of a cook belonging to her household; and this calumny was confirmed by the oath of one Heldolph, an inhabitant of a neighbouring town. Henry was therefore injuriously termed, by his enemies, the offspring of a cook, until his majority enabled him to defend his rights, and revenge the insults he had received. Having found means to seize the perjured Heldolph, he ordered his nose, ears, and lips, to be cut off, his tongue to be slit, his eyes to be put out, and the fingers of the hand which he had employed to hold the book when he took the false oath to be cut off. Two years afterwards, having gained a signal victory over his uncle Conrad, and taken him prisoner, he caused him to be shut up in an iron cage, and sus-

pended, as a public spectacle, at the top of a lofty tower near Jena. Here did Conrad remain some years, until at length the sudden death of his nephew without children not only released him from his singular and unpleasant confinement, but procured him the enjoyment of those possessions which he had before so earnestly desired to govern.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 11.

IN perusing your Magazine for last month, my attention was drawn to what your correspondent Mr. Elderton has communicated, respecting the affinity between the *Moorish* and *Welsh* languages; but that it should be so great as is stated is hardly possible: though, at the same time, there are good reasons to suppose there may be a great number of words which both languages have in common, whether the *Moorish* be considered a branch of the *Arabic*, or derived from the *Phœnician*, or a mixture of both; for the similitude betwixt the *Welsh* and the two last is great, and all three branching from the same source, the original language of the world.

Numberless instances of the affinity between the *Welsh* and the *Arabic* might be adduced; several even from Mr. Bruce's "Travels:" the name *Bahar Kollzom*, given to that part of the Red Sea where tradition says the Egyptians perished in pursuing the Israelites, is one still in my memory, and which any of my countrymen, on hearing it pronounced, would claim for *Welsh*, and write it *Môr y Coll'som*, which is, in English, *the sea where we were lost*; and Mr. Bruce translates it, *the sea of perdition*.

The great affinity of the *British* with the *Phœnician* I will endeavour to shew from the following fragment, copied from one of the Bath Guides; though it is not so well to the purpose, as I found it only in the English orthography. It runs thus:

"Zus hu asphira acranitha, meni arith chuiia; asphira hu chiyi d'alha dilh la strura ula shulma acrahn mydh; vchnia hu rucha d'alha dmchina cul yma."

The same in Welsh:

Sws yw aesser fa grôniaetha, mewni ârwys chwiwia; aesser yw chwyi d'allu, dull ei ystraw oleua ythilfa ograwn fydd; i'w chwnu yw rhôch d'allu, dymchwyna cwbl hilfa.

Translation of the Welsh:

Zus is a mighty sphere producing a circle; in it the earth revolves; the mighty sphere shews

shows the course, of the self-puissant One; the nature of his inherent wisdom illuminates the seat of animation (world), thence made prolific; to make it ascend is the mighty breath of the Self-puissant, which sets in motion the whole animated system.

From this example it must appear that the *Phœnician* and the *Welsh* are but one and the same language; but if we were to give the sense of the above passage in the most common *Welsh* words now used, the resemblance would be far less; for, in collating the above, some words have been adopted instead of those commonly used, though possessing the same force; and it must be for that very reason that they are found existing in the Phœnician. Those words shall be briefly noticed: *Shulma* and *Ylma* occur in the original, and both mean the place of expanding, or propagating living things, i. e. the world; being the same as the Hebrew *עולָם*. The common *Welsh*

word for the world is *byd*; but *ysbilua*, and *bilua*, compounded, the first of *ys bil* and *ma*, and the other of *bil* and *ma*, convey the exact idea, and are formed of the same radicals as *shulma* and *ylma*. In the *Phœnician*, the name of the Supreme Being is *D'alba*, formed from the attribute of power; which is exactly the same as the *Welsh* word *Dyallu* or *D'allu*, signifying self-puissant; and both are like *לָא* in the Hebrew. It

only remains to say a word or two respecting *Saurs*, which is obsolete in the *Welsh*, except in the names of places—*Caer Saurs*, or *Saurs*, was a city of the ancient *Britons*, situate on the banks of the *Severn*, in Montgomeryshire, which was also called *Caer Suwyffon*, or the city of the *Zupians*, or, perhaps, of the worshippers of *Zus*, or Jupiter.

There are many words in the *Chinese* like the *Welsh*; and a friend of mine was surprized, in walking the streets of *Canton*, to hear the porters with their loads on their backs calling out *Lbet! Lbet!* room! room! which is the same in *Welsh*. But, what is extraordinary, of the short catalogue of words (about a dozen) procured by Captain Cooke, of the language of *New Holland*, two or three are *Welsh*, the verb *gwysia*, to eat, being exactly the same in both languages, is a striking circumstance, and it would be curious to procure all the variations which the *New Hollanders* have of usages. But, Mr. Urban, if I go on I shall be trespassing upon the pati-

ence of your readers; therefore shall conclude.
OWAIN O'FEIRION.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 9.

I HAVE seen a defence, such as it is, of Dr. Price's Revolution Sermon, in his Preface and Appendix to his "Discourse on the Love of our Country." I was not disappointed in not finding a better defence; for what could he say? His best answer, or, at least, his best policy, would have been, as well in the points which he hath undertaken to answer, as in those which he hath passed over, to say nothing, but to "submit in silence to the judgement of the publick;" or, in other words, to bear with patience the chastisement which the eloquent Apologist of the English Church and Constitution hath given him.

To all the benefit of the distinction which he wishes to be made between the scenes of July the 14th and the 6th of October he is welcome. Whether it were the one or the other to which his own, and the exultation of his kinsman, relates, it will not at all alter the opinion which every sober mind must entertain of that indecent language of exultation which they express upon the occasion. I, for one, understood it to allude to the glorious triumph of July; and my feelings, when I read it, were in perfect unison with Mr. Burke's, whichever might be the event to which he understood it to relate. But he could understand it to relate, at least the letter from Paris, to no other event than the recent triumph which they describe, "the first triumphant procession of genuine liberty that ever appeared in the world." The events of October had not happened when this letter was written, though they were prior to the exultation of the Doctor. It was evidently the blessed triumph of the 14th of July with which the former was so highly delighted; and the Doctor's language is too plainly the echo of his kinsman's not to allude to the same event. But is it not indecency enough to talk in such language of such an event?

What can be more expressive of that levelling wish that has appeared in some late writings? To such intimations as these are we indebted for the discovery of those latent designs, of which we were unsuspecting till awaked from our security by the alarming language of these reforming zealots. To such language

gauge do we owe their late defeat in the House of Commons, and the universal joy which was felt throughout the kingdom upon that occasion. And Dr. Price and Dr. Priestley, while they stand in the foremost rank of our enemies, may be also considered as our best friends, and hailed as the saviours of that Establishment against which their hidden batteries were directed.

"A king dragged in submissive triumph by his conquering subjects *!" Delightful sight! "Noble Parisians *!" "Glorious Parisians *!"—"The spirit of the people in this place is inconceivably great, and has abolished all the proud distinctions which the King and the Nobles had usurped in their minds—whether they talk of the King, the Nobles, or the Priests, their whole language is that of the most enlightened and liberal amongst the English *!" Language how grateful to an English ear! Unhappy Englishmen! who can only at a distance see these delightful scenes, unable yet to realize the prospects which with so much pleasure you anticipate, when your kings shall be bound in chains, and your nobles in links of iron.—when your nobles and your priests shall be degraded to a level with the nobles and the priests of France, and your Parliament shall become a National Assembly! If we give any credit to what is said in the National Assembly, that glorious period is not very distant, for "the people of England," we are told by one of their speakers, "are anxious for the overthrow and extinction of their House of Lords Spiritual and Temporal †."

I am not, I confess, one of the number who look with anxiety to such an event. Though I do not see with unconcern the unusual weight that has been thrown into that branch of the constitution of late years, it is a part of the constitution that no one would be willing to part with who knows its value, or considers the consequence that must be expected if its enemies should again succeed in lopping it off. The experiment has once been made; and I think no one, who looks back to the consequences ‡ at that time, will ever wish to see it repeated.

* Letter in the Gazetteer, Aug. 13, 1789, from a Gentleman in Paris to his Uncle, "one of the most distinguished Persons for Philosophy and Literature in this Country."

† Mr de Camille.

‡ See a pamphlet, intitled, *A Look to the last Century*, in which the spirit of that day is

But it was not, it seems, a king led captive by his conquering subjects, but conducted as the restorer of liberty, that was the subject of their exultation; when, after the conquest of the Bastile, the King of France sought the protection of the National Assembly, and, by his own desire, was conducted, amidst acclamations never before heard in France, to Paris, there to show himself to his people as the restorer of their liberty." So says the Doctor; and "he is surprised that Mr. Burke could want candour so much as to suppose that he had any other events in view; it was injuring both him and the writer of those letters." But let the writer of those letters speak for himself: "Paris was a scene of action, which, to a mind whose first anxieties are for the general rights of man, must render all the subsequent objects of my transient survey very flat and insipid: the capital of the first empire in the world all in arms for liberty; a king dragged in submissive triumph by his conquering subjects; the Bastile in ruins, and every monument of slavery in flames—these are appearances of grandeur which seldom rise in the prospect of human affairs, and which, during the remainder of my life, I shall think of with wonder and gratification." To be dragged in submissive triumph by his conquering subjects, and to be conducted, by his own desire, as the restorer of their liberty, are not, in my old-fashioned ideas, phrases of equivalent import—they are terms no less incongruous and irreconcilable, in my unenlightened brain, than gunpowder and peace; the silent and pacific influence of reason and argument, and the threatened overthrow of the Church; the slow and gentle progression of light and truth, and the bold and presumptuous strides of modern sceptics and philosophers.

Yours, &c.

J. E.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 20.

LET me tell you a story, and then you may make the application wherever you please. Your correspondent P. T. is all wrong relative to a certain dispute, so long and so elegantly kept up in your Magazine. Women can read women better than men even

compared with the spirit of the present; and the anarchy, intolerance, and oppression, which prevailed under the cloak of liberty, light, and reformation, are held forth as lessons to warn us of the danger of like pretensions and experiments.

of superior understanding, as fools can find fools better than wiser heads. So now to my story. Two neighbouring country esquires kept each a fool. Esquire *Hare's* fool was lost, and all the town had been through all the great woods in search of him, but without success. So, when Esquire *Fox* heard it, he visited Esquire *Hare*, and offered to lend him his fool to find the lost fool; "and I'll warrant you," said the Esquire, "my fool will find yours." So *Fox's* fool was sent into the wood alone; and, as he went along, he continually called out, *Aye, aye, I see you, I see you*; and at length he came within hearing of the other fool, who instantly replied, *Nay, nay, but you don't*. Now, Mr. Urban, I say that Miss — does not chuse to be convinced, while she has such frequent opportunities of shewing not only how well she can defend a bad cause, but procure so many high compliments, at the same time, even from her adversary. In truth, I should rather think it is a cohesion between these two literary Geniuses to show themselves off. Certain it is, this Lady could no where find a fairer channel to make her virtues and her talents known to all the world, than by engaging in such a dispute in the Gentleman's Magazine.

Yours, &c.

MARIA.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 21.

P 882, col. 2. The person alluded to by *Agricola* is Mr. *Vagg*, who was lucky enough to get a numerous set of subscribers for a discovery of what was known to many before that time. But he advanced a novelty with respect to the destruction made in the young turneps, which he insisted was owing to slugs, not to a fly, as commonly supposed; and his reason for rolling in the night was, that the slugs at that time came out of the ground.

P. 886. To prevent the inconvenience to the parish, arising from the not rating persons who live in small houses, but who would become parishioners if rated, some inhabitants of Birmingham are at this time endeavouring to obtain an act of parliament to make the landlords liable to the parish rates. This is strongly opposed. I wish any gentleman of that place would send you a summary of the arguments *pro* and *con*. There appears to be a great hardship in removing a poor man from a place in which he is able and willing to get a livelihood, to his own parish, where,

perhaps, he cannot get employ, merely because he *may possibly* hereafter want assistance. I believe the number of poor, who leave their own parish to go into another, merely because they think that other parish will not rate them, is very small; besides that, on their first coming, the other parish could easily prevent their stay. The hardship is on those who have been resident for some time, and are got into regular and constant work, which they must have to look out for again (and perhaps look to no purpose) on their removal to their own parish. Perhaps W. & D. is right in thinking a law would be useful, declaring that the being rated for any thing less than ten pounds a year should not gain a settlement.

P. 891. The writing Christian names with initials only is a serious evil when it is necessary to compel a witness to give evidence of the execution of a deed attested in that manner, or if proof is wanted of the witness's death. The gentlemen of the law should attend to this hint, as well with respect to themselves, as to their clerks and others. On this subject I cannot but mention the misfortune which not unfrequently attends the getting deeds attested by servants, waiters at a tavern, or others, whose abode cannot afterwards be found. It seems so obvious as to make a notice of it almost unnecessary; yet it is too often done.

P. 894. *Zoophilus's* plan is excellent. It is a wonder that, in this enterprising age, it has never been adopted by some men of real skill. An humble attempt of the sort was made a few years ago by one *Snape*. I know not whether he is dead.

P. 907. That the Master of the Horse was ordered to provide seeds for feeding the birds which hung in cages in the Bird-cage Walk, I heard from a very antient person, well acquainted with those who were about Court in the time of *Cha. II.*; that hemp-seed is to this day charged in the accounts of the Master of the Horse, is true. Whether it is, or ever was, eaten by horses, I shall be glad to be informed.

P. 921. You have passed over the Bishop of London's Charge too slightly. If his exhortation to a regular performance of Sunday duty is as forcibly written as the passage you have quoted, (and who, that knows the Bishop, can doubt it?), it cannot be too widely circulated; and, as visitation charges are chiefly

A Paralytic cured by Electricity.—Stratford, near Old Sarum. 1099

read within the diocese in which they were given, you would do service to the cause of Religion by making that which has been said by so respectable a character more generally known. You have numerous readers amongst the clergy; and if, by your means, it should convince any one of them, that the neglect of Sunday duty is a neglect which he must answer for hereafter, though he should escape the notice of his bishop, he, as well as his parishioners, may have reason to thank you.

P. 957, col. 1, l. 5 from bottom, for *Surgathall* read *Lurgathall*.

P. 959. If Mr. Mac Donnell was under Wolfe at the taking Quebec, he must have left the French service long before 1783; but, from the manner in which it is here stated, one would suppose he left it in consequence of having his estate restored in 1783. The sentence which mentions 1783 should be transposed and follow that which speaks of Quebec. S.

Mr. URBAN, Bath, Dec. 3.

FEW people have taken greater pains to bring the science of electricity to perfection than the Doctors Franklin and Priestley; and to them we are indebted for the means of preserving our habitations from the force of the electric fluid. But when it has been the means of rendering service to a fellow-mortal, we should be doubly thankful for the discovery.

James Henwood, a reputable householder at Stratford, under the castle of Old Sarum, was recommended to the Bath hospital by the Earl of Radnor, in the summer of the year 1787, for a paralytic complaint; and what is extraordinary, considering the numbers who receive benefit from the waters, and are sent away cured, he returned home in the same crippled condition that he came. But what would have been construed as the effects of witchcraft in the last century wrought a complete cure upon him in these more enlightened times, and he is now living a memorable example of the power of electricity, and the virtues attending a proper use of it; for he is now a strong healthy-looking man, with no symptom of disease about him. I am satisfied that, for want of proper exercise, this disorder often attacks people; and as walking is a cheap one, and may be used by every person, it cannot be too much inculcated; it promotes perspiration, and, if

not continued too long, invigorates and strengthens the system. The inhabitants of mountainous countries are generally healthy and long-lived; but this is commonly attributed to the purity of the air they breathe: although this may have a chief share in it, yet the frequent and necessary exercise of climbing their native hills, which these people are obliged to undergo, beyond a doubt adds much to their health and longevity. As for the ladies, dancing cannot be too much recommended, as it is a very salutary and innocent amusement, and the music which always accompanies it hath a pleasing and agreeable effect on the mind. Good health, and a regular flow of spirits, give flavour and poignancy to every other pleasure; the want of it unfits us for most duties of life.

The aforementioned parish of Stratford includes the manor of Old Sarum, and belongs to the family of Pitt, of Boconnock, in Cornwall. The general opinion is, that it gave birth to Lord Chatham. There is a very old seat, but not inhabited by them for many years. The ancestor of Lord Camelford re-built the best part of the church; and under a large tree the members for the borough are chosen. There is but one house remaining of the ancient city, which belongs to John Cooper, esq. of New Sarum, who possesses a considerable number of curious coins dug up there, which are well worth the attention of the Virtuoso.

I would recommend to strangers who visit Salisbury, and wish to see Stonehenge, to take the road through Stratford and the Durnfords, in preference to the dreary and desolate country over the Plain, as they pass the seats of Edward Younge and William Bowles, esquires, of Heale, whose beautiful plantations give a pleasing variety to the scenes around. Charles the Second took a night's lodging at Heale house, after passing a debile of Cromwell's army, who were in pursuit of him, and, what is singular, though pressed on all sides by his enemies, could not withstand the temptation of viewing that venerable relic of antiquity, Stonehenge.

Yours, &c. JOHN ELDERTON.

Mr. URBAN, Bristol, Dec. 16.

HAVING been absent from home for the last three months, I have only been able now and then to catch a glance at your charming publication, the Gentleman's

cléman's Magazine. In that for October I find your correspondent Syne (perhaps an anagram) has endeavoured to explain the *Floralia* of Helstone; but the dates do not agree, and he must remark this amusement continues only one day, and that day the 8th of May (except it falls on a Sunday, when it is kept on the 9th). I am not satisfied with his explanation, and beg some other from your correspondents. Since I wrote last, I have recollected the first verse of the song used on that day, and perhaps hereafter may be able to send all that is known of it, for it formerly was very long, but is now very much forgotten:

Robin Hood and Little John
They are both gone to fair O!
And we will go to the merry green wood,
To see what they do there O!
With Hol-an-tow,
And Rum-be-low,
And cheerily we'll get up
As soon as any day O!
All for to bring the Summer home,
The Summer and the May O!

After which there is something about the grey goose wing; from all which I conclude the *Goddess's* Flora has nothing to say to it.

Now let me make a remark upon a letter of P. Q. in your November Mag. p. 967. The subject was the preservation (whether by the interposition of Providence or Chance) of a Mr. Edward Pearce, who was on board the Royal George at the time she was overset.—Now really, Mr. Urban, if my recollection does not entirely deceive me, there must be a small error in the statement of the transaction. In the first place, I thought the upset of the ship was so very sudden, that every one had enough to do in the minute to consult their own safety, without being able to think of other people's. Next, I believe, at the time it happened, Captain Waghorn was said to have been in the cabin, and to have thrown himself out of the window with great precipitation. Next, if Mr. Pearce was almost up to the chin in water, Captain Waghorn (supposing him to have been on the deck with Mr. P.) must at least have been up to his middle, which would have been an effectual bar to his running up to him, or of taking him in his arms, and throwing him from the ship. But I will say no more, as the statement stands self-contradicted (only to beg you, if possible, to make room for my hasty letter in your next Magazine),

and that I do really think Providence orders many more of the apparently-uninteresting events of a man's life than Chance does; for not a hair of our heads falls to the ground without God's permission.

DURGAN.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 16.

IF you think it will give any satisfaction to W. H. p. 986, or to the writer of a good article, vol. XLII. p. 559—561, please to mention, that the latter gentleman is certainly right in saying, that the greater part of the *Queen Catherine's Prayers* is a translation of some select passages of Kempis's "Imitation of Christ," with little alteration, but no reference to the name of the author, or even the title of the book: and W. H. is equally happy in his conjecture to account for the *Queen's* using *be* where *he* might have been expected, as the whole which that gentleman has been so obliging to furnish out of his curious stores is a literal translation of two passages of that famous book, p. 986 to 987, l. 14, being taken from b. III. c. 43. § 4, "Sic ego *domus* infelix mecum pugno," &c.; and p. 987, l. 15, to 988, l. 10, from b. CXL. c. 50. § 1, "Domine Deus sancte pater," &c.; and soon occurs the passage which has occasioned W. H.'s note, "Quid habet servus tuus, nisi quod a te accipit?" &c. Here it would have been very easy for the Royal Authors to have said *handmaid* and *she*; but, perhaps, she did not even translate herself, or, at least, was not curious to adapt them to her own case, but contented herself with the translation in common use, four or five editions of which are mentioned in the learned "Typographical Antiquities." Nor is this to be wondered at in a *queen* that would adopt the strong language of an ascetic monk, and who calls herself, in one of her works, if I remember right, a dunghill of iniquity, though nobody's character has come fairer down to us, or deserves better of the learned of this land. The remainder of p. 988, I excuse myself from settling, as a task of some little difficulty to one of sixty-fix*, and my copy of the *Imitation*, Colonizæ, apud Cornel. ab Egmond, is a very diminutive book. All that I would observe further is, that the Gold copy seems to differ both from the Silver MS. and the copy printed in 8vo, as containing the first verses of the *Litany* (where its imposition begins),

* This was written *ipso die nata*.

which

which, I think, doth not appear in either of the others, and which I should be glad to see accounted for. How desirous

of authorship should we now think any person who would let such a performance appear in their name ! G. A.

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT (*from p. 1049.*)

H. OF LORDS.

Nov. 26.

THE Lord Chancellor put the question for the Address; which was carried *nem. disp.*

A committee was appointed, and the Address drawn up, and agreed to.

The Lord Chancellor, having left the woollack, said, that, as by the return of Scots Peers thirteen only were returned in such a manner as to enable them to take their seats, it would be necessary, therefore, for their Lordships to take the business into consideration upon an early day, to prevent any appearance of neglect to those Noble Lords.

H. OF COMMONS.

Nov. 26.

Mr. Speaker, attended by all the members present, went to the House of Lords, to hear his Majesty's Speech. At their return, Mr. Hatfield administered the oaths prescribed by law to Mr. Speaker, by himself, and afterwards to a great number of other members, till four o'clock, when the House adjourned.

Nov. 30.

The usual bill being read the first time, *pro forma*, to assert the privileges of the House to proceed to other business before taking the King's Speech into consideration, and the standing orders revived;

Mr. Burke called the attention of the House to a business which had been left them by the last Parliament—he meant the trial of Warren Hastings. The reason why he introduced the business on this occasion was, that this very day had been appointed by the Lords for the continuation of that trial. On this day, however, the Lords had adjourned. This adjournment he by no means considered as meant to convey any opinion respecting the future mode of proceeding. He understood it as a mark of respect. It was known, that on that day the consideration of the Address, in return to the King's Speech, came before the House. This business the Lords had regarded as a matter which the rules of parliamentary decorum entitled to pre-eminence, and on this account had adjourned without taking any notice of the trial. Here

he addressed himself particularly to the Speaker, who, he said, was better informed respecting parliamentary customs than he was, and in whose knowledge and impartiality he placed the greatest confidence—to him he would apply for an explanation.

The Speaker said, that as the Right Hon. Gentleman had appealed to him, he thought it necessary to say, that, whatever doubts might be entertained elsewhere, there could be no doubt in that House. He perfectly agreed in the opinion which the Right Hon. Gentleman had entertained respecting the motives that had induced their Lordships to pass over the day; and he recommended to the Right Hon. Gentleman to pause a day or two, in order that their Lordships might not suppose that they entertained a different idea.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed his sentiments nearly the same with those which had been delivered by the Speaker.

The Speaker having read the King's Speech,

Mr. Mainwaring rose, and said, that, feeling his situation as the representative of a populous county, and constituents materially interested in commerce, he should not have risen to move an Address, had he not been persuaded that great advantages had been obtained by the measures set forth in his Majesty's Speech. Peace was of the greatest consequence to the welfare of this country, and the security of its commerce. War was rarely good policy; its event was always precarious, and its effects generally hurtful. His Majesty had, in his Speech, given us the assurance, that the end of all our armaments had been merely to procure reparation, and remove the ground of similar disputes in future. His Majesty had likewise informed us of the peace that had taken place between some of the belligerent powers; and, notwithstanding the continuance of some ruptures, had, by means of his mediation, afforded us the agreeable prospect of the restoration of general tranquillity. That, when these circumstances were considered, he might venture to say, that his Majesty

jeſty had, in the whole of his conduct, diſplayed that paternal love, and regard to the intereſts of his people, which had ever ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed his reign. He was aware that it was unparliamentary to make any remarks on the Convention till the proper documents had been laid before them; and he ſhould only move an humble Addreſs, which he concluded with reading, reſtricted, as uſual, to the terms of the Speech, except in the ſingle article of condolence on the loſs ſuſtained by the Royal Family in the death of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland.

Mr. R. *Pole Carey* roſe, and expreſſed his happineſs in having the honour of ſeconding the motion of his hon. friend. He would not, therefore, treſpaſs long upon the patience of the Members, but limit his expreſſion of that unanimity, which he doubted not would prevail over the Houſe, to a few words as he poſſibly could. He wiſhed, however, to remark upon the prominent feature of the Speech, the Convention, which called for public applauſe to thoſe by whom it had been obtained. During the laſt Parliament, a million was granted, and an unanimous reſolution adopted, to ſupport his Majeſty in obtaining ample ſatisfaction from the Court of Spain; and, by that Convention, they were now acquainted that ſuch ſatisfaction was obtained; that our right to Nootka was not alone admitted, but to every part of North-weſt America that we might find unoccupied; to the Southern fiſhery; and to an uninterrupted navigation of thoſe ſeas. War was only to be undertaken to ſupport the national honour. When Spain ſeized a Britiſh ſhip, we were bound to reſent it, and, either by war or negotiation, to obtain reparation. Could we, then, have obtained more by an expensive war than we now have? We have not only the fullreſt compensation for the injuries received, and the indignities offered, by Spain, but we have the definition of the claims of the Court of Spain. The late unrivalled and wonderful diſplay of the navy of this country, fully prepared to fight her battles, furniſhes no ſmall additional argument, that the peace of his Majeſty's ſubjects will not be eaſily diſturbed by any other power. How thankful ought we to be to our ſovereign, for employing the influence of this country, in junction with his allies, for the glorious purpoſe of bringing about a general peace in Europe! He next obſerved, that, although the Low Countries might

have detached themſelves from the Houſe of Auſtria, they might have fallen under the dominion of a powerful and more dangerous neighbour; and that, therefore, it was for the intereſt of this country to prevent it. In Aſia, the ſame policy had been obſerved in repelling our enemies, and protecting our allies; and, from the exertions of our troops who are placed there, the happieſt reſult is to be expected. Since ſuch was the uſe which his Majeſty had made of his power, the Houſe would be acting in a manner derogatory from its own honour, and the intereſts of the people, if it ſhould reſuſe the ſupplies to defray the neceſſary expenditure. Feeling himſelf unable to do juſtice to the ſenſations with which his Majeſty's Speech had affected all ranks of men, he begged to conclude with ſeconding the motion.

Sir *John Jarvis* declared, that no man had more affection for his Majeſty than he had, and therefore he had no intention to oppoſe this Addreſs. With regard to the conduct of his Majeſty's civil ſervants, he did not think this a time to judge of it. A number of things muſt appear, before it was poſſible for him to decide upon the propriety of their conduct. Not ſo, with reſpect to his Majeſty's military ſervants, whoſe zeal and perſeverance in the ſervice of their country were never exceeded, he doubted whether they were ever equalled, in any former period. Before he proceeded any farther, he would read the approbation of Lord Howe. (See our Domestic Occurrences.)

He ſaid, he ſhould feel himſelf unworthy the ſeat he had in that Houſe, and of his ſtation in his Majeſty's navy, if he were to let ſlip this opportunity of doing juſtice to the fleet. He ſaw captains drilling their men, from ſun-riſing to ſun-ſetting, with an aſſiduity he had never before witneſſed. The admirals alſo conſtantly attended to the duties of the fleet, and, for the ſpace of ſeveral months, never ſlept out of their ſhips but upon very preſſing occaſions; and all this was imitated by an Illuſtrious Perſonage, whoſe zeal and activity in the public ſervice were at leaſt equal to thoſe of any man in the navy. The conduct of the regiments, who had acted on board the fleet as marines, had been likewise highly exemplary. He aſcribed all this, in the firſt place, to his Majeſty's protection, and then, to the ſteering care of that Houſe, that had always ſhewn a particular regard to the navy. The captain, he ſaid, had been put to conſideration ex-
pence,

peace, and had been obliged to pay money out of their own pockets. He heard that the Noble Lord at the Head of the Board meant to make a promotion. If the fact were so, his Lordship could not do any thing that would redound more to his own honour, and give universal satisfaction to the gentlemen themselves; his Lordship would become the most popular man in this country.

Mr. Fox would not oppose the Address, but disclaimed the principles upon which it had been moved and seconded. He would give his vote for the Address without giving an opinion upon the Convention, not having information before the House to ground an opinion upon. It was of great importance to this country to pay a very particular attention to the balance of the power of Europe. He agreed with the hon. seconder in his opinion respecting the Netherlands. The Hon. Gentleman seemed to be afraid that they might fall under the dominion of France, which, by the treaty of Utrecht, and by almost every treaty, we were bound to oppose. He had looked at the King's Speech of last year, and saw nothing particular in it with respect to the Netherlands. In fact, there did not subsist any thing with regard to that country this year which did not take place the last, and which it was not equally the duty of this country to oppose, and, if possible, to prevent. He knew no peculiar reason that made France formidable at the present moment. Of the peace which had so fortunately been concluded between Austria and the Porte, he joined in the general approbation; and he sincerely congratulated his Majesty on the good effects which his benevolent interference had produced between those powers in bringing their differences to an amicable conclusion. Mr. Fox then begged leave to say a few words on the general state of the continent of Europe, which, in his opinion, presented at the present moment new sources of wealth to this country. He did not know what benefits we might derive from the formation of Continental alliances; but such was our relative situation, even six months ago, that we had only to decide on what was best for us, and we had nothing to do but to make our own choice, and our own terms. Mr. Fox made some pointed observations on that part of his Majesty's Speech which touched upon India. He argued strongly against a war with Tippoo Saib, if it can be avoided; but concluded, that, if our lives were attacked,

we must defend them; justice as well as policy required it. He hoped all the acts that had been passed in the last Parliament, relative to India, were for the advantage of that country; that they would have a proper effect on the governors who were now in India; and that the steady and honourable examination of governors who had come home, would promote the same end. He said he gave his vote most heartily in favour of the King's Speech; and that he thought the Address perfectly unexceptionable.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* felt great satisfaction in observing that the Address was likely to pass with unanimity. He perfectly agreed with the Rt. Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, in his interpretation of the Address, which had studiously been drawn up in general terms, and certainly went to pledge no member to an approbation of the terms of the Convention with the Court of Spain. With respect to foreign politics, he agreed with the Hon. Gentleman who seconded the Address, that it was unnecessary to enter very far into a detail of them. He coincided in opinion with Mr. Fox, of the relative situation of this country when compared with the other nations of Europe; but, as we had already formed Continental alliances, no new temptation, no new order of things, ought to induce us to abandon them; and he was persuaded the Right Hon. Gentleman did not entertain such an idea. In respect to India, it was needless for him to say much at present; we ought to pursue that system of moderation which had been prescribed by Parliament; but, if we were compelled to abandon that system by the violence or inordinate ambition of any power, we had a right to seek retribution in any way in which it could be attained. He wished to call the attention of the House to a part of the King's Speech which had not been particularly noticed, *viz.* the raising supplies for defraying the expences occasioned by the late armament. In this full House he took this first opportunity of giving public notice, that, after the accounts had been laid a sufficient time on the table, he would appoint a day for voting the supplies to defray these expences. This was undoubtedly a matter of very great importance, and which he wished to be considered separately; and he was sure that no member would desert his duty on the occasion. It was a matter of vast consequence to raise these supplies by ways and means least burdensome

burdenfome to the fubject, and in a manner beft calculated to maintain and fupport the national credit.

A few words paffed between Mr. *Fox* and Mr. *Pitt* upon the neceffity of a call of the Houfe; in confequence of which,

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, "that the Houfe be called over on *this day fortnight*."

Mr. *Fox* feconded the motion.

H. OF LORDS.

Dec. 1.

Lord *Catbcart* moved, "that no petition, complaining of undue returns for the fixteen Scots Peers, fhould be received after the 25th inftant."

Petitions, complaining of undue returns, were prefented from Earls Hope- town and Selkirk.

Their Lordfhips, immediately upon their adjournment, proceeded to St. James's with their Addrefs.

In the Commons, the fame day, Mr. *Carsaw* brought up the report of the Ad- drefs; which was in mediately read, and agreed to. Ordered, that the whole Houfe do attend his Majefty therewith.

Mr. *Steele* moved the claffing of all petitions that might be prefented on con- tefted returns; which was agreed to.

Dec. 2.

Mr. *Steele* moved, that the Houfe do meet to-morrow, and refolve itfelf into a committee of the whole Houfe, to grant a fupply to his Majefty.

At three o'clock the Houfe adjourned, and attended the Speaker to St. James's, to prefent their Addrefs.

H. OF LORDS.

Dec. 3.

Earl *Pomfret* took the oaths.

Earl *Paulet* delivered to the Houfe his Majefty's Answer to the Addrefs; and, after waiting a fhort time, their Lord- fhips adjourned until Monday.

In the Commons, the fame day, feve- ral petitions were prefented; and, among the reft, one from the prifoners of the gaol of Lancafter, praying the Houfe to take their cafe into confideration, and to grant them fuch relief as they fhould judge fit.

Petitions were delivered, complaining of returns of contefted elections, and days fixed for taking them into confideration, as under:

Oakhampton	February 3
Fowey	February 8

Poole	February 10
Downton	March 3
Dorchefter	April 5
Orkney	April 7
Newcaftle under Line	April 12
Horfham	April 24
Plymouth	April 19

Sir *Thomas Dundas* faid, he was at a lofs what day to move for the petition prefented from Oakhampton to be taken into confideration, becaufe it was for a double return. Though it was pofterior to many others, it ought to have the precedency, in as much as the Houfe ought to be full as foon as poffible.

Mr. *Rofs* entirely concurred in this opinion.

Mr. *Pulteney* thought this was unjuft, as it would difappoint thofe who had en- gaged their witneffes; and, he faid, he fhould take the fenfe of the Houfe.

Mr. *Speaker* and Mr. *Anfturhor* dif- fented from him, and faid, that the pub- lic fervice was to be preferred to the con- venience of individuals.

Mr. *Pulteney* gave up this point.

Mr. *Pitt* brought up the Declaration and Counter-Declaration of the Con- vention, and accounts of the navy and army expences incurred by the armaments, as far as the fame can be made up at the fe- veral offices.

Sir *John Sinclair* wifhed to know whether a copy of the Ratification was alfo to be laid before the Houfe.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* faid, he had no doubt but that the Con- vention was ratified by the Court of Spain; but, at the prefent feafon of the year, the ar- rival of the Ratification muft be fome- what uncertain.

Mr. *Grey* wifhed to know if any other papers, explanatory of the Convention, were meant to be laid before the Houfe?

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* faid, the papers on the table were all that he was commanded by his Majefty to lay before the Houfe, and all that appeared to him either neceffary or fit to be pro- duced.

The Houfe refolved itfelf into a com- mittee of fupply, Mr. *Gilbert* in the chair.—Resolved, That a fupply be granted to his Majefty. Adjourned,

Dec. 4.

Mr. *Gilbert* brought up the report of the committee for granting fupplies to his Majefty; which, after being read the firft and fecond time, was agreed to.

Mr. *Steele* moved the various eftimates of the prefent year.

Mr. *Jennings*, from the Exchequer office,

office, presented, on the motion of Mr. Steele, an account of the Exchequer bills issued in consequence of an act passed in the last session of Parliament, intitled, "An Act for raising Money," &c.

Adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

Dec. 6.

The Duke of Leeds presented to the House a copy of the late Convention with Spain; which was ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday next.

Adjourned.

In the Commons, the same day, it was ordered that no petitions for private bills be received after the 25th of February.

On the committee of supply, Mr. Gilbert in the chair,

Mr. Hopkins said, that as he meant to propose a greater number of seamen than had been voted last year, he thought proper to assign the reasons for the increase. Last year there had been voted 20,000, including 3,600 marines, a number sufficient to man 16 ships of the line. It had been found necessary to have ten additional ships of the line, besides the squadron under Admiral Cornish; and though these ships might be soon paid off, and the fleet under Admiral Cornish return, 24,000 seamen might be considered as the mean number for the whole year. He then moved, "that 24,000 men be employed in the sea service for the year 1791, including 4,800 marines."

Mr. Rolle was happy to hear that the marines were to be increased, and rose to express a wish that the officers of marines might receive some encouragement, as, in his opinion, they deserved it. The engineers and artillery had invalid companies; which the marines had not, although they were equally entitled to such a provision.

The resolutions were agreed to.

Mr. Rose moved, "that the sum of 3,500,000l. be granted, to pay off the like sum borrowed on Exchequer bills by virtue of an act of last session of Parliament;" which was also agreed to.

Adjourned.

Dec. 7.

The report of the committee for granting supplies to his Majesty was brought up, and read.

On the motion for voting 24,000 seamen, including 4,800 marines, for the service of the years 1790 and 1791.

Mr. Fox said, it was a duty which he owed to his constituents, to enquire whe-

ther such an unusual number of seamen were necessary on account of the external situation of political affairs, or whether Ministry had an intention of making a permanent peace establishment on a larger scale than usual? He also thought that it was necessary to distinguish clearly between the extraordinary expences incurred by the late armament, and the expences of the usual peace establishment, and that the whole should be divided under separate heads.

Mr. Hopkins repeated nearly what he had said yesterday, when Mr. Fox was not present.

Mr. Fox said, that what he had now observed on the subject would have been done yesterday, had he understood that it was then to be taken into consideration.

Mr. Pitt (who came in whilst Mr. Fox was speaking) said, that the present situation of the politics of Europe made it necessary that we should not too hastily reduce our navy to a peace establishment; that, however, the extraordinary number of seamen now demanded was only provisional; and that he should be happy to see it gradually diminished, as prudence and circumstances may direct. He said, that he should be prepared to lay before the House the particulars of the expence of the late armament, distinct and separate from the current expences; but that, while the armament was partially kept up, it would be impossible for him to include before-hand, in those particulars, the expences which are not yet incurred, and which are consequently uncertain.

Mr. Fox said, that if the politics of Europe, in its present situation, made it necessary to keep up a greater number of ships in commission than our usual peace establishment, he would readily vote for such a measure; he only wished to know whether they were necessary.

The resolution was then read, and agreed to.

Dec. 8.

Mr. Fox presented a petition from several of the electors of Westminster, complaining of the decision, made by a select committee of that House, on the rights of election for the said city. He moved the consideration to be gone into on Monday the 28th of February. Ordered.

The following petitions were presented, and days fixed for their consideration:

Roxburgh	May 10
Cirencester	May 12
Sudbury	May 17

Mr. Steele presented an account of the distribution

distribution of the one million granted last session by a vote of credit.

The House, in a committee on the ways and means for raising the supply, came to the usual resolution on the land and malt tax. Adjourned.

(*To be continued.*)

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 22.

TO remove vulgar errors, and do away that superstition, founded in ignorance, which still lurks among the common people, is a pleasant employment. Mr. Leybourn, p. 1007, says, that *fairy rings are generally supposed to proceed from lightning*. But this fact is ascertained in the "Philosophical Transactions," No. CXVII. p. 391, wherein Mr. Jessop says, he was very often puzzled to account for these phenomena. He observed many of them, and those of two sorts: one sort bare, of seven or eight yards diameter, forming a round path, something more than a foot broad, with green grass in the middle; the others like them, but of several bignesses, and encompassed with a circumference of grass about the same breadth, much fresher and greener than that in the middle. But his friend Mr. Walker satisfied him on that head *from his own experience*; for he, walking abroad after a storm of thunder and lightning, observed a round circle, of about four or five yards diameter, whose rim was about a foot broad, *newly burnt bare*, as appeared from the colour and brittleness of the grass roots.

B.

MR. URBAN, December 20, 1790.

AS this is the season for our young friends to return home, and many of them are, as usually, afflicted with chilblains, which deprives them of dancing and walking, and other exercises; I offer the Public, through your *useful* as well as *entertaining* miscellany, an easy, and, I could almost say, from long experience, infallible remedy. One of my own daughters was, for some years, laid up one, two, or three months, each year. I don't pretend to define the cause; but to remove obstructions, and promote a free circulation, seems essential to a cure, and which I have found effectual even after they are broke. The cure is simply this: let the patient for a quarter of an hour bathe his feet in warm water and bran, heat a solid piece of iron red-hot (I have a square piece of cast iron, weight 6lb.), let the

person place his heels naked on the edge of the hearth, leaning on the back of a chair; then, putting the hot iron on a shovel, advance it to the heels, to warm but not hurt the person, moving it closer as the iron cools; then repeat the process. Twice is generally sufficient; if not, repeat it in a day or two.

Through your means, Mr. Urban, I hope other publications will propagate this remedy, and make thousands happy.

H. B.

P. S. Asa preventative, flannel socks have been found of great use, put on about September.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 30.

IN addition to some strictures on your present volume in p. 510, 511, the following crave admission, as correcting or illustrating a variety of communications from your numerous correspondents, or soliciting information from them:

Hanc veniam petimusque damusque vicissim.

P. 317, col. 2. Dr. Johnson mentions only three sons of "our poet J. Dryden," whose names were Charles, John, and Henry; the last of whom "entered into some religious order." If this be right, Observator must be wrong in describing a son of our poet as named "Erasmus," who probably should be "Henry." As to the title, an examination of the Baronetage would at once determine this point. Our poet's father was named "Erasmus," and was, according to A. Wood, third son of Erasmus Dryden of Canons-Ashby, in Northamptonshire, Baronet. See your Magazine for July, p. 583.

P. 332, col. 2. "Tontine." The origin of this word, which is now in daily use, is requested.

P. 370, col. 1, l. 30, for "Heley" read Hiley, which was the surname of his mother's father the Rev. Haviland John Hiley, who commenced M. A. at Baliol College in May 1714, and was for many years a celebrated schoolmaster at Reading, where Dr. Addington first *settled*: and to his marriage with Miss Hiley may the Doctor's surprising success in life be primarily attributed. *Dux Famina fuit*. He afterwards *prædicted* in London; and then retired to Reading. *Spedatus satis et donatus jam rade*. In l. 33, for "B. D." read "M. B."

P. 425, col. 2. The "printed Catechism," here justly stigmatized by Mr. Burke, is the "Plan of Lectures on the Principles

Principles of Nonconformity," noticed among the publications of the late Robert Robinson, in p. 734, col. 1. The first animadversions made upon it are to be found in your volume for 1779, p. 19; where it is characterized as "one of the most extraordinary publications of modern times."

P. 430, col. 2, l. 50, read "vol. LVIII. p. 341."

P. 480, col. 2, l. 17, for "death" read "resignation."

P. 568, col. 1, l. 7, add "and 'Inscriptorum Romanorum metricarum delectus; cum notulis, Lond. 1758,' quarto; and 'Anthologiae Græcæ a Constantino Cephalâ conditæ Libritres, ad editionem Reiske expressi, Oxon. 1766,' octavo: in the curious Preface to which Mr. Warton owns himself the Editor of the Inscriptions. His Verses on Sir Joshua Reynolds's painted Window at New College, Oxford; Lond. 1782,' quarto, deserve also to be recorded."

P. 569, col. 1, l. 41, for "Miss" read "Mrs;" and col. 2, l. 35, for "Warton" read "Weston."

P. 577, col. 1, l. 15, erase "in his fidc."

P. 595, col. 2. "The piece of copper, (fig. 4.)" is described by Stephen Martin Leake (in the work referred to in p. 348, col. 1. of your volume for 1784,) as "the London copper halfpenny, sometimes called the *African* halfpenny;" and as "the largest halfpenny that ever was coined." See p. 647, col. 2. of your current volume.

P. 605. Your ingenious correspondent may not be displeased to be referred to "Colomesii Opera; Hamb. 1709," quarto, p. 318 and p. 896, for a further account of the *Greek* inscription.

P. 611, col. 1. Londinensis may see an account of the "famous Capt. John Smith" in Granger's Biographical History. See also p. 702, col. 2.

P. 613, col. 1, l. 15. The "Canons of Criticism" were not written by Mr. John Upton; but by Thomas Edwards, Esq. of whom there is a short account in J. Nichols's "Select Collection of Poems," vol. VI. p. 103, 104. A completion of Mr. Upton's edition of the "Works of Spenser" would be indeed "a very acceptable acquisition;" as would also a new edition of all his own.

P. 616, col. 1. Perhaps your correspondent may not have met with his *Relation's* Life, by Nathaniel Salmon, in

p. 244 of "The Lives of the English Bishops from the Restauration to the Revolution. Lond. 1731—33;" octavo.

P. 634, col. 1, l. 56. Should we not read "1788?"

P. 695, col. 2. "None but himself can be his parallel." See your volume for 1785, p. 547 and 600; and for 1786, p. 669, col. 2.

P. 700, col. 2, l. 2, 3, read "Lifter." Did not his younger brother Sir Charles Holt, once a representative of the county of Warwick, succeed him, though not immediately, at Aston?

P. 704, col. 1, l. 2, read "vol. LVIII."

P. 705. The "Anecdote in Natural History" may be paralleled from Mr. White's entertaining and instructive quarto on Selbone, which came under review in your last volume. The following ingenious passage, in his 34th letter to the Hon. Daines Barrington, at p. 214, 215, is deserving of consideration; and, as such, is recommended to the curious reader:

"This incident is no bad solution of that strange circumstance, which grave historians as well as the poets assert, of exposed children being sometimes matured by female wild beasts that probably had lost their young. For it is not one whit more marvellous that *Romulus* and *Remus*, in their infant state, should be nursed by a she-wolf, than that a poor little sucking leveret should be fostered and cherished by a bloody Grimalkin."

P. 782, col. 2, l. 4. The "Preface" here mentioned was not prefix to the *Discourse of Government*, but to the *Memoirs* noticed in l. 8; and so indeed Granger, who is referred to in the notes, represents the matter.

P. 820. Your correspondent M. F., to whose enquiries an answer is given in p. 907 and 910, may be also referred to Hooke's Roman History, Book I. Chap. III. § IX. where he judiciously asserts, with respect to the *Pontifices*, that "the origin of the name is uncertain;" and, in a note by Catrou and Rouille, it appears that Plutarch says, this word was in use at Rome before there were any bridges there.

P. 892, col. 2, l. ult. Akenfide was, according to Dr. Johnson, a native of Newcastle upon Tyne.

P. 907, col. 2, l. 5. Mr. Wm. Holman is mentioned by Tappin as "persecutor antiquitatum Essexiensium indetectus." *Nott. Monast.* p. 120. See also Antis's *Order of the Garter*, ii. 203.

P. 908,

P. 908, col. 2. Your correspondent might be advised to recur to the more accurate statement to the right of succession to the throne of these kingdoms in Blackstone's third chapter of the first Book of his "Commentaries;" which cannot but prove highly satisfactory to every lover of truth.

SCRUTATOR.

Mr. URBAN, Cambridge, Dec. 9.

LAST month, a number of people of distinction witnessed a strange and singular experiment, tried by Mr. Harwood, Professor of Anatomy in this University, on his pointer dog. Having opened one of the dog's veins, he permitted the blood to be exhausted, until the vital principle seemed totally extinguished. A glass was held before the mouth of the animal, and nothing appeared that could indicate the smallest symptom of life. Whilst in this situation, Mr. Harwood, who had prepared a calf on the occasion, opened one of its arteries, and, by a very ingenious process, infused the stream of blood, which issued from the calf, into the veins of the pointer. As one animal decreased in strength, the powers of the other began to renovate, until at length the dog acquired his full strength, and was able to feed in the course of a few hours, and has been since hunted, without discovering the least alteration from the new blood which had been infused into his system.

In consequence of this information, the following judicious and well-written paragraph appeared in the Morning Herald of the 27th. of November last: "Before the time of Harvey, it was the general opinion of medical men, as well as others, that not only diseases and dispositions, but the vigour of youth, and debility of age, depended on the state of the blood. It is no wonder then, that, when the practicability of transfusing the blood of healthy young animals into the vessels of the old or diseased was established, that men should have been hurried into the most extravagant hopes of having discovered the means of renovating youth, and procuring a constant supply of health and vigour. The eagerness with which experiments were made to confirm these ardent hopes, while the principles upon which they depended were as yet but crude and undigested, led them into several fatal errors; for some very mild and simple fluids being injected into the veins of living animals, they were instantly destroyed by it. These alarming consequences, being produced by such bland fluids as milk or sweet-oil, struck such a damp on pursuits of this kind, that every hope of benefit subsided as suddenly as it was raised: but, though the practice of injecting medicated liquors is probably with justice exploded, yet we think it likely that transfusing of blood from one

animal to another may be practised with advantage in cases where the patient has sunk from a mere loss of blood, as in gun-shot and other wounds, ruptures of the large blood-vessels, and some fluxes. In all such cases, letting a fresh supply of blood into the exhausted vessels of the patient promises very happy effects; especially as the operation would be revived under all the advantages which the modern improvements in anatomy might afford."

It may not be improper to mention, that the first hint for reviving and rendering this practice useful, was published in the Reports of the Humane Society for 1785 and 1786, in a paper by Mr. Sherwen, of Enfield, from which the following paragraph is quoted, p. 202:

"About one hundred years since, the attention of the learned in Europe was engaged by some experiments for transfusing blood from one animal to another, made by the Royal Society. The most extravagant expectations were at first raised; it was even thought possible for the vigour of youth to be thus restored to old age. Certain it is, that the operation was easily and safely performed, both on brutes and mankind: but it does not appear that the practice of physick or surgery received any permanent advantage from the discovery; though there can be little doubt but that a person, almost entirely exhausted by any sudden hæmorrhage, whether from wounds or female floodings, might thus be speedily recruited. There are, perhaps, few strong, healthy men in this country, that could not, on such occasions, part with sixteen ounces of blood to advantage. Might not an exhausted patient thus draw from more than one, so as to be preserved from that fatal *deliquium animi* which often comes on upon suddenly raising the body to an erect posture after great losses of blood have been sustained, even when the hæmorrhage has been previously stopped? I can conceive, that, by this operation, dropsies and chronic weakness, which are often the consequence of great loss of blood, might be prevented from taking place; for the exhausted animal would by this means be more speedily and more certainly recruited, than by the best cordials and nourishment, though such should at the same time be used.

"Should the idea of transfusion be ever adopted—should it be discovered by experiment, that arterial blood is a more active stimulus to the heart than venal, the lower order of animals would readily afford such stimulus. But as the right auricle and ventricle are the first cavities of the heart into which transfused blood can be sent, and we know that venal blood only enters there, we may be certain that the blood transfused by the jugular vein from the arm of a healthy person is such as nature requires for stimulating those cavities, &c. &c." A. B.

239. *Reports of the Royal Humane Society; with an Appendix of Miscellaneous Observations on the Subject of Suspended Animation; for the Years 1787, 1788, and 1789.*

THE perusal of these Reports must afford a very sensible pleasure to every mind capable of participating in the satisfaction arising from public benefit. We learn from them that the methods of resuscitation made use of by the Society are not confined, as they were in the first stages of the institution, to the recovery of persons drowned, but that they have been used with success in cases of suffocation, hanging, intoxication, intense cold, lightning, and a variety of other calamities. In all these instances the persons thus restored would, in former times, have been committed to the grave without any attempts made to re-animate the spark of life that still remained unextinguished.

"In a word, the establishment of the Humane Society may be considered as forming a new æra in the science of Medicine; and is an institution well worthy the encouragement of every philanthropic, and even of every benevolent, character; since the preservation of life, besides the pleasure it immediately yields to those who have had a share in contributing towards it, must ultimately tend to increase the strength and riches of a state, which evidently consists in the number of its inhabitants."

We further learn, from the work before us, that the beneficial influences of the Humane Society have not been confined to the sphere of its own operations, extended as that sphere has lately become, but that its example has diffused a similar spirit of benevolence, not only through the different parts of this kingdom, but likewise into Ireland and Scotland, Portugal, America, &c. &c.; where institutions of the same kind are now happily established: by means of which, numbers in those countries have been rescued from premature death.

To the means of recovery usually adopted by the Society has been added that of *electricity*, which is considered by Mr. Kite, in his ingenious *Essay on the Recovery of the apparently Dead* (from which an interesting extract is made by the editor of the *Reports*), as the surest test of the presence or absence of life.

"In no one instance," says that writer, "did electricity fail in renewing the action of those muscles through which it was directed for a considerable length of time after the vital actions had ceased; and when its effect was lost, not the most gentle or most powerful stimuli, neither oil nor vitriol, nor

the knife, nay, not even the actual cautery itself, could effect the most trifling alteration in the muscular fibres. From these considerations it appears to me, that the electrical shock is to be admitted as the test, or discriminating characteristic, of any remains of animal life; and so long as that produces contractions may the person be said to be in a recoverable state; but when that effect has ceased, there can be no doubt remaining of the party being absolutely and positively dead."

The Appendix consists of a number of ingenious communications, all tending to elucidate and extend the benevolent designs of the Society. — We cannot give our readers a better idea of the execution of this extensively-beneficial work, than in the words of Dr. Hawes:

"Ever attentive to the interests of that cause which the Humane Society was instituted to promote, the editor has introduced the cases, accompanied with such reflexions as his head or his heart occasionally suggested, with a view; if possible, to gratify his readers with some variety; but principally to promote the investigation of, and engage attention to, the important subject of resuscitation. In short, he has spared no exertions to make these Reports as worthy of general notice as the great importance of the subject to society seemed to demand: and he presumes to hope that the philosophical philanthropist will not read the following pages without gleanings something which will reward him for the time devoted to the perusal. It must undoubtedly operate," he adds, "to excite the exertions of philanthropy in favour of this institution, when its benevolent supporters shall remark, in the present Reports, the considerable extension of its benefits, and shall see that, in proportion as the liberality of the public is enlarged towards the Society, it expands also the sphere of its salutary exertions:—eager only for the advantages of munificence, that it may dispense them to the human race; and anxious for that period when the restorative art, like the element which it would disarm of its terrors and its dangers, shall embrace, without distinction, the whole island of Britain."

For the accomplishment of which, we add our most cordial wishes.

240. *Observations on the Reflections of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke on the Revolution in France; in a Letter to Earl Stanhope.* [Supplied by Mrs. Macaulay Graham.] 8vo.

AFTER the undisguised opinions we have so fully and so frequently given on this subject, we shall not be deemed uncandid if, without a comment, we bring forward this writer in the first person.

"Two parties," she says, "are already formed in this country, who behold the French

French Revolution with a very opposite temper; to the one, it inspires the sentiments of *exultation* and *rapture*; and to the other, *indignation* and *scorn*. I shall not take upon me to consider what are the *secret* passions which have given birth to these last sentiments; and shall content myself with observing, that Mr. Burke has undertaken to be the oracle of this last party. The abilities of this gentleman have been fully acknowledged by the impatience with which the publick have waited for his observations; and when we consider that he has been in a manner educated in the great school of Parliament, that he has assisted in the public councils of the English nation for the greater part of his life, we must suppose him fully competent to the task he has undertaken, of censuring the politics of our neighbour kingdom, and entering into an exact definition of those native rights which equally attach themselves to every description of men.

"Is there a rational observation, or argument, in moral existence, which this gentleman (so highly favoured by nature and circumstances for political debate) could possibly have passed over, on a subject in which he appears so greatly interested, and of which he has taken full leisure to consider? When we find him then *obliged* to substitute a *warm* and *passionate* declamation to a *cool investigation*, and to address the *passions*, instead of the *reason*, of mankind, we shall be induced to give a fuller credit to our judgement and our feelings, in the view we have taken of this interesting object, and the pleasure it has given us.

"Mr. Burke sets out with throwing a *great deal* of contemptuous censure on two club societies in London, for a very harmless exertion of natural and constitutional liberty. They certainly had a right to compliment the French National Assembly on a matter of domestic government, and to express an *approbation* of their conduct with a freedom equal to that which Mr. Burke has taken in his letter to express his *abhorrence*.

"The National Assembly of France have taken no such *supercilious* state upon them as would render such a communication of sentiment ridiculous or presumptuous. As the patrons of *equal liberty*, they have not dissipated the address of the *meanest* individual: consequently, the Revolution Society then might rationally expect that their address would have met with a civil re-

ception, though not clothed with the "dignity of the whole representative" "majesty of the whole English nation."

"But Mr. Burke thinks that these gentlemen have so strong a predilection in favour of the democratic arrangements which have taken place in France, that they have been induced to wish, if not to indulge an hope, that some very important reformation may, in the process of time, also take place in this country; and these harmless operations of the mind in a *few obscure* individuals (for such are the members described who compose the offending clubs) have produced in Mr. Burke apprehensions no ways consistent with the *high* opinion he has formed of the English constitution, or of the *strong* attachment which he supposes all that is *great* and *good* in the nation have to it.

"Dr. Price, whose animated love for mankind and the spread of general happiness moved to express the effusion of his patriotic sentiment, in a Sermon preached the 4th of November, 1789, at the Dissenting Meeting house in the Old Jewry, is censured by Mr. Burke in *severe* and even *acrimonious terms*. Among other parts of the very offensive matter with which he charges this Sermon, the having asserted that *the King of Great Britain owes his right to the crown by the choice of the people*, is particularly selected, as worthy of an historical and argumentative confutation.

"The liberty that was taken in the year 1688, by a Convention of Lords and Commons, to depose King James, the reigning sovereign, from the throne, and to vest the sovereignty of the realm in his daughter Mary, and her husband, the Prince of Orange; and afterwards by the Legislature, to pass in act to settle the succession in Queen Anne and her issue, and, in default of these, in the heirs of King William's body, and, in default of these, in the House of Hanover (the Protestant descendant of the House of Stuart in the female line); and this to the prejudice not only of King James but of his son, who had been acknowledged as the lawful heir of his throne; and also to the prejudice of the House of Savoy, who by lineal descent were the next in regular succession; are indeed facts which *might warrant a plain-thinking man* in the opinion, that the present reigning family owe their succession to the choice or assent of the people. But, in Mr. Burke's opinion, these facts are of no weight, "be-
"cause

"cause the whole family of the Stuarts were not entirely left out of the succession, and a native of England advanced to the throne; and because it was declared, in the Act of Succession, that the Protestant line, drawn from James the First, was absolutely necessary for the security of the realm."

"That those individuals of the family of the Stuarts, who had never committed any offence against the peace of the country, and whose mode of faith was not injurious to its welfare, should not be set aside in favour of an absolute stranger to the blood, was certainly a *just measure*; and it was certainly *wise* to leave as *few* competitors to the crown as possible, whether on grounds founded in justice or in mere plausibility. But there was a reason still more forcible for the conduct of the two Houses of Convention, and afterwards for the Parliament, in their constitutional capacity; and the reason is this, that *without the Prince of Orange, and the assistance of his Dutch army, there could have been no Revolution*. For the English nation at large was so little convinced of the *severe and grave necessity* which Mr. Burke talks of, that the people of themselves would never have been roused to have deposed King James; and they regarded all his innovations with such a *constitutional phlegm*, that, had this unfortunate monarch possessed the qualities of *firmness, perseverance, or patience*, he must either have been killed by the dark means of *assassination*, or he would have *continued on the throne*.

"That the friends of the Revolution knew they could not do without the assistance of King William is plain, by their laying aside the intention of vesting Mary *single* with the sovereignty, on his declaring that, if this event took place, he would return to Holland, and leave them to themselves.

"However strongly the warm friends of freedom might wish that this abstract right of the people, of choosing their own magistrates, and deposing them for ill conduct, had been laid open to the public by a formal declaration of such a right in the act of succession, this certainly was not a period of time for carrying these wishes into execution. The whole body of the people had swallowed deeply of the *poison* of church policy; *passive obedience*, by their means, had so entirely supplanted the *abstract notion* of the *rights of men*, which prevailed in the opposition to Charles the First; and

so desirous were the triumphant party to prevent the revival of such a principle, by which their interests had been affected, that they took care to confound the *only just authority* they had for their conduct in as great a *mist of words and terms as possible*. Besides, would William, who was the soul of the whole proceeding, have given way to a claim by which, in the plainest terms, he was bound to his good behaviour?

"Mr. Hume justly supposes, that if the Revolution had happened one hundred years after it did, it would have been *materially different* in all its circumstances. Instead of thinking with Mr. Burke, that such a plain declaration of the rights of men would have tended to disturb the quiet of the nation, I firmly believe that it would have had a contrary effect; for, in this case, those endless disputes between the *Nonjurors, Tories, and Whigs*, would soon have had an end. For, the question not being involved in that *obscurity, contradiction, and absurdity*, in which it was enveloped by the Revolutionists, *truth and reason* would have resumed their sway; *party jargon* would have been exploded; the people would have given a cheerful obedience to the new government; and that dreadful *necessity*, by which Sir Robert Walpole excused the introducing a settled *system of corruption* into the administration, would never have existed.

"When the succession to a crown in one family, or even the possession of private property, owes its origin to the people, most undoubtedly the authority from whence it is derived attaches itself to the gift as equally in every individual of the family, through the whole line of the succession, as in the first possessor. And I can hardly believe, that there was *one* enlightened member who composed part of that legislative body who settled the succession to the throne, could possibly think that body possessed of such a plenitude of power as should give them a right, not only to *set aside* the regulations of their ancestors, but to *bind their posterity*, to all succeeding generations, in the permanent chains of an unalterable law. Should we once admit of a *power so incompatible with the conditions of humanity*, and only reserved for the dictates of *divine wisdom*, we have not, in these enlightened days, improved on the politics of the fanatic atheist Hobbes; *for he supposes an original right in the people to choose their governors*; but, in exercising this right,

the

the citizen, and his posterity, for ever lose their native privileges, and become bound, through the whole series of generations, to the service of a master's will."

We shall next epitomize

241. *Lettre sur l'Etat de France, présent et à venir. Par M. de Calonne, Ministre d'Etat.*

WHILE Great Britain has a Burke, secure in British honour and good sense, to set before her eyes the fatal effects of Revolution, as exemplified in a neighbouring nation, France has a Calonne, safe in the protection of this happy isle, to remonstrate with her for the miseries of democratic frenzy, actual and future. We shall enter into a fuller detail of his work, to supply, as much as possible, the want of an English translation of it, which we do not yet hear has been undertaken; and we shall endeavour to set before our readers his principal arguments.

In vain do the Revolutionists of France coolly ask, if the blood which it was necessary to spill bears any proportion to the advantages to arise from it? "It is time to undeceive the people, to prove to them that the consequences are more alarming than the present circumstances, that the constitution promised them is as contrary to their wishes and their interest as to reason, and that it is an impracticable chimera: for it is impossible for the French to be the happier for having neither king nor government. A perseverance in the system hitherto followed will overwhelm them with taxes, and the dissolution of the monarchy is the inevitable consequence of all that has been hitherto done, and, if not timely prevented, will be the ruin of the kingdom also *."

"The state of France at this moment is inexpressibly deplorable, not to be viewed by an honest mind without horror. In vain do they endeavour to turn our eyes from it, and fascinate them by dazzling promises. All the power of oratory, and the empty repetition of emphatic language, cannot efface the frightful image of what one sees, nor stifle our feelings. The king held a prisoner by his subjects, the kingdom a prey to robbers, the public power annihilated, justice mute, and trembling, the most atrocious crimes unpunished, and, to complete the abominable scene, innocence dragged to execution by Law, are facts, the horrid impression of which is too deep to be easily done away. Is it not notorious, that in these unhappy days which they dare to call the dawn of prospe-

city, every right is despised, every ancient maxim scorned, every engagement broken, all property violated, every duty trampled on? While our modern legislators strut on trophies of ruins, and their fanatic adherents and interested supporters congratulate each other, coalesce, and electrify each other, what a spectacle to the universe is France, crushed under her own ruins! On all sides massacres, fires, tumultuous assembling, ending in barbarous scenes; murky terror reigns every where, inhuman discord, and the darkest mistrust: charges, heightened by calumny, and encouraged by false zeal, hang over every head; spies, paid by intrigue, surround every citizen; no man is secure of his property, life, or honour. Such have hitherto been the fruits of the Revolution, such the visible effects of this regeneration, so pompously announced, whose object has been so ill accomplished. Measures the most opposite to those which were pointed out have been adopted. Instead of reasonable liberty, unbounded licentiousness has been introduced; instead of protecting property, it has been completely violated; instead of limiting the different powers, they are all confounded; instead of recovering the confused state of the finances, they are more deeply perplexed. Instead of providing for the annual deficiency, it is infinitely increased; instead of making inviolable the engagements of the state, they have suffered them to be infringed more than ever; instead of securing the sources of public wealth, they are all dried up. To the salutary application of a credit wisely encouraged has been preferred the momentarily useful and eternally dangerous use of a forced paper money. Great sacrifices offered by the clergy presented a powerful resource; but they chose rather to have them by an unjust spoliation. The nobility had consented to the abolition of their pecuniary privileges, and have been themselves abolished. In short, the relief of the people was the principal, or, more properly speaking, the sole design of calling the Assembly; and yet, since the reign of the Assembly, the misery of the people has increased; their means of subsistence are impoverished, and a train of ill-combined operations have prepared for them an aggravation of barthens become unavoidable. How might this picture be heightened, by representing what every one knows and feels! Every one has observed, that by attempting to realise the impracticable theory of the patriotic rights of man, the foundations of society have been sapped; that the same system which has levelled all ranks has broken all the bonds of obedience, dissolved all the elements of public strength, deprived the state of all its supports. Religion, which ought to be the first support, is attacked in its ministers, and shaken in its foundations. The nobility, whose valour had at all times so well served their king and country, have nothing left but their despair

to oppose to their destruction. The magistracy, which has so often defended the rights of the nation, are annihilated; the army, corrupted by money, and weakened by desertion, no longer knows its commanders. Neither credit, circulation of specie, nor appearance of accounts, exist any longer in the kingdom. Commerce and Industry have received their death's wound. The capital, now as frightful as it was once attracting to reside in, has seen, in less than a year, all its splendour changed into misery, its population diminished one-third, and the rest of what remains reduced to beggary. The provinces have lost both the resources which enlivened them and the privileges which their solemn capitulations secured to them. As to externals, the consequence which France had so long enjoyed is vanished in an instant; her political existence has disappeared in a moment; and, as one of the finest geniuses observed, the place which our monarchy occupied in the map is now but a great void.

"In proportion as the truth of this melancholy picture is known must be the general desire to change it. So in fact it is. Every one groans under the present state, and aspires after a happier to come, with this only difference, that some expect this better change from the entire execution of the operations of the Assembly, and persuade themselves that their final result will produce a durable prosperity instead of a momentary crisis; while others see, in the future effects of the new maxims, an increasing progression of disorders, and an endless multiplication of the evils of anarchy: the former say, there is no revolution without trouble, as there is no great boiling without froth, no recasting without dross; but, as the purest crystallizations are obtained by the strongest fermentations, so the violence of the present storm promises to France fair and happy days. The other, on the contrary, maintain, that perseverance in pernicious principles can only aggravate the consequences; that what is radically wrong cannot be made right by time; that a general dissolution of all the parts of the body politic can never produce its restoration; and that, if we can hope that a bad government may be reformed, there is no hope that any good can arise from an absolute nullity of government. This question can only be determined by examining what may be expected from the present Assembly, and what from succeeding ones, and from maintaining the whole of the decrees on which the new constitution is founded *."

The present Assembly is bent on adhering to its resolutions. Succeeding ones, under the title of *Legislatures*, can neither change nor correct what it has settled constitutionally. "The composition of the assemblies of elec-

tors may enable us to judge with horror what will be that of the first legislature *." Nine months ago the Assembly solemnly declared and required of the whole kingdom an oath to maintain "the constitution decreed by it, and sanctioned by the King. It declared in three months, that the election of new deputies to the National Assembly could not take place till the constitution was nearly finished, and at this period nearly approaching, the King should be requested to proclaim the day when the electoral assemblies should meet to elect the first legislature. This proclamation not having yet been issued, we may fairly presume that the constitution is not nearly finished, nor the Assembly ready to dissolve itself †."

In a long note ‡, Mr. C. combats the frivolous, but not less unjustifiable, suggestions in favour of a war with England, and pays the deserved compliment to this country.

The power which shall succeed the National Assembly will be purely legislative. But when each power is about to re-enter upon its rights, and confine itself within its proper limits, then will it be seen how far these rights and limits have been overlooked and confounded, and the difficulties, restrained for a moment by tyrannical violence, will spring up in crowds as soon as it ceases, and perplex all the motion of the body politic. The executive power, restrained in all its functions, and deprived of all its springs, cannot recover itself without revoking the dispositions which render it of no effect; the judiciary power will see itself, for want of confidence and importance, unable to execute its object; and the legislative body, in vain confined to the impossible obligation to execute decrees contradictory and incompatible with every sort of government, will be forced to set themselves free from them, and wish to undertake the falling building; but as, by its institution, it will not have this power, it will not undertake it without additional trouble; and its endeavours to rectify former wrong steps will only plunge France into a new kind of confusion §.

The state of the finances is made so much worse in consequence of the maxims and operations of the Assembly, that it is impossible that it can be remedied by it, or by the succeeding one,

* P. 11, note.

† P. 14—22.

‡ P. 12, 13.

§ P. 22, 23.

maintaining

maintaining the same operations, and pursuing the same maxims. The Assembly, employed hitherto only to provide for the most pressing wants by extraordinary measures, will never come to an exact and particular statement of receipts and expenses. The executive power will be unable to raise the taxes from an armed people, especially if there should come a war. The Assembly have not consulted one master of the subject of finance; and in all the mixed number there is not one administrator of finances, not one of the members of the council who has held the post of intendant of the provinces, not one who has been at the head of the department of finance*. All the exertions of eight or nine members of the legislative body, who have applied themselves for a year to matters totally different from their former studies, have not been able to overthrow or defeat the deceptions in the accounts and plans of finance hitherto presented to the Assembly. The plan of dividing the whole contributions between all the departments of the kingdom, by quotas exactly proportioned to their contributory abilities, is difficult to execute, even in time of peace and subordination, and at present too premature. The eighty-three departments, scarcely formed or acquainted with their new limitations, must forget their ancient customs and privileges, and unite in absolute uniformity, in defiance of every difference, physical or moral. The annual deficiency, now considerably increased by the Assembly, to an almost incommensurable extent, can only be obviated by enquiring what it was before they sat, what it is now become by losses of revenue and augmentation of expenses, notwithstanding the economical reductions, and what may be inferred as to the views of the Assembly to remedy the disorder. Into each of these discussions Mr. C. enters more closely than we can follow him. He shews that the ancient deficiency was really 1,250,000 livres, and the new 119,200,000, and the additional annual expenses 155,770,000, and the savings by reductions 75,476,000. All these are thus stated in one view:

Increased expense	155,770,000
Reductions	75,476,000

Increased expense	80,294,000
Loss of revenue	119,200,000

* P. 30.

Additional expenses, } ¹	
composed of two sums }	199,494,000
The former deficiency	56,230,000

Total present deficiency 255,724,000
To which add, for interest
on payments not fallen-
in, 35 millions, and the
Assembly will have to
provide annually 290,000,000

"In the above calculation there is no mention of *reimbursements by inflatements*. They are lost sight of since my retreat. If I had left them out of the account which I delivered in 1787, the deficiency would have been but 57 millions. What a clamour was raised against me when I took the salutary resolution to reveal it! Now it is more than four times as much, and is not felt*."

The deficiency is increased 199 millions since M. Necker's account, 17 months ago. The Assembly has destroyed the revenue without providing a succedaneum, or filling-up the void of a year †.

The increase of the public debt is next stated ‡; the remedies proposed, by paper-money (*assignats monnoie*) §. Of thirty-eight commercial towns, only seven voted for them, and M. Necker thought them very dangerous; but all his reasoning could not raise a doubt in the mind of the Assembly, nor do the nation recollect the abuse of Law's system, or the loss of many millions by the American paper-money.

In p. 92, &c. Mr. C. shews that the confiscation of the clergy's possessions will not answer the purpose, and appeals to the nation at large against the sophisms offered in vindication of this flagrant injustice. "What inconsistency, to strip the clergy of their property under pretence that a corporation is not capable of property, and afterwards give it to the state, as if the state was not also a collective body ¶!" The despotism which the clergy are charged with supporting, is nothing more nor less than *royalty* **. "To alledge, first, an extreme necessity to authorise the violation of property, and then to alledge the excessive perplexity, in order to introduce into the kingdom an inundation of paper-money, is not this to pronounce their own condemnation ††?"—"All resources then are centered in the assignats, and in that portion of them which

* P. 56. † P. 57. ‡ P. 62—75.
§ P. 75—92. ¶ P. 94. ** P. 75. †† P. 82 bis.
"may

" may appear capable of answering the domain sales; but which they will never answer so long as there is a shadow of doubt about the validity of these sales, and this there will be so long as there remains a shadow of justice in France: and if there be the smallest doubt, prudence will advise not to be in a hurry, and this advice will be the more readily followed, as interest will not suggest a contrary one, as it might have done if the sum of the assignats had equalled or surpassed the value of the goods to be sold, because then the fear of coming too late might have excited the eagerness and concourse of buyers; whereas as the restricted emission convinces that without yielding to an insupportable precipitation more than half of these domains will always remain unfold*."

Admitting the national property to fetch the best price, it is not easy to see how the State can, so easily as the Assembly, get rid of the interest of 3 per cent. allowed to the first-issued assignats, and which, by a decree of the Assembly nine months before, was 5 per cent. What motive could be assigned for this derogation, unless that to raise the credit of the future paper-money they should commit an act of bankruptcy as to the present? "For what but bankruptcy is it to reimburse in paper-money without interest, paper-money which carried interest, agreed to be repaid in ready money only, and in nine months reduce 5 to 3 per cent. and 3 to nought? or, if not absolute bankruptcy, something very like it, and what bears the colouring of it, that infectious stink, the bare smell of which corrupts all credit†?"—The exchange of assignats for land, which, to many holders of them, will be impracticable, the advance of price of provision and labour, till all the assignats necessary to purchase the whole of the national property have circulated through the treasury, the want of money to pay the troops, daily labour and rents, will occasion a considerable loss on these assignats to turn them into money, the reduction of which making it necessary to procure gold and silver from foreigners, will, by the excessive fall in the course of exchange, be a third cause of loss. "The fear of seeming to indulge too gloomy apprehensions for futurity

" makes me decline entering into the considerations which incline me to fear that the service of the ensuing year may be absolutely impracticable. What will it be, should war be unavoidable, in the midst of this want of specie and nullity of resources?"

"When I quitted the administration, credit flourished, commerce prospered, specie abounded. Now credit is gone, commerce fluctuating, industry languid, population weakened, specie invisible. And you plead necessity! and those whom this necessity accuses make it necessary for their defence! And this word, which was always the pretence for violence, and the resource of inexperience, is the favourite answer which the guilty authors of the public calamities oppose to every reproach*." To think of a plan of finance when there is neither government nor executive power, is folly. To produce a restoration of the finances, inseparable from that of general order, Mr. C. proposes a general new-modelling (*refonte*) of the contributions. "Nothing is or can be determined on the impositions to be fixed to make the receipt equal to the expence. The receipt was found insufficient, and they have begun by making it still more so, by suppressing many branches of the revenue, and enervating as to all the means of recovery. The expence was judged excessive; they have made many severe reductions, which have cut to the quick; but at the same time have laid on the state so many new burthens that the expence, notwithstanding the retrenchments, is infinitely increased. This is agreed on all hands. The only difference of opinion is on the more or less†."

After examining the imposts which it is probable the Assembly will continue, having hitherto manifested a design to diminish more and more the number and weight of those rights hurtful to commerce, industry, consumptions, or civil liberty, Mr. C. remarks,

"Thus, after having attacked all fortunes, and all orders, made extravagant reductions, carried their reforms back wards, deprived an infinite number of citizens of their rank, seized the property of the clergy, and the patrimony of the crown, they have seen themselves compelled to have recourse to the creation of 1200 millions of paper money, doubled the impositions on the lands, and per-

* P. 83 bis.

† P. 91 bis.

* P. 98.

† P. 101.

sons, made perhaps the stamp tax fivefold, and all will not be sufficient. There will still remain an enormous deficiency, for which must be invented a new kind of contribution, which appears imaginary, but which, whatever it may be, will be an addition to the public misery. Thus great mischief will have been done to a number of citizens, and no good to the community *."

"This cannot be supplied by leaving to the French Parliament the care of established certain new taxes, such as they may think consistent with the consumptions and resources of the country. It would be no easy matter to make the departments pay the 37 millions of expences, reputed local, laid on the provinces. They will meet with an invincible resistance. All the *art of addresses*, all the appeals to *patriotism*, will be of no effect when employed against the cause of the people; and the cry of private interest, to which the *rights of man* give a force superior to all decrees, will prevail over the voice of persuasion, and the commands of authority. Constraint will succeed no better. There can be none when public power is gone; when those who are to pay are armed, and those who demand payment are not; when nothing can prevent the provincial assemblies deriving their rights from the same source with the National Assembly, and supported by a million of guards, interested in resistance from repulsing with success what they think exacted with injustice, giving law to the legislature, and taking their usurpations for their model. The people who were too much reckoned upon, and whose intoxication has lasted but a short time; the people, already indignant at the treatment of their king, who wished only their relief; the people, whose murmurs increase in proportion as their hopes diminish; the people, who forget all but their interest, cannot have forgot how the Assembly, eight months ago, flattered them with a reduction of expences. The people have been lured by various illusions for a year. The Assembly must blush, if themselves have not been deceived. The committee of finances must have meant honestly in their report of Nov. 18, 1789. The Assembly fixed the enjoyment of their labours last April to the end of the ensuing year. The time approaches; and now we hear of nothing but the *critical moment*, the *pressing necessity*, the *extremity* required by circumstances, under pain of the *dissolution of the State*. Nothing remains to trust to but paper-money, to close this year, and begin the service of the next. Nothing is settled as to imposts, nor can it be concealed that they are increased; the declaration of the committee, on such a day all *unreasons will assuredly cease*, is vanished like a dream, and has left the fear of the most dreadful disorder, and the distress of the most notorious embarrassment †."

"It is in vain to attempt to persuade the

people, that the freedom from tythes, abolition of gabels, and of all that was odious in the mode of collection, and suppression of taxes on oil, leather, and iron, give more relief than 250 millions of new contributions will create overcharges. The people will not long be the dupe of this proposal, nor be persuaded that the public revenue can augment, without the public contributions which compose it augmenting at the same time. Besides, were the nation to pay no more after the new modelling of the imposts than before, it would be no less true that the total want of the new imposts would be infinitely more felt than the divided burdens of the old ones, that a man who pays 50 livres in different taxes in a year, would then be unable to pay half in one tax, and in one day *."

"Think not that, in presenting the picture of this frightful future, I suppose that France must feel the blow. I augur better for her. But I am confident that what is done to repair the ruined state of the finances is impossible by letting what has been done remain, and that there is no hope but in a great change. This change, required by the state of the finances, is not less strictly so by the situation of all the other parts of the body politic. This alone can save the whole, and it consists, as I set out with observing, in returning to the execution of the original resolutions (*cabiers*) of the committees, which ought to serve as a foundation to the constitution of the kingdom, and rule to the decrees of the Assembly. Many of these decrees are conformable to what has been voted or presented by the *cabiers*. The greater number, and the principal, are diametrically opposite †."

Mr. C. divides them into classes: the first consists of decrees on subjects not determined by the *cabiers*.

1. The permanence of the assembly of representatives.
2. The establishment of martial law.
3. Institution of juries in criminal cases.
4. New division of the land into geometrical departments.
5. Reduction of bishopricks to a number equal to that of the departments, and the election of bishops, curates, &c. by the people.

The *cabiers* determined the Assembly to be periodical, at an interval of three years, the king to make provisional intermediate acts, subject to their revival.

The decrees make the Assembly permanent, and take from the king all legislative power, even provisional.

"The institution of juries in criminal cases is the best act of the Assembly. If, in borrowing this excellent custom from a na-

tion which can furnish more than one good example, we enter into the spirit of it, and do not pervert it by the rage for improving on what we imitate, it will be for France, as for England, the safeguard of the security of the citizens, and the support of their liberty. But it is extending it beyond its just bounds to institute juries for the army and navy; the inconvenience will soon appear; and here a revival of the decree seems necessary *."

Mr. C. condemns the new division of the kingdom, as contrary to nature, morality, and policy, so different from one he had proposed in 1786, and opposed by Count Mirabeau. He considers it impossible to subsist without revival and a formal reconstitution of the nation at large. The *cabiers* recommend only a suppression of useless benefices; but the Assembly have suppressed chapters and cathedrals, and 52 sees, without any exception, changed the limits of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and returned in a very imperfect way to the popular election of bishops, a custom abrogated, for great and judicious reasons, by the consent of the two powers, the Pope and the King†.

Second class. Decrees contrary to the *cabiers* on the principal points of the constitution. 1. As to the form of government. All the resolutions of the several orders concur in favour of monarchy and the king's legislative power. The Assembly have left him only a simple, suspending, limited *veto*, contrary to the resolutions, contrary to itself, contrary to the dignity, contrary to the interests of the nations. Mr. C. illustrates all these points very ably, and refutes, by an appeal to facts, M. Necker's assertion, that the King of Great Britain has "an absolute *veto*, but never dared exert it." On this occasion Mr. C. characterises his successor as "the first cause of all the troubles of France, who made his advice, in preference of the suspensive *veto*, a motive to engage the King to new sacrifices."—All that Mr. C. says on the *veto* deserves to be attended to. The *veto* of the Roman tribunes, and the *liberum veto* of the Poles, against a law once formed, is an abuse in government. The distinct negative of the three powers which compose the English parliament only goes to prevent the passing of a law, not to defeat its obligation when once enacted‡. Citing his own

Letter to the King, 1789, he shews that his aim was "to have the royal power regulated and limited by fundamental laws, but those laws to be passed in the representative assembly of the nation, and changed and modified only by the consent of the nation, who were also to levy the taxes;—that the periodical return of the National Assembly should be fixed, and the exercise of the judiciary power separated from that of all the other powers, and the depositary of the law maintained inviolable. To have said so much some years ago would have been thought too bold, and contrary to the maxims of the French monarchy; and, in fact, there wanted but one step to make our government like that of England; by giving the National Assembly legislative power over all objects, without exception, to exercise it in conjunction with the Sovereign. I did not, so far; and at the time when I wrote could not have gone so far: for it would have been altering the then subsisting government. But since the general wish of the nation has shewn itself, since the resolutions of the whole kingdom have declared, and the National Assembly have decreed, constitutionally, that henceforth all legislative acts should proceed from the representatives of the nation, and be laws when consented to, and sanctioned by, the King, it is impossible to hold a different opinion; and I take this opportunity to declare, publicly, that I hold no other: though I do not submit to the decree which defeats the King's concurrence, consent, and sanction, by a suspensive limited *veto**." For this he proceeds to give very able reasons, and shews that the liberty of France depends on this restraint on the legislative power, as M. de Lamoignon had before observed, that it is much more essential to limit the legislative than the executive power in a state. The National Assembly contradict their own resolutions by this *veto*; and the King, having no concern in making the laws, is, of all his subjects, alone unrepresented†. Mr. C. goes on‡ to examine the propriety of there being a distinction of intermediate orders and ranks; and lays it down as essential to the well-being of the state, that there should be a middle power between the King and the

* P. 123. † P. 120, bis. ‡ P. 123—143.

* P. 143, 144. † P. 146—154. ‡ P. 155—161.

Commons. He wishes that what he threw out three months before had been determined on, and an upper house established, concurring with the King and Commons; which, he says*, must be done at last, as, without such a middle power, the nation must fall under the tyranny of one, or the worse tyranny of many †.—We cannot forbear transcribing his judicious remark after ridiculing the wild reasonings of one of the popular leaders,—“that to generalize truths is to divest them of their nature, or at least render them inapplicable to human governments, which, it should ever be remembered, are moulded with imperfections, like all things human, and cannot be regulated by absolute principles ‡.” The precipitate, unreflecting progress of the National Assembly is well marked §. “It is a remark, that we never go to far as when we know not where we are going. The National Assembly are a proof of this, and no one could have conceived the length they have gone ¶.” The inconsistencies of their conduct are pointed out **. “The clergy and nobility are excluded the National Assembly; and thus, by a confusion of all ideas, the classes of citizens to whom belongs the major part of the land, and who, consequently, are most interested in the general laws, are excluded from the legislative body. The proprietaries are not represented in the National Assembly, where all the inhabitants of the kingdom should be; the contributions, which ought not to be levied without the consent of the contributor, will be agreed to without the concurrence of those who contribute most ††.”—“In this system the multitude will govern without control; and it is well known by whom they are most commonly governed ‡‡.” On lodging the power of making war and peace with the King, Mr. C. reasons ably §§. He gives a pleasant representation of the manner of calling the National Assembly together on a sudden emergency, or the requisitions of an ally ||; and exposes the absurdity of such proceedings. “In order to make the Assembly believe, that the state would be more secure when the head of it was no longer the arbiter of its external de-

“fence, and its representative with foreign powers, the violent orators have called in the testimony of the history of all arbitrary, monarchical governments, and the cruel abuses always committed by kings of that terrible right of the sword put into their hands,—and, as if these horrors had struck only monarchies, they have drawn the veil over all that has passed in other governments, and torn from history all the leaves stained with the blood of wars made by republics and oligarchies, and would have it believed that the wish of the multitude is always the wish of reason, and that the intoxication of enthusiasm, the fury of passions, the corruption of money, and the blindness of precipitate measures, have less influence in an assembly of 800 persons than in a council of 7 or 8*.”—“We know what effect the crowds in the Thuilleries and the cries in the gallery had on the Assembly on the 22d, all circumstances of which are so many proofs of the danger of subjecting the right of war and peace to such deliberations, and of the impossibility that an Assembly, constituted as this is, surrounded as it is, divided as it is, and given up as it is to influences the most contrary to what is good, should form a constitution maturely enough combined to be definitive and invariable †.”

2. The National Assembly acts contrary to the general resolutions with respect to the public security and liberty of individuals. Notwithstanding all the boasts of recovered liberty, both political and civil, both never were more violated than since their pretended re-establishment, nor can be more endangered than by the principles of our modern legislators. These decrees, by the chimerical and anti-social maxim of indefinite equality have turned all people's heads, opened every door of licentiousness, and given up the kingdom to every excess of popular fanaticism ‡.—He goes on to paint the horrid effects of these decrees, which even stopped proceedings against and discharged incendiaries taken in the fact §; or have increased the national guard beyond bounds, and by arming the people, and making the army a part of the people, have produced insurrections of both, without the means of stopping them;

* P. 162. † P. 163. ‡ P. 165. § P. 166.
¶ P. 166. ** P. 167—170. †† P. 168.
‡‡ P. 169. §§ P. 170, &c. || P. 178.

* P. 190. † P. 199. ‡ P. 201. § P. 202.
and,

and, by destroying all the resources of government, all the activity of the executive power, have made public order impossible, robbery uncontrollable, and guilt unpunishable; enervated the judicial power by suppressing the great body of magistracy; instituted committees of inquiry, the badges of slavery, and added to extraordinary commissions the punishment of the arbitrary, and till now unheard-of, crime of *treason against the nation*; authorised the continual breaking-open of letters; aggravated the impotency of passports; annihilated, even in the Assembly itself, the liberty of giving an opinion; interrupted the speaker by adjournment; and refused to hear complaints of deputies, who, for honest remonstrance, have been given up to the insults of a mob eager to dip their hands in their blood; punished citizens and municipalities for presuming to present petitions in favour of religion, royalty, &c. and give the name of *patriotism* to the boldness of the deputies of other cities, when in the Assembly itself they branded 300 of its members as traitors to their country*. He could bring shocking proofs of spies authorised and swarming in Paris, and more instances of illegal imprisonment, and false plots, and inhuman executions, than under the most despotic reigns†; examples of what foreigners call the *French malady* (le mal François)‡.—“Let us conceal these facts, and only “expose the principle, to prevent a return of them; and let us rest on this “conclusion, that the name of *Liberty* “is cruelly abused, the people unnecessarily armed and unjustly inflamed on “account of it, at the very moment “when every advantage was secured to “it by the Sovereign, so little jealous of “his power, that this liberty was attempted to be regained for the French “by fury when they had it on the easiest “terms by the kindness of their king, “and they boast of having restored it to “the nation when it is no where to be “found §.”

3. The decrees of the National Assembly are contrary to the resolutions in regard to property ||, which is violated by the National Assembly in every instance. The property and privileges of the provinces was granted by the concurrence of the three orders, and

cannot be dissolved without their own consent and that of those orders. That of the clergy, sanctioned by every bond of justice, law, and public resolutions; yet, notwithstanding this, 130 000 religious are turned into the wide world, with a half, quarter, tenth, or twentieth part of their former incomes*. As to the property of the nobility, the haste to overturn the ancient feudal system has not allowed time to distinguish the abuse from the principle: the seigniorial rights, the administration of justice by the lords among their own vassals, and the rights of the chase, were well founded, and only wanted some reform; and whatever became of the feudal rights, the rents representing them could not be taken away, nor was there any reason or justice in abolishing the engagements between landlords and tenants. At least, some indemnification should have been made to the nobility for their losses. Certain other regulations, by their unjust rigour, have ruined thousands of families†. Speaking of the incredible decree of June 19, which levels all the nobility, Mr. C. breaks out into a spirited apostrophe on the French noblesse, whom he paints as the support of the state‡. He compares the saying of Louis XIV. if he should lose the battle of Denain, “I “would have put myself at the head of “my nobility, and with them I should “not have feared to face the victorious “enemy,” with the foolish bravado of M. Dupont, that if the Court of England would not disarm immediately on the requisition of the Court of France, the French nation swear, by their honour, to go and demand peace at London, with a full assurance of finding it; “the disarming must unavoidably begin in a week, or hostilities within a “month §.”—“To suppress all ranks, “all distinctions of the state, is to break “the pyramidal ladder of subordination, all the links which unite the “king to the subject, and the subject “to the king, to make the legislative “body absolute, annihilate the executive power, and introduce inevitable “anarchy, and, indeed, to sacrifice the “people and liberty; it being proved, “by the history of all ages, that the “disorders of a mob-government lead “always to the excesses of despotism ||.” “You will see the nobility maintained,

* P. 202—205. † P. 206, 207.
‡ P. 208, 209, notes. § P. 209.
|| P. 212, &c.

* P. 219—223. † P. 231. ‡ P. 232—239.
§ P. 232—246. || P. 247.
“cherished,

"cherished, and respected by the wisest nations, and in the happiest monarchies. Of this number is certainly England, where the lords are regarded as the support of the constitution; where the people, who have not forgotten how much the nobility have contributed to the re-establishment of their liberty, wish not to separate from them, and are more misled with them than in any other country in the world; where, in short, the very honourable distinction of peers of the realm, conciliating themselves, by a kind of continual transfusion of their families into the bosom of the commons, prove that, in a well-ordered government, the maintenance of ranks perfectly corresponds with the interest of the generality of the inhabitants, and that from their agreement results public harmony *."—"The abolition of the nobility then is as impolitic as oppressive, as incompatible with the crown of France as prejudicial to the rights of property, as alarming for the public tranquillity as it is impossible to execute. One cannot see the least shadow of a pretence for the decree which pronounces it; since, on one hand, the inconvenience of the pecuniary exemptions enjoyed by the nobility was done away; and, on the other, all parties were agreed on the reformation voted by the resolutions, of all abuses relative to the means of acquiring nobility, or the causes of losing it. The injustice, is therefore the more offensive as it is gratuitous and interested †."

The property of the magistracy is invaded. Justice is in vacation throughout the kingdom. Judges, parliaments, and all their train of officers, are deprived of their places and appointments, their whole income and purchase-money, for the last nine months, and no equivalent substituted ‡.

The property of the citizens of every class is invaded; loans and mortgages are invaded. For they cannot be considered as creditors to the state, not having lent their money to the state. No one is secure from the effects of this general commotion. Those who have lent their money on trade, those whose industry is their whole property, those who live by their talents, and have spent their whole fortune to acquire them, must all complain of the fatal in-

novations which have introduced universal languor and barrenness. Abuses might have been reformed, as in the pensions, from which one-fifth was retrenched; but a total abolition is the greatest of abuses: it is at once usurpation, injustice, and inhumanity. What heart would not bleed at the story which one of the members told the Assembly, from an old officer covered with wounds? "I went," said he, "to the committee, to claim the payment of my pension of 700 franks, which is my subsistence. *Go ask it of your relations*, was the answer I received." The respectable soldier who made this affecting claim of a pension of 30 louis for nine wounds is a Montagnac. The author of the repulsive answer is M. Camus. How can one bear the reflection, that the fate of the defenders of the state should depend on such men *? It was not enough to have annulled the king's power, but even his benevolence must be annulled †. The property of those who have a right to keep what was rightly given them, and what they have a right to receive, is violated. Were this right re-established, after having verified it, to begin with destroying it when it existed, to call it in question as if it never existed, is an invasion and a disturbance of property ‡.—From p. 261—288 is employed in refuting M. Camus' exaggerated and false statement of the pension-list, which he has strained to 80 millions, but which Mr. C. shews cannot fairly be reckoned at 26, though M. Neckar raised them to 29. "When I shew, from their own statements, taken in the largest extent, that the amount is but 32 millions; when I am able to defy any man to make out above that sum; and when I am not afraid of being contradicted by that severe committee who are possessed of all the several accounts, have compelled the delivery of all the statements, and the registers of the most secret decisions, and ferreted into the famous Red Book, the indecent publication of which, with a preface, to say the least, far from exact, has failed of its object; am I not fully authorised to cry out with energy, to raise my voice powerfully, to thunder with every stretch of indignation, against the bold impostor who, by exaggerating the sum of largesses charged annually

* P. 249. † P. 250. ‡ P. 250—254.

* P. 256. † P. 258. ‡ P. 259.

"on the state funds 49 millions, has made himself guilty of 49 millions of calumnies, every one of which is a crime of high treason against the king and nation, because all tend to make the king's government odious? In treating him so, I discharge the duty imposed on me by the title which I have kept; and I shew sufficiently that I am not afraid that by any re- crimination whatever it can be proved that I have ever been unworthy to bear this title *."

The decrees of the National Assembly are contrary to the national resolutions as to the administration of justice. The organization of the judiciary order not having been completely settled, Mr. C. forbears to enlarge on the consequences of the revolution in regard to it. His objections to little elective tribunals, and the suppression of all the intermediate bodies, and particularly those which, by the antiquity of their origin, the necessity of their services, and the independence essential to their functions, were most capable of being rendered constitutionally unshaken †. Making the officers of the Chatelet judges by commission (*juges de commission*), but especially the establishing so many committees of inquiry ‡, one in every principality, are enormous abuses §. Juries, improperly extended to the army and navy, destructive of subordination ||. Justices of peace allowed too great jurisdiction **. Judges made dependent and amoveable †† "Time, if it is the fate of my country to learn only by its misfortunes, will shew whether it be wise, after having put the power into the hands of the people, to trust them with the administration of justice also ‡‡."—"It would be unjust to suppose that the majority of the members of the French Areopagus have not been animated with a desire of doing well; but it would be a meanness to which I cannot submit to conceal that a democratic effervescence has perverted every thing, and that being wickedly applied by some bad, clear-sighted men, to raise their

"blind followers to a pitch of frenzy, it has produced, in the midst of the most scandalous convulsions, a collection of incredible decrees, contrary to the resolutions, contradictory in themselves, alike extravagant in their good and ill tendency, and incompatible with every kind of government. Cool spectators, such as strangers, will not have been able to conceive that an assembly, whom they will have considered as the chosen part of a great and illuminated nation, should have such disordered motions; and it is easy to judge what were their sentiments when they saw the principal movers of these continual irregularities applaud themselves for them in the strongest terms, think themselves the first legislators in the world, and cast a disdainful look on all other governments in all past ages, on all that mankind before them had desired, respected, and admired. In the first moments, while they were eager to beat down what had existed for thousands of generations, encouraged each other to overturn every thing, and gloried in destroying every thing people said, *What will they substitute to all this?* Afterwards, and since they have given out that they were going to organize every part, we have seen that all these organizations, the future advantages of which they set out in such pompous style, led people to preface for futurity only a general dissolution, and that, in fact, these sublime organizers have unorganized all the powers of the constitution, the ecclesiastical, the judiciary orders, the regulation of the finances, the gradation of ranks, and all intermediate bodies, the army, the monarchy; in short, unorganized for ever their own assembly, and, for a time, the greater part of the heads of the French *."

(To be concluded in the Supplement.)

242. *The History and Antiquities of the Parish of Tottenham High-Cross, in the County of Middlesex. Collected from authentic Records, with an Appendix, containing the Account of the said Town, drawn up by the Right Honourable Henry, late Lord Coleraine, printed from the original MSS. in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. By H. G. Oshfield, and R. R. Dymon. 12m.*

W E cannot give a better account of this little *morceau* of British topogra-

* P. 288, 9. + P. 290—295. † P. 297, 8.

§ M. Calonne refutes the misrepresentation as if no member of parliament in Great Britain could be proceeded against without the consent of Parliament.

|| P. 300—302. ** P. 303. †† P. 304.

‡‡ P. 309, 10.

phy than is to be found in the editors' preface.

"Tottenham, although it be neither city, town, nor corporation, yet it is doubtless as ancient, and hath been as famous as any other place of that nature thereabout whatsoever." The residence of the family of Bruce for many years, and the property of one of the most illustrious kings of Scotland so near the capital of England, cannot be an object unworthy notice in this age, inquisitive after every circumstance that can throw light on local or general history. This village affords, at least, as much matter of investigation as its neighbour Newington, which has been so fully and so well illustrated in the IXth Number of the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*.

"The subject was first handled in the *Brief Description of the Towne of Tottenham Highe-woffe, in Middlesex; together with an historical Account of such memorable Things as are there to be seene and observed, collected, digested, and written by Wilhelme Bedwell, at this present Pastour of the Parish;*" published, 1631, in 4to, re-printed, 1717, 8vo, with all its errors, with Butcher's *Survey and Antiquity of Stamford*. This brief description, notwithstanding the quaintness of the style, contains many curious particulars, and brings the history of the town down to within 130 years of the present time.

"It may be said to have been resumed by Henry Lord Colerane (one of the lords of the manor), great grandson of Hugh, to whom Bedwell inscribes his book. His lordship's account transcribed from the Bodleian Library, though confined almost to the charitable institutions and benefactions, has furnished some particulars otherwise unknown, and is printed at length in the appendix to this work.

"The remaining particulars essential to a connected history have been collected from different quarters, and it is hoped will afford both information and amusement to the inhabitants of Tottenham, who have so liberally patronized the compilers in their pursuit; for which one of them has a motive, even stronger than that which the noble historian professes to be influenced by; the one being born *to*, the other *in* the parish; and of ancestors who have been settled in it with reputation for upwards of 150 years.

"When we first distributed proposals for publishing this work, it was our intention to have produced it in a more confined manner. The method of conducting it was settled, and the manuscript nearly completed, when so much additional matter was received from persons resident in the parish, as occasioned delay in the arrangement. The press was again on the eve of being set, when fortunately for the public, a neighbouring gentle-

man well known in the line of antiquarian research, generously offered his assistance, and enlarged the manuscript with much matter which he had assiduously collected from original papers; and we are equally happy in being able, through his assistance, to present the publick with an exact copy of the MS. of Lord Colerane. Under these circumstances the publication was unavoidably deferred, which however we trust our subscribers will have no cause to regret, as it advances much nearer perfection than it otherwise would have done. Though we at first wrote principally for the information and entertainment of the inhabitants, it is presumed, what is now produced will bear the inspection of the versed historian and learned antiquary.

"We eagerly embrace the long-wished-for opportunity of returning our sincere thanks to those gentlemen who so liberally assisted us with information, and gratefully acknowledge the honour conferred by our subscribers*, whose names we are proud to offer to the publick.

"RICHARD RANDALL DYSON.

"HENRY GEORGE OLDFIELD.

"Westminster, August 31, 1790."

The subjects treated on are in the usual order: etymology, air, and soil, rivers, woods, manors, church, charitable foundations and benefactions, schools, the cross, the hermitage, the offertory or chapel of St. Loy or Eligius, wells, bridges, public bridges, proverbs, and the Tournament of Tottenham, a poem, probably of the burlesque kind, written in the 15th century. Five plates are inserted; viz. a West and South-east view of the church, extracted from Domeliday, coats of arms, three brass monumental figures in the church, the cross, and a token, and the metal pot formerly engraved in our vol. LII. p. 368. Some copies have the cross and token in one plate, others the cross, with a distant view of the hermitage and seven sisters, and the token in its proper place, p. 39. Among the eminent families, and men who have honoured Tottenham with their residence, are the *Bruces* and the *Hares*; the former dignified with royalty, the other with nobility. Sir Abraham Reynardson, the loyal lord mayor of London in the time of the Commonwealth, and the patriotic Mr. Alderman Townshend. The Appendix consists of the history of the town by Henry Lord Colerane, and extracts from his will, inquisitiones post mortem, and other original records, epitaphs in the church-yard, alphabetically ranged, and matters omitted.

* See well, p. 103.

* Amounting to 167.

243. *A Sermon preached at St. George's Chapel, Stonehouse, before the Society of free and accepted Masters, on Tuesday evening Sept. 28, 1790, being the Time appointed for the Interment of His late Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, Grand Master of England.* By J. Bidlake, A. B. Chaplain to the Duke of Clarence. Published at the Request of the Society.

THE TEXT. 1 Cor. xv. 53. A plain practical discourse.

244. *The true Citizen characterised: a Sermon, delivered before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and the Liveryies of the several Companies of the City, at the Parish Church of St. Mary le Bow, Cheapside, on September 29, 1790, being the Day of Election of the chief Magistrate of the City of London.* By C. E. De Coetlogon, A. M. Chaplain to the Mayorality. 4to.

THE lord mayor and his chaplain having closed their course together, the latter draws the following character of the former: "If therefore, when you was called, by the nature of the constitution, to a general election of representatives in parliament, the chief magistrate, on proposing himself to your choice, attempted, on his part, to stem the torrent of that venality and licentiousness, which has poured itself down upon the freedom of the electors. If, when a most violent opposition was made to our ecclesiastical establishment [perhaps from principle], what ever might be his private sentiments, or his personal inconveniencies, his public responsibility obliged him to maintain the security of the national church. If, in the great cause of liberating our negro brethren from the most horrid and unnatural slavery he could not be so destitute of reason or sensibility, as to think the acquisition of a little property a sufficient counterpoise to this vast extension of liberty and happiness: Then, it is no favour, it is no prepossession, it is no mere panegyrick—for, by all the laws of equity, of candour, and of truth, we are compelled to own, that he has been a friend to our civil constitution; to our ecclesiastical establishments; and to the interests of humanity; of freedom; and of man." Mr. C. takes leave of the metropolis with the following wish: "To return however once more to this great and ancient city; we have only to add our earnest supplication, that, as the time of its origin is lost in the mazes of antiquity, the period of its glory, political, commercial, and

"religious, may be continued, till that wonderful moment, when the angel of the Lord shall stand upon the sea, and upon the earth; and shall lift up his hand to Heaven, and swear by him that liveth for ever and ever, that there shall be time no longer; for that, THE MYSTERY OF GOD is finished, as he hath declared to his servants the prophets."

245. *Preface and Additions to the Discourse of the Love of the Country.* By Dr. Price.

CONSCIOUS of the rectitude of his intentions, and "comforted by finding himself joined to the city of PARIS, and the National Assembly of FRANCE," Dr. P. disdains any replies to the various abuse he has met with. But feeling too deeply the force of Mr. Burke's reflection on his *Nunc Dimittis*, he avers, that he did not allude to the popular triumphs of Oct. 6, but to the King's OWN DESIRE to be conducted, amidst the acclamations never before heard in FRANCE, to PARIS, there to shew himself to the people, as the restorer of their liberty. Would not the Dr. exult at such a scene in his own country, and being the happy precursor of it? Why do we say his own country? he has no appropriate country; but prays to be a missionary to the world, to "bind kings with chains, and nobles with fetters of iron." This was the *toasted* Alliance between France and Great Britain, for "perpetuating peace, and making the world happy." Circumstances that have arisen, the temper of France towards Great Britain, and the dreadful scenes that have repeatedly passed in that distracted ungoverned kingdom, give the lie direct to every part of the sentiment, and every impartial man, while he shudders at the toast of the 4th instant, "May the Parliament of Britain become a NATIONAL ASSEMBLY," must detest the Doctor's explanation of it as a jesuitical evasion. But see the opinion of one of our correspondents on this head, p. 1096.

246. *Narrative of the Mutiny on board his Majesty's Ship Bounty, and the subsequent Voyage of part of the Crew in the Ship's Boat, from Tofoa, one of the Friendly Isles, to Timor, a Dutch Settlement in the East Indies.* By Lieut. William Bligh. Illustrated with Copper.

ADVENTUROUS naval expeditions were the character of our countrymen, from the days of Alfred to those of George

George III. It was reserved to these last to succeed, and to record their dangerous successes in plain and artless narrative. Lucretius has beautifully touched on the comparisons between hazards at sea, and the prospects of them from a snug and comfortable situation on shore. But how inadequate his momentary storm to the horrors of crossing a sea of more than 1200 leagues in an open boat, without shelter from the inclemency of so much stormy weather, and only the 25th of a pound of bread and a quarter of a pint of water thrice a day apiece to 18 persons, and a spoonful of rum or wine once a day for 46 days, from April 29 to June 24, 1780!

"When I reflect," says Mr. B. "how providentially our lives were saved at Tosoa by the Indians delaying their attack, and that, with scarce any thing to support life, we crossed a sea of more than 1200 leagues, without shelter from the inclemency of the weather; when I recollect that in an open boat, with so much stormy weather, we escaped foundering; that not any of us were taken by disease; that we had the great good fortune to pass the unfriendly natives of other countries without accident; and at last happily to meet with the most friendly and best of people to relieve our distresses: I say, when I reflect on all these wonderful escapes, the remembrance of such great mercy enables me to bear with resignation and cheerfulness the failure of an expedition I had so much at heart, and which was frustrated at a time when I was congratulating myself on the fairest prospects of being able to complete it in a manner that would fully have answered the intention of his Majesty, and the honourable promoters of so benevolent a plan. With respect to the preservation of our health during a course of 16 days of heavy, and almost continual rain, I would recommend to every one in a similar situation, the method we practised, which is, to dip their cloaths in the salt water, and wring them out as often as they became filled with rain; it was the only resource we had, and I believe was of the greatest service to us, for it felt more like a change of dry cloaths than could well be imagined. We had occasion to do this so often, that at length all our cloaths were wrung to pieces; for except the few days we sailed on the coast of New Holland, we were continually wet with rain or sea.

"Thus, through the assistance of Divine Providence, we scorned the difficulties and distresses of a most perilous voyage, and arrived safe in an hospitable port, where every necessary and comfort were administered to us with a most liberal hand."

This is the language of a brave man, and a good man. How different are the reflections which close the narrative of

Commodore Anson's series of distresses, professed to be compiled by a clergyman who shared in them, and to whom the instruction of the inhabitants of the principal dock yard in Great Britain was committed in recompence (see vol. LIX. p. 919).

The narrative is the same as may be found in our Historical Chronicle of this year, pp. 463, 464; to which we shall therefore refer our readers.

Severe moralists may perhaps consider the whole distress, and the occasion of it, as a providential retaliation on the people who first introduced the corruption and crimes of Europe, among the uninformed savages. May we not in reply offer a conjecture, that Providence has other views than our closest reasoning can penetrate?

247. *The Plays and Poems of Will. Shakspeare, collated verbatim with the most authentic Copies, and revised: with the Corrections and Illustrations of various Commentators; to which are added Notes, by Edmond Malone. Together with various Prefatory Matters; Rowe's Life of Shakspeare, considerably augmented; an Essay on the Chronological Order of his Plays; an Essay relative to Shakspeare, Jonson, and Ford: a Dissertation on the Three Parts of King Henry VI.; an Historical Account of the English Stage; of the Economy and Usages of our ancient Theatres; and of the original Actors in Shakspeare's Plays; a Glossarial Index; a new Fac-simile of Shakspeare's Hand-writing; a View of his House in Stratford upon Avon; and Portraits, from original Pictures, of Shakspeare, Henry Earl of Southampton, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Farmer, Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq. Thomas Edwards, Esq. Mr. John Lowin, Comedian, &c. &c. 11 vols. cr. 8vo.*

IT appears the principal aim of Mr. Malone, in this edition, to ascertain the genuine text of Shakspeare, from the earliest editions. This, as he very justly observes, ought ever to be the first duty of an editor; his next aim is to explain and illustrate; and in this latter he has shown great diligence, attention, and extent of reading of contemporary writers.

The editor of the second folio, and Mr. Pope (observes Mr. Malone in his preface), were the two great corrupters of our poet's text; and great corrupters; indeed, he proves them both, in the course of the work, to have been.

Mr. Malone appears to have been at great pains in collating the several copies, and by means of an index, or table formed for the purpose, to have de-

rected

rected every variation in every copy; by which means "many innovations, "transpositions, &c. have been detected, "many hundred emendations made; "and I trust (says he, with that modesty which is displayed through the "whole) a genuine text has been formed."

Among the introductory matters contained in the first part of the first volume, the prefaces of Theobald, Hanmer, and Warburton (on the latter of whom Mr. M. is pretty severe), are not admitted—not appearing to the editor to throw any light on the author or his works.

Dr. Johnson's preface, Mr. Steevens's Advertisement, Catalogue of Ancient Translations from Classic Authors, Mr. Pope's Preface, The Players' Dedication and Preface to the third folio, Rowe's Life of Shakspeare (with many notes by Mr. Malone, and, what is better, a promise, at a future period, of a complete life), his Will, and a Mortgage, Poems on Shakspeare, List of the Ancient and Modern Editions of the Plays and Poems, and Mr. Malone's Essay on the Chronological Order of the Plays considerably enlarged, form a volume which is called the first Part of the first Volume.

The second part of the first volume begins with Mr. Malone's History of the English Stage, now of itself nearly sufficient to form a moderate book (and to such a book we wish much to see it extended); and then proceeds to the plays, of which *The Tempest* ranks the first.

248. *The London Medical Journal. Vol. X. For the Year 1789. Part III. 8vo.*
(Concluded from p. 837.)

ARTICLE IV. *Cases of a fractured Skull unsuccessfully treated. By Mr. John Grimston, Surgeon at Ripon. Communicated to Dr. Simmons, by Mr. Lucas, Surgeon at Leeds.*

"It is to be wished," observe the learned editors of *The Medical Transactions*, "that writers would not confine themselves to relate only their successful practice. A physician of great experience—they add—might write a very useful paper if he would have the courage to give an account of such method of cure only as he had found to be ineffectual or hurtful."—Mr. G. in the paper before us, has the merit of having done this; and the cure he has related will, we are persuaded, be extremely acceptable to the chirurgians

readers. An account is added of the appearances on dissection; from which it appears that the death of the patient was occasioned by a tumour that originated from the *dura mater* and pressed on the brain.

ART. V. *Some account of the Tanjore Antidote, for the Bite of a Mad Dog; and also for the Bite of venomous serpents.*

The Bramins have long had the reputation of being possessed of modes of treating the bites of venomous animals by remedies unknown to Europeans, so that any account of these supposed specifics, must of course be a matter of great curiosity to the medical reader. From the account before us it appears, that the governor of Madras having been informed that Samoo-Vell, a native of Tanjore, was in possession of a composition efficacious in preventing the *hydrophobia*, and of another, called *snake pills*, with which he was said to cure persons bit by venomous serpents, very humanely directed him to be sent to Madras, for the purpose of having the merits of these remedies ascertained by the members of the hospital board, and the result of their enquiries is given in the paper before us.

ART. VI. *Hints towards the Investigation of the Nature, Cause, and Cure, of the Rabies Canina: addressed to Dr. Haygarth. By Tho. Percival, M.D. &c.*

These ingenious hints, which claim the attention of the medical reader, were suggested it seems by Dr. Haygarth's proposal for obviating the effects of the bite of a mad dog. As that proposal deserved to be generally known, we have long since given it entire, in our vol. LIX. part II. p. ii.

In the course of his paper, Dr. P. mentions a curious fact on the authority of Dr. Waterhouse, professor of physic at Cambridge in New England; viz. that when a rattlesnake bites the nose of a dog, the latter digs a hole in the ground, lays his head in it, and is commonly cured.

ART. VII. *Of the good Effects of a Decoction of the Outer Shell of the Walnut in the Cure of Ulcers. By J. Hunczousky, Professor of the Operations of Surgery in the Imperial and Royal Josephine Medico-Chirurgical Academy at Vienna.*

The remedy here described appears to be of considerable efficacy; but the learned editor observes, that it is not altogether new, a preparation very similar to it, viz. a decoction of the leaves of the

the walnut-tree, having been recommended long ago by Bellorte as a topical application of singular efficacy in ulcers.

ART. VIII. *An Account of a particular Change of Structure in the human Ovarium.* By M. Baillie, M. D. From the Philosophical Transactions for the Year 1789.

In the Catalogue of New Medical Books, with which this Part of the Journal concludes, we find some account of an historical work on the *lues venerea* lately published at Gottingen by Dr. Girtannes, which is said to exhibit a very curious and accurate review, in chronological order, of upwards of 1800 different publications on that disease, with copious extracts, relative to its first appearance in Europe, from the earliest writers (particularly the Spaniards) on the History of America.

249. *Christian Memoirs: or a Review of the present State of Religion in England, in Form of a new Pilgrimage to the Heavenly Jerusalem; containing, by Way of allegorical Narrative, a great Variety of Dialogues on the most interesting Subjects, and Adventures of eminently religious Persons.* By William Shrubsole.

IN Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," whence the idea of this work is evidently taken, a comprehensive view is exhibited of the Christian religion, and both real and formal professors are generally and justly characterised.

The success of Bunyan's book gave rise to several imitations. Bishop Patrick and Benjamin Keach commenced pilgrims, and travelled in the same road; but what a falling-off is discernible in their performances! It has not, however, been sufficient to discourage the present writer from a similar undertaking; and, by giving a little variation, he has furnished a very interesting book.

Bunyan is general and comprehensive. Mr. Shrubsole is not less so; at the same time that he discriminates and characterises, especially, the religious opinions and professors of the present century. In pursuance of this plan, the doctrines and modes of worship of the Church of England, and of the Dissenters, in all their various distinctions and divisions, pass under the reader's review, and under fictitious, though well applied, names. Abp. Secker, Bp. Warburton, the late Rev. Mr. Whitfield (who is the Hero of the story), the Rev. John Wesley, Dr. Doddridge, Dr. Leland, Dr.

Priestley, Mr. Lindsey, Lord Chesterfield, Lady Huntington, &c. &c. are introduced; and the parts, they are made to sustain in this allegorical work, are well suited to their apparent dispositions and acknowledged sentiments. His own appears to be orthodox; his approbation of the Articles and Liturgy of the Church of England being cordially and strongly expressed. But as to church discipline, he is quite a Latitudinarian.

He evidently possesses, however, much knowledge and acute penetration; with a lively imagination, a solid judgement, and a rational piety.

250. *Précis du Succès de l'Etablissement de la Ville de Paris, en Faveur des Personnes Noyées, &c. Huitième Partie, dans laquelle on annonce la Manière Méthodique de leur donner comme à d'autres Suffoquées, par une Vapeur Méphitique quelconque les Secours qui peuvent les rappeler à la Vie.* A Paris, chez Nyon, 1789, 12mo, pp. 128.

THE institution, under the patronage of the magistracy of Paris, for restoring life to persons apparently dead, established there in 1772, continues to publish its reports in a concise and instructive manner by the pen and direction of the Chevalier Pia, a late sheriff of that city. This eighth volume contains its successes during seven years, 1782—1788. It relates the numbers annually treated, and shews, on an average, that, of seven persons administered, six have been saved, and that the seventh often proved irrecoverable from some inward injury not immediately discoverable. The treatment to be followed is so clearly laid down, as to be intelligible to the meanest capacity; and the directions seem calculated to shew, that medical knowledge is not requisite to produce such recoveries, as the persons who performed them were generally soldiers of the city guard rooms, or the common people present at the casualty, who all have a right to use the implements deposited in numberless places of the metropolis for that purpose. The chief magistrate Lt. de Police's zeal for promoting the benefits of this salutary practice is manifested by his edicts and his offers of extra rewards; and the Chevalier Pia's circular letter to the directors of institutions in the provinces, requiring circumstantial accounts of remarkable occurring cases, give repeated proof of his assiduity, which merits equal commendation with his studious care of not tiring his reader with useless repetitions, as he rather endeavours to instruct from chosen

chosen cases, to shew what may by approved means and unwearied perseverance occasionally be done; while, on the other hand, he fairly states some cases where the best attempts failed, from insuperable causes that still throw light upon the rationality of the treatment. The courageous efforts of some persons, even of the female sex, in rescuing those whom they saw perishing, is to be admired equally with the generosity of the noble personages and gentlemen who proportionally rewarded the achievements.

Particular instructions and instances of prevailing effects are given of the efficacy of aspersing exanimated bodies with cold water, an application made almost solely in France, in cases of suffocation by the fumes of charcoal, other noxious vapours, and the effects of foul air; the recoveries, under such circumstances, are surprising.

Upon the whole, it must be said, that the unassuming and benevolent author of this little book has made it a most intelligibly instructive and useful publication, on a subject in which every individual is essentially concerned.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A correspondent, who signs *Audi alteram partem*, and whose post-mark is *Fairford*, deserves no answer, except to that part of his letter which says, that in p. 793, "there is a charge advanced against Mr. Bellham, which may properly be noticed, as it seems to reflect on his moral character. It is that of having suppressed some important facts in the report annexed to his sermon before the supporters of the new college in Hackney, relating to the state of that institution. But let it be observed, that it is here taken for granted, not proved, that Mr. B. was the author of that report."—The committee who managed the affairs of the college are (it is apprehended) the persons who are answerable for it, and not Mr. B. Every reader of common sense must see, that the "report annexed to Mr. B.'s sermon" no more makes Mr. B. answerable for its contents, than an advertisement on our blue cover affects our responsibility; and with such readers we leave the charge.

J. B. desires to inform the memorialist of Joseph Baretti (vol. LIX. p. 470.), that the first of the Two letters (so severely remarked on in the Tolojydron) which appeared in our Magazine under the signature of *Quercy*, was not written by Mr. Bowle, but by a gentleman, who, after a thorough investigation of the whole business, thought himself justified in asserting, that "Baretti was guilty of murder in the streets of London." Indeed, it is most probable, that, had

the culprit been of English, instead of Italian, extraction, he would not easily have escaped.

CURIOSUS, p. 44, should enquire of his physician, whether bark in a glass of port may be taken with safety to prevent the gout; but that he must pay for: and surely he has asked the question through the channel of your Magazine on purpose to save a *far*.

D. T. says, "The *Lovers of Biography* are greatly indebted to D. R. p. 781, for his account of that very interesting and amusing Writer Sir Ph. Warwick;" but he wishes to know the authority for the portrait and autograph which are engraved in our Plate II.

E. desires us to thank R. K. W. G. for his pleasing account of Knebworth in our last. There is one mistake in p. 985, col. 2, probably a typographical one—the husband is said to have died in 1732, *æt.* 44; the wife in 1790, aged 67; one of those four numbers *must* be wrong.—Ermine, in a canton Sable, a crescent Argent, is the coat of Strole.

EXOT., observing that EXOT., p. 1003, in his distinction between the art of farriery and the veterinarian science, has quoted several authors, both Greek and Roman, upon the subject, but not the name of an English author, wishes to recommend to his notice, "A Treatise on Cattle, by John Mills, Esq. 1776."—The mode of treatment of cattle, when sick, was the work of a gentleman well known as a great Chemist, a great Surgeon, and a very worthy Man.

A correspondent wishes to be informed what those stuffs are of which Lady Banks is the patroness; and whether they are to be purchased in London!

S. HAZARD asks the computed distances severally, in English miles, of the following places, often mentioned in Scripture History, viz. Gibeon, Guboa, Gaza, and Esdon, from Ramah; and would be highly gratified if he could receive this information from one who has personally made the Eastern tour, and visited the respective places which anciently flourished under those names.

Mr. W. Peterfon's two coins were struck in Arragon; the king's name not legible. We suspect them to be of very base silver, instead of copper; but they are not worth publishing.—The Claudius of our friend W. L. of Mortlake is not worth quite a farthing.

The communications of Mr. S. SAUNDERS are received, and shall all be attended to.

The epitaphs on King Charles I. and General Oglethorpe shall appear very soon.

G. B. would lead to endless controversy.

We are sorry we have not room for A CONSTANT READER'S "Ode on his Majesty's Recovery," and other LONG POEMS.

The Expence of Postage is now so serious an object, that we must request our Correspondents to render it as light as possible. This is applied particularly to MEDICOS of Huntington, whose letter (not a very long one) cost TREBLE postage.—It is a Hint also to ANONYMOUS CORRESPONDENTS in general.

ELEGY

E L E G Y,

Written by Sir JOSEPH MAWNEY, Bart.

NOT *Beauty* only could my Passion move,
I likewise captur'd was by *Wisdom's* voice;

So pleas'd, transported, gave my heart to Love,
[Choice.]

And call'd on *Reason* to approve my Vainly I hop'd, where sense did most prevail,
The purest passion would some notice find;
That Love, devoid of Art, could never fail,
To make you listen, tho' it could not kind!

Ah! no, says *Reason*, hapless youth! forbear,
Nor, by complaining, break Discretion's Fence!

Folly itself can sometimes please the Fair,
And, strange to think on, gain the ear of Sense.

'Tis painful sure to hear a *Willing's* prate,
Hear him the mock'ry of a flame reveal;
The wild conceptions of his brain relate,
And talk of transports which he cannot feel.

Now do I wish I'd led a life of ease,
Nor, lost to Reason, thought of Love again;
Insensibility at length would please,
It gives not rapture, but it brings no pain!

In vain would *Reason* Nature's feelings tame,
In vain alas! its dictates would impart,
Still, undiminish'd, burns my constant flame,
And tyrant *Love* still occupies my heart!

ON AUTUMN.

NOW ardent Summer fades away,
And Sol emits a milder ray.

In every wood, in every grove,
Where Fancy still delights to rove,
What various tints the leaves disclose!
How richly all the landscape glows!
Not Spring herself, array'd in green,
Decks with such hues the Sylvan scene,
As now on every tree appear,
At the calm evening of the year,
Still shewing, as they fade away,
The mournful graces of decay.

But to their charms how short a date
Remains assign'd by angry fate!
Soon will the bitter piercing air
Make every wood and forest bare,
And gathering tempests thro' the sky
Clogg'd with a load of vapours fly.
Soon will the thickening mists pervade,
And all the transient landscape fade;
And every object of delight
Lie hid in fogs from mortal sight.
The lengthen'd night, the shorten'd day,
The tokens sad of Winter's sway,
And Boreas blustering thro' the sky,
Proclaim the joyless season nigh.

J. B.

ON THE SINGING OF A RED-BREAST,
LATE IN THE AUTUMN.

DEAR harmless bird, that still with
sprightly lay [grove,
Dost chase sad Silence from the drooping
And cheer my lonely walk at close of day,
As pensive thro' the rustling copse I rove;

Long since the sportive songsters of the
Spring [now deplore
Have ceas'd their strains; and trembling
The approach of Winter; or, with active
wing, [milder shore,
Speed their swift flight to seek some

But thou contented still delight'st to live
Within thy native clime, still pour thy song
(Tho' Winter frown) from morn 'till late
eve; [prolong.

And Spring's gay musick thro' the year
Dear harmless bird—how bright in thee dis-

play'd,
Friendship unbiass'd, and sincere, we view,
Which still when wealth and short-liv'd
honours fade,

'Mid Fortune's chilling frowns continues true.
S. W.

THE SHECHINAH, A SACRED POEM,
AFTER THE MANNER OF JESU'S
MESSIAH.

*Fops and vain
Neglect the sense, but love the painted scene.*

C. B. C.

YE happy sons of Wisdom's blest domain,
In dulcet music raise the heav'nly strain,
Grave Jewish errors now no more amuse,
Nor modern dogmas, drawn from meaner views,
Perplex us more.—Great Source of Light
divine,

Oh deign propitious in my verse to shine!
Vain schemes adieu! I feel the sacred fire,
Which the Eternal Father doth inspire;
Borne by the present God on Rapture's wing,
The virgin birth of ample Truth I sing.
From Deity, behold a light arise
In human minds, parent of lasting joys:
The Holy Spirit its abode doth prove,
By justice, mercy, universal love!
Ye heav'n's from high, o'er passive minds
diffuse

The healing balm, surpassing Hermon's dews!
The poor, the weak, the storms of life shall
brave,

Affliction's sons the hallow'd ray shall save;
Distrust shall die, and low-born Art shall fail,
And generous motives then alone prevail;
Peace shall pervade the heav'n-aspiring soul,
Deep, clear, and strong, as mighty rivers roll,
Come, lovely TRUTH! Oh speed th' auspicious morn,
Chase Error's night, let every grace be born;
The living verdure of the vernal year,
Compar'd with thee, a desert shall appear!

N. G.

Nor spicy *Cinnamon* doth so much delight,
As graces, that in ornament unite;
Not *Libanon's* tall trees such charms dispense;
As minds who soar above the reach of sense.
Now the still passions hear salvation nigh,
What sudden glories fix the mental eye!
A distant God no more doth mock the ear,
Behold the God, indeed! is present here;
Her radiant beams the desert mind illumine,
While spreads fair Eden in immortal bloom.
Lo! such receive him who from folly flies:
Sink down, ye proud; ye humbler spirits, rise!

With hearts abas'd, ye princes homage give,
Ye rocks insensate, hear his voice: and live!
The Saviour come, in Wisdom's form condescend;
Behold! and feel his image deep impress'd.
From his bright beams Error's thick mist shall fly,

And light divine shall clear the darkest eye;
The breathing voice e'en deafness self shall hear
And more than music charm the new-form'd
Contracted souls, in vulgar notions bound.
Shall lose their fetters in th' expanding sound,
Complaint shall cease, nor tears shall then be known,

But pearly drops from sympathy alone;
Death-brooding Vice th' eternal wound shall feel;

Pale Guilt, expiring, drop his poignant steel.
Thus Heav'n's good-will, to man incessant flows,
Nor age, nor place, nor variation knows.
No more; unmet, shall fierce emotions rise,
Nor beams malignant dart from baleful eyes;
The clank of arms, the din, the battle's roar,
Far shall be banish'd from their happy shore;
Each martial temper ev'ry soul shall bend,
Peace to poor *ote*, and Friendship's nobler end;
Thus permanence shall rise, and Truth's bright Sun

Perfect what Reason's morning star begun.
Where dragon passions brood in rocky maws;
Where thorny cares each wayward subject finds;

Where wolfish Avarice the soul doth rend;
Where aspid Malice would its venom blend;
Where serpent Craft, low cunning bent to guile;

Where lion Pride assumes a scornful smile;
E'en there, each grace oppos'd, its power shall prove,

Mild Harmony diffuse, and Heav'n-born Love.
Twice happy state! Oh! may'st thou hence appear

To aliens matchless, baring each compeer;
And may thy glories shine so dazzling bright,
As kindle darkness into blazing light!
Exulting see the flow'r of human race,
In every clime thy long retinue grace;
No strength so potent, nor dark age so blind,
To quench the breathings of the Heav'n-taught mind.

For thy best cause the health-tig'd breezes blow;
The gems of Heaven with this for beauty

Their race for this th' eternal coursers run,
And light, prime cordial issues from the Sun:
For this the richest tints of orient hue,
And golden harvest blest th' Autumnal view;
The beading vintages, and Flora's reign,
And all the music of the choral train.
But, and no more the Mute exhausted brings,
From Eastern lore or pomp of Memphis Kings.

For regal thrones and empires meet their fate,
Tho' like the Sun in his meridian state;
Thro' many an age Time's iron hand they've prov'd,

And seem'd, like mountains, never to be
Begin with seas, with Science, Freedom crown'd;

Yet these may shrink from his relentless
Their moons and stars, each tributary beam,
Pleet thro' Expansion like a midnight dream!
But though the noblest works of men decay,
And time's rude hand each vestige sweep away;

Tho' then he sees his utmost wish prevail,
Fall'n Grandeur frowning thro' Oblivion's mail,

And monumental stone, and letter'd page,
Waste, scatter'd victims to his baleful rage;
Unvarying still, God's saving power remains,
And thro' unbounded space th' ETERNAL FATHER reigns.

W. HAMILTON REID.

*Quis deservit su. pudor, aut modesti
Tunc chari capiti?* Hæc. Lib. I. Od. 24.

THE following lines
are an humble attempt
to perpetuate the memory
OF A MAN*,
who united to a sound understanding,
an universal knowledge of mankind,
and the amiable qualifications, of
a sincere friend,
a cheerful companion,
a humane master,
and a generous benefactor.

He was a pleasing poet; a judicious critic;
and perfectly well acquainted with the fundamen-
mental principles of the Christian religion. —
The latter part of his life became, for the most
to him, by his labouring under continual af-
fliction from the gout; yet, notwithstanding
this disorder rendered him helpless, and in-
firm, his cheerful mind never forsook him.

He departed this life on the 27th of
July, 1790, in the sixteenth year of his age,
with that calmness and tranquillity which
nothing but a resignation to the Divine Will,
and a steady faith in the merits of his Re-
deemer, could inspire.

* The Rev. Sam. Rogers, M. A. rector
of Hubbard's Bosworth, co. Leicester, and
Brampton, co. Northampton; and chaplain
to the Hon. John Earl Spencer.

FOR thee, dear ROGER, Friendship drops
a tear—

She pours her last sad tribute o'er thy bier;
To thy departed shade the gift is due,
Hard is the task, to take a last adieu!
In thee true Worth and Friendship jointly
shone,

Nor did one virtue, only, shine alone;
For Charity, and hospitable Love,
In all thy actions did thy virtues prove.
The poor with aching hearts their loss will
mourn,

And, wrapt in sadness, deck thy sacred urn.

"Dear friend, farewell! thou patron of

"the poor,

"Who listen'd ever to the voice of woe,

"Whose generous, manly heart, alas! no

"more

"Can sooth the wretched, or forgive a

In social converse thou could'st ever please,
With Reason argue, and instruct with ease.

Oh! would the Muses too thy pen engage,
And glance with rapture o'er thy pleasing
page*, [ploy,

Approve thy work—nor flatt'ring arts em-
For all was pure, unmix'd with base alloy;
But now the Muses mourn thy much-lov'd Bard,
And pay their obsequies with kind regard.

Rest, then, dear Shade, where Peace for
ever reigns,

And heedless Death his awful darts restrains:
But where thy soul? In Heav'n's serene abode,
With angels praising and adoring God.

Sarum, Nov. 15, 1790.

E.

S A C R E D

To the memory of

Lady MARY ANN FLEYDELL BOUVERIE,
Daughter of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Radnor;
who departed this life on the 12th of Sep-
tember, 1790.

in the 14th year of her age.

*Pallida Mors æquo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas
Regumque turres—*

Stern Death, regardless of all earthly pow'r,
Has robb'd fair Nature of her loveliest flow'r!

FOR thee, sweet Mary! mournful Sor-
row flows

The solemn grief with which each heart
o'erflows; [smile,

Thy beautiful form—thy soul-bewitching
Would kindle love, and Anger's frown beguile;
Fond to oblige, too gentle to offend.

When Pity urg'd thou did'st thy bounty lend;
Thou' *small* that bounty from thy little store,

'Twould gentle kindness and thy love explore;
And when Affliction told her tale of woe,

Thy speaking eye would with a tear o'erflow.
Say, baneful Death! could no intreaties spare

A form so young, so beautiful, and fair?

* Alluding to two volumes of Miscellaneous
Poems in Verse, in 12mo.

Could not parental grief, nor Friendship's sigh,
Avert thy aim, such goodness to destroy?—

O weep, my Muse!—Let Sorrow's pensive
strain

In humble verse thus speak her glorious gain—

"Far from this busy scene her spirit's flown,

"Amidst arch-angels' heav'nly joys [to

"prore, [Throne,

"To hail in ceaseless hymns th' Almighty's

"Where all is happiness, and joy, and

"love!"

Sarum, Nov. 19, 1790.

E.

THE REVOLUTION CLUB;

A PARODY OF ALEXANDER'S FEAST.

'T WAS at the tavern-feast for Gallia
freed

From tyrants of proud Bourbon's breed,

Aloft in priestly state

The Reverend Chairman sat,

In bold republican debate:

His roaring blades were pledging round

Their toasts, in brimming bumpers crown'd;

So should the friends of Anarchy be found.

The learned Catherine by his side,

Like Hogarth's antiquated bride,

Sate blooming fair in climacteric pride.

Happy, happy, happy pair!

None but the slave,

None but the slave,

None but the slave would skulk the chair.

The Secretary, placed aloof,

Amid the table's roar,

Effays to murmur the dull minutes o'er,

When *hear him, hear him!* rends the roof,

And shakes the trembling floor.

On great *Nassau* their first applause they
show'r,

Who left his native fens in happy hour;

His love of empire such, so vast ambition's
power!

The patriot's masque concealed the Monarch's
frown:

Sublime he shone with *Britannia's* radiant crown;

When he the Royal *Mary* prett,

And stamp't himself a King, a Sovereign
confest.

The Revolution toast goes round,

William and Liberty! the glorious sound,—

William and Liberty! the Tavern roofs
rebound.

With ravis'd ears

The Doctor hears,

Apes *Cromwell's* nod,

Assumes the rod,

And seems to scourge the Peers.

The praise of brave *Fayette* the bawling
Club then sung,

Fayette the gallant, gay, and young;

With heads on poles the hero comes,

Sound out his triumphs, beat the drums!

Flush'd with a purple grace,

He shows his blood-be sprinkled face.

Now

Now give the Fifth: wives breath—he comes,
he comes!

Fayette the gallant, gay, and young,
Murdering mobs did first convoke;
Fayette's frolics are a treasure,
Murdering is the Coward's pleasure,
Rich the treasure,
Sweet the pleasure,
Sweet the life-destroying stroke.

Sooth'd with the song, the Priest grew vain,
And comm'd his Sermon o'er again,
And thrice three cheers decreed, and thrice
encor'd the strain.

A sober guest saw Faction rise
And madden in his fiery eyes;
And whilst he Church and King defied,
Chang'd the theme and cheek'd his pride:

He drew a scene of civil rage,
Describ'd to *Burke's* emphatic page.
He painted *Leuon* meek and mild,
By too severe a fate,
Fall'n, fall'n, fall'n, fall'n,
Fall'n from his high estate,
Despoil'd, dethron'd, revil'd.

A Captive King, in triumph led,
By Slaves his former bounty fed;
On the bare earth at Faction's Altar kneels,
And with an oath his own destruction seals.
With downcast eyes the joyless Doctor fate,
Revolving in his gloomy soul
The sudden turns and quirks of Fate;
And now and then a sigh broke loose,
To think how soon some necks might fit a
Hangman's noose.

The Toast-master now smil'd to see,
That Love was in the next degree;
'Twas but a hint the glass to move,
For wine inspires the heart with love.
Soon he gave, in copious measure,
Days of ease and nights of pleasure!

Politics are toil and trouble,
Preaching but a hubbub-bubble;
Never ending, still beginning,
Saying still, and still unaying;
If the text be worth thy spinning,
Think, O think it worth obeying.

See the bottle stands besides thee,
Pledge the toast the Club provides thee;
The roars rend the roof with loud
applause.

Faction was crown'd, but Drinking won
the cause.

The Priest, unwilling to disgrace his gown,
Gaz'd at the glass,
He wish'd to pass,
And gaz'd and gulpt—gaz'd and gulpt,
Gaz'd and gulpt, and gulpt it down.
At length, with sleep and wine at once
oppress'd,
Fell backward in his chair and sunk to rest.

Now charge again your glasses full,
A stouter yet, and yet a stouter pull;
Break his bands of sleep asunder,
And rattle in his ears with lungs of thunder.

Hark, hark! the horrid din
Has rais'd up his chin,
As awak'd from a stonad,
Amaz'd he gapes and stares around.
Bash! *Bash!* the Club in chorus cry;
See all PAIRS arise;
See the firebrands they rear,
How they hiss in the air,
And the sparkles flash up to the skies!
Behold a ghastly band
Of prisoners, where they stand;
These are wretches that in dungeons were
found,
And, in chains of iron bound,
Were bury'd under ground;
Give the vengeance due
To the mournful crew.

Behold how they wave their fetters on
high,
How they point to the tyrannous cells,
And dismal caverns, where Oppression
dwells.
The insurgents applaud with a furious joy,
And *Fayette* seiz'd a pick-axe with zeal to
destroy.

A trooper led the way,
To guide him to his prey,
And, like another *Simon*, sack'd another *Troy*.

Thus some few years ago,
Ere Frenchmen learnt to pull down Kings,
While Paris Mobs were harmless things,
G— with head unsofnd
Could spread destruction round,
Strip *Manfield's* house, and level Newgate to
the ground.

When *Burke* at length, sublime reformer,
came,
Supporter of his country's fame;
The sweet Philanthropist from Wisdom's
store,
Enlarg'd our reason's narrow bounds,
And added sense to solemn sounds,
With Nature's mother wit, and powers un-
known before.

Let elder *Brutus* yield the prize,
Or both divide the Crown;
Brutus bade Liberty arise,
BURKE argued *Faction* down.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 15.

THE subject of the following little poem
admits not of much poetic ornament.
If it has any thing to recommend it, it is sim-
plicity. What merit it possesses in that re-
spect, your insertion or suppression of it will
demonstrate. L.

THE FAVOURITE EW E;

A LEGENDARY TALE.

IT is not tiled state, nor gold,
That dignifies the human mind;
These oft attend a heart that's cold
To all the miseries of mankind.

There

There are (untaught in Fashion's school)
Who boast a soul more noble far;
A soul, whose feelings form its rule,
And those with Nature ne'er at war.

Recount, my Muse! the simple tale,
That gives a poor man claim to praise:
Tell how there lived, in Life's low vale,
One who deserv'd thy artist's lays.

Cleon, the last of six who hung
Upon a tender mother's breast,
A peremptory father's tongue
Destin'd as int'rest deem'd it best.

For pamper'd man that race to kill,
Which crop the herbage of the fields,
Was Cleon doom'd: though not his will,
He to parental duty yields.

Full many a pang himself he found
When he the fixed brutes survey'd:
And ever, when he gave a wound,
His own heart felt the sharpen'd blade.

Off, in his needful task employ'd,
The tender lamb must struggling die;
But, ere his hand its life annoy'd,
The tear of pity fill'd his eye.

Of from the lowing herd their young
Reluctant he to slaughter drove;
Whose plaintive cries his bosom wrung,
As on he went through wood and grove.

But what the pangs awak'd by these,—
Pangs which the briny crystals drew,
To what his generous nature seise
When bade to slay his favourite Ewe?

Among the fleecy tribe that stray'd
His master's pastures, one his eye,
With partial fondness, long survey'd;
And this he spar'd, though doom'd to die.

Of his own bread it e'er partook,
And nestled in his pitying breast:
It seem'd to watch his ev'ry look,
Caresing, as it was care's'd.

"How is it, that, so finely fed,
Yon favour'd sheep escape with life?
Let it, to-morrow, home be led,
And, like its fellows, feel the knife."

Such the demand, the stern decree
Of him whom Cleon serv'd most true;
Most true till then: when this his plea:
"Oh! must I slay my fav'rite Ewe?"

"No,—never, never, shall this hand
Shed its warm blood,—it shall not die.
Though much I reverence thy command,
For *it* I dare thy rage defy."

"My service quit, poor, simple fool!
Far from my kindling rage retire!
Go, be some cockcomb's menial tool;
Or starve with thy ignoble fire."

"My honour'd master, wrong me not!
I gladly thy discharge receive;
My disobedience be forgot,
And all thy anger let me leave.

The hard-earn'd sum my toils have gain'd,
(Thrice the poor brute's repaired worth,)
Rejoic'd I'll give; and, if obtain'd,
Will ne'er regret my humble birth.

The sum allor'd; and from the fold
Young Cleon led his fav'rite Ewe:
In her he saw more charms than gold,
In him she found a friend must true.

In happier fields, secure from wrong,
Where Cleon hid a flock to keep,
She wanders near him, hears his song,
The gentlest shepherd's fav'rite sheep.

ON AVARUS. BY MR. ELDESTON.

AVARUS misery! how to?
His riches he dispenses
To needy comers, high and low,
And such as lack their senses;

Feels out your wants, supplies, good man!
At so profuse a rate,
He spares you all the cash he can,
And builds on your estate.

THE BANKER. BY THE SAME.

WHEN Tom gives silver in exchange
for gold,
He always finds a shilling over-told;
When Tom takes silver in exchange for gold,
He always finds a shilling under-told.
Tom is a useful Numeration-table;
And Tom at cups and balls is very able.

S O N N E T.

WESTON, whom Virtue and the
Muses fire,
Thy generous spirit with indignant vein,
Where Envy veils the Enthusiast of the lyre,
Expell'd their laurel'd seats in Fancy's choir,
And blends her venom with its dulcet sound:
Well might'st thou love the high Drydenic
song,
Thou who hast made its vary'd graces shine,
And cloath'd thy measures with its strength
divine.
Not like Art's stream its numbers move along,
Though in all Maia's charms the banks be deckt,
And its calm breast the splendid Heav'n reflect,
But like th' unequal flood great Nature guides,
That here swift flows; there robb'd in thunder
rides,
Bold winding from its natal bud now little Art
derides.

L. M.

*Epitaph on a Schoolfellow lately deceased, by a
Young Gentleman of Atherton school, War-
wickshire. (A Translation is requested.)*

FLORIS more brevis jaceo, quem vere
caducum
Nimbus, me febris sustulit ante diem.
Ne lugete pares, caret atas crimine nostras;
Parcite voclacrymis, parce e uterque pascens,
Evehor in coslos æternæ potis is,
Febribus hi, nimbis, Morte, dolore vacans.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
OF FRANCE. (Continued from p. 1042.)

Nov. 10. A Deputation from the 43 sections of Paris waited on the National Assembly, requesting, 1. That it should be represented to the King that his Ministers had lost the confidence of the people. 2. That the High National court be immediately appointed, to deter, by examples of severity, the enemies of the Constitution, and their prevaricating agents. 3. That special information should be directed against Messrs. Champion and Guignard. 4. That the Ministers should be prohibited from quitting the kingdom, or even Paris, before having given an account of their Administration.

A letter was read from the First Secretary of the Board of Marine, announcing the resignation of M. la Tour du Pin.

A letter was read from M. Bouillé to M. la Tour du Pin, mentioning that M. la Tour and Grimstein, the authors of the tumult at Besfort, had made their escape.

An address from the corps of marines on board the squadron at Brest evinced in the most expressive language a sense of the blessings of liberty, and a regret for their late conduct.

Private letters from Brest attribute this happy reform to the spirited conduct of M. Bougainville, who, on the 19th of November, went on board the *Amaria* of 74 guns, the crew of which had, from the beginning, been the foremost in all the insurrections that had happened, and caused 17 of the ringleaders, who had been pointed out to him, to be arrested and sent on shore, where they were secured by a detachment of the National guards, and confined in the common gaol, from whence they were discharged with every mark of infamy, and banished the city. This timely act of severity had the desired effect.

On the report of M. Ferment, a decree was passed, ordering that the sailors shall be supplied with tobacco on the same terms as the soldiers, the amount of which to be stoped from their pay.

Nov. 16. The Assembly decreed, with regard to Corsica, that that isle should form but one department, of which the capital town should be Bastia.

A letter from the King, addressed to the President, informed the Assembly, that his Majesty had made choice of M. du Portail, to replace M. de la Tour du Pin as Minister of war.

A letter was then read from the Administrators of the department of la Nièvre, stating the dreadful ravages which had been occasioned in the departments of la Nièvre, of Loiret, and of l'Ailier, by the overflowing of the river Loire. The waters rose 20 feet above their usual level, and overflowed the

countries to a very great extent on both sides. An infinite number of huks are daily employed in seeking for those who have suffered by this calamity, to carry them to the neighbouring towns for a present asylum; but in certain cantons, the torrent is so rapid, that it is impossible to approach them. Notwithstanding every exertion of the National guards, who are afloat in every part to assist their fellow-citizens, there is much cause to fear that many people must perish. At Nevers four arches of the bridge have been carried away, which circumstance at present cuts off all communication between that place and the capital.

The Assembly, having heard this distressing recital, ordered *twenty thousand livres* to be given provisionally, to each of the Departments who have suffered by this inundation.

Nov. 18. M. de Champigny read to the Assembly a letter from the Directory of the District of Roanne, in which were described the dreadful ravages occasioned in that town by the overflowing of the river Loire, which has done so much damage in other places.—The bridge of Roanne had been carried away by the rapidity of the torrent; all the goods which were on the wharfs, and the harvest of that district, were swept away; the houses situated near the bridge, and upon the quays, were all carried away by the torrent; 200 unfortunate persons have been saved; but many, to whom it was impossible to render any assistance, have perished.

The administrators of the district, and the municipal officers of Roanne, solicit a provisional succour in favour of the great number of unfortunate persons who have suffered by this calamity.

The Assembly decreed, that 30,000 livres be allowed for this purpose.

On a report made in the name of the commissioners appointed to superintend the fabrication of Assignats, it was decreed,

1. That the *Assignats sur les Domaines Nationaux* (Assignments on the National Domains), created by the Decree of the 29th of Sept. shall be payable to *the bearer*, and not *to order*.

2. That thirty persons shall be appointed to sign the Assignats, and that their names shall be printed and properly circulated.

Nov. 19. Several addresses were read from districts, proposing, that *insurgents* should be annexed to the man who dares, in violation of the laws, to send a challenge to any one; and also that the person who accepts a challenge shall be infamous—proposing, at the same time, that the severest laws should be enforced to put an end to such a barbarous custom.

Nov. 25. The Mayor of Paris presented to their Majesties, severally, the newly-formed municipality. The King expressed gene-

generally his satisfaction at receiving their testimonies of attachment to his person. His Majesty recommended the severe vigilance of the Law, as the only means of preserving the liberty of the people inviolable.

The Queen remarked, that they had just heard the paternal expressions of a Monarch relative to his people. Partaking in those sentiments of her august consort, her Majesty said her efforts should be unceasing, to form the son of that Sovereign after the model of his father—the *best of Kings*.

The National Assembly decreed, that all Ambassadors, Ministers, Envoys, Residents, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, their Secretaries, or others employed by them at foreign courts, be charged to forward to the National Assembly, or the government nearest at hand, an act by them signed and sealed, containing their Civic Oath ("to be faithful to the nation, &c."); those in Europe within one month; those residing in the ports of the Levant, in three months; those in America, in five months; those in the Isles of France and of Bourbon, or in the East Indies, in 14 months. Those who refuse the oath are to be recalled, and others appointed in their place.

The President communicated to the Assembly a letter from M. de Montmorin, stating, that, the Convention signed at the Escorial by the Ministers of the Kings of England and Spain having restored harmony to those two powers, the King of England had given orders to put a stop to the armaments on his part. M. de Montmorin informed the Assembly, that the King was of opinion, that it would be proper to give orders to discontinue the equipment of the 45 ships of the line, thought necessary by the National Assembly. The Minister then begged the Assembly to permit him to congratulate it on the wisdom with which it had enabled the King to reconcile the national dignity and interest of the people with the desire of preserving the friendship of a Prince long allied to France. The Assembly highly applauded this letter, and ordered it to be printed.

The Duke of Orleans has at length published his Justification (see p. 943.) This Prince insists that the outrage at Versailles, on the 5th and 6th of October, 1789, was owing to the scarcity of bread, and the plot to carry off the king to Metz. He concludes with declaring his intention of prosecuting the greater part of the witnesses against him, for wilful and corrupt perjury.

Nov. 12. A deputation from the battalion de Bonne Nouvelle was received at the bar of the National Assembly, to solicit from its justice a decree to prevent in future any Member of the Legislature from being molested in the august functions of his office.—M. Tremaulin, the Speaker, after stating the circumstances that gave occasion to the complaint, was proceeding with his discourse amidst the applauses of the Assembly, when he was rudely interrupted by M. Le Roy,

who vociferously exclaimed, *NONE BUT VILLAINS APPLAUD!* A number of Members instantly rose, and insisted on his commitment. A debate ensued. On one side it was said, that severity was become necessary to preserve decorum: on the other, that imprisonment could not be inflicted without violating their own decree, "That no man should be liable to an arrest upon an arbitrary order." At length it was decreed, That M. Le Roy should surrender himself for three days to the abbey-prison, and should inform the President, by letter, of the execution of the decree.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The news of a complete victory gained the 10th of October by the troops of the Empress of Russia over the Seraskier Batal Bey, Pacha of Three Tails, who commanded an army of forty thousand Turks, with which he was ordered to penetrate into the Southern provinces of Russia, as mentioned in our last, p. 1049, is confirmed.

Prince Potemkin, being informed that the enemy's army had already moved from Anapa, gave orders to the different corps in the Cuban, and the neighbourhood of Monte Caucasus, to march forward, and give them battle. One of these corps, commanded by General Herman, met with the enemy at a small distance from the river of Cuban, which Batal Bey had just passed; he attacked the Turkish army, notwithstanding its great superiority, with such impetuosity, as totally to defeat it.

The whole of the enemy's camp, with all the artillery, consisting of more than thirty pieces, all the ammunition and provisions, tents, and baggage, fell into the hands of the victors; and the Turkish General himself, with all his suite, were made prisoners of war.

The Russian General had chosen a most advantageous position, from which he sprang on the enemy, and killed at one onset more than five thousand of the foot, and forced the rest of the Ottoman army to a precipitate flight, in which a great many were drowned in the Cuban.

Since the above, intelligence has been received at Vienna, from Bender, of the surrender of the fortress of Kilia to the Russians on the 29th of October.

The King of Sweden has been lately employed in conferring honours on the Generals and principal Officers who attended him in the late war.

Colonel Pocif, who during the war opposed the levying of recruits on his estates, has been condemned to remain under an arrest for life at Gottenbourg.

Nov. 15. This morning the King, magnificently dressed in the Hungarian fashion, wearing a sabre richly set with diamonds, went to the Assembly, and afterwards proceeded (attended by a numerous train) to the church of St. Martin, where he

was received by the Clergy; and, having put on the insignia of the order of St. Stephen, his Majesty was received at the altar by the Archbishop of Coloxka and the Bishop of Bosnia, and was afterwards conducted to the Primate, when the usual ceremony attending a coronation took place. Three days previous to that solemnity, viz. on the 12th, the Archduke Leopold, the King's fourth son, was elected Palatine.

After the coronation, the King, seated under a canopy, dined in public in the great hall of the castle, having on his right-hand the Prince Primate, and on his left the Palatine, the Pope's Nuncio, the Neapolitan Ambassador, and the Archbishop of Coloxka. His Majesty was served by the Hereditary Officers of the kingdom and the Magnates.

Letters from Bulgaria, of the 20th of October, advise, that Count de Leisa, the Prussian Ambassador, was then at the Grand Visier's camp at Silistria, on the right shore of the Danube: the Grand Vizier at that time had strong garrisons, from ten to twelve thousand men, in Brailow, Ismailo, and Kilisai. This latter, by the above account, has since surrendered to the enemy.

The affair of the Netherlands, which we foresaw in our last (see p. 1043) approaching fast to a crisis, is at length brought to a conclusion.

On the evening of the 5th of November, the Sovereign Congress at Brussels assembled in the Town-house at Namur, where they received the citizens; after the President, in an animated speech, had addressed them respecting the Emperor's Manifesto, he, in the name of the Sovereign Congress, requested their sentiments, which were delivered by one of their head, who spoke to the following effect:

"We have considered the Emperor's Manifesto, which, I have the honour to inform you, the citizens of Brussels not only reject, but despise. The people have drawn the sword in the cause of God and their country, nor will they ever sheath it but in the bodies of their enemies!

"They are firm and determined; they have and will most cheerfully expend the last portion of their property in support of their and their posterity's liberty! They beseech you, therefore, High and Mighty Lords, to act with zeal and attachment to your several august stations; for, should a link of your great chain give way, our cause must fall to ruin."

The Manifesto was then ordered to be prolated at the table, where it was pricked by the sword of the President, and head of the people, and then burnt in form.

Liste, Nov. 21. At the last meeting of the Sovereign Congress, the business of the day was opened by Van Eupen, in his pontificals, who entered the room with a silver crucifix in his hands, and, having deposited it on the chair, prostrated himself before it

on his knees, and made a solemn oath, never to assist or coincide in any arrangement whatsoever with the Emperor Leopold, or the House of Austria. Van der Noot immediately followed the example. The meeting was dissolved without any thing being concluded; and Van der Noot immediately went to Namur, to inspire the army, but without effect.

In the mean time appeared a Declaration of the two first Orders of Congress, in which they nominated, as Hereditary Sovereign over the Belgic Provinces, the Archduke Charles, Leopold's third son. Intimation of this measure was sent to the Austrian Generals, at the camp at Vagne, on the 20th; but their reply was, that, after the 21st, if the Manifesto was not complied with in its full import, the army would execute its commission.

General Bender wrote instantly this laconic note: "To the Chiefs of the Belgic Rebels:—To-morrow, the 23d, I intend putting on my boots, and shall not take them off till I have reduced you."

Nov. 25. The Congress and war department at Brussels having run off, the command of the Belgic army devolved on Lieut. Gen. Coeheler, and Major Gen. Bayard; the General in Chief having dispatched a trumpet to Marshal Bender, demanding a suspension of arms for six hours, to which he acceded, the following articles were proposed:

I. That the Belgic troops shall march to Ghent without being followed, and lay down their arms, on condition of being allowed six months pay, to enable them to return home.

II. That the dragoons and hussars shall be allowed their horses.

III. That ten days suspension of arms shall be allowed, to prevent any disorder from a licentious and disbanded army; these articles appear to have been totally rejected.

Namur, Nov. 26. The following is the Declaration of his Excellency Field-Marshal de Bender, General Commander of the troops of his Majesty the Emperor and King in the Netherlands:

"The undersigned, having received the Deputation of the States of the Province of Namur, has the honour to assure them, by these presents, that his Majesty the Emperor and King, unwilling to reign but in clemency, the army under my command shall not enter into the country but with a total oblivion of the past; and that he will give the most positive orders, that no violence be permitted, either on persons or properties, of which every one shall be assured by the publication of a proclamation by his Excellency the Minister Count de Mercy d'Argenteau, which shall be printed.

"Given at our head quarters at Assesse, the 25th of Nov. 1798.

(Signed) B. Baron de Bender, Field-Marshal."

Liste, Dec. 6. His Excellency Van der Noot, took his road through Halle, on the 1st inst.

and

and got safe into the French territories. Van Eupen departed the evening before for the Hague. The other members of Congress took different routs, many of them in disguise and on foot, fearful of being arrested as hostages by their late subjects.

Advices from Ostend of the 3d instant state, that, after a most decisive battle at Louvaine, in which great numbers were killed on both sides, General Bender sent two hussars to Brussels, to demand the surrender of the town; to which summons the town agreed, the patriot soldiers laid down their arms, were paid, and dismissed, and the Revolution complete all over the country; the patriot party is quite annihilated, the officers paid, and privates gone to their respective homes.

London, Dec. 21. This morning the Right Hon: Lord Henry Spencer, his Majesty's Secretary of Embassy at the Hague, arrived at the office of his Grace the Duke of Leeds, with the following convention relative to the affairs of the Austrian Netherlands, which was signed at the Hague the 16th instant (*sub spectati*), by his Excellency Lord Auckland, his Majesty's Ambassador extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States General; and by the Plenipotentiaries of their Imperial and Prussian Majesties, and of their Highnesses the States General.

It is generally known, that the Convention signed at Reichenbach on the 25th of July last, and properly ratified by the above high contracting powers, had for its object the re-establishment of peace and good order in the Belgic provinces of his Imperial Majesty, by a general amnesty, and total forgiveness of whatever had passed during the troubles, under the guarantee of the said powers; since which time it has been the constant labour of the said Plenipotentiaries, in concert with the Imperial Minister, to bring the Belgic provinces to a proper submission, under certain stipulated conditions, but which they have been unable finally to accomplish, without the aid of his Imperial Majesty's troops.

This desirable business having been fulfilled, according to the engagement of the mediating powers, it became further necessary for the confirmation of his Imperial Majesty's authority over the said provinces, for the security of those provinces, and for the mutual interest of the mediating powers, that the bonds of friendship should be reciprocally more closely drawn between them; for which purpose the following articles have been unanimously agreed to by the said Ministers, in virtue of the powers with which they had been invested.

I. That, on receiving the usual homage of the Belgic provinces, his Imperial Majesty shall confirm them in all the constitutional privileges and legal customs which they had enjoyed by the acts of inauguration of the Emperor Charles VI. and the Empress Maria Theresia.

II. His Imperial Majesty consents to bury in oblivion all the excesses that have been committed during the late troubles, and to comprise them in a general amnesty, which shall be instantly made public, notwithstanding the former limitation of that amnesty to the 21st of November, with the exception of a very few individuals, whose conduct has precluded them from every claim to this general pardon; and of those culprits, whose crimes are distinct from the disorders committed during the late insurrection. At the same time, it is to be understood, that his Imperial Majesty does not by this general amnesty mean either to acknowledge or confirm those usurpations which, during the troubles, have been made on the rights and prerogatives of his sovereign power.

III. His Imperial Majesty, during the conferences at Reichenbach, having been disposed to grant certain concessions, not ultimately affecting the Imperial constitution, in case that submission should precede compulsion, has yet, at the instance of the mediating powers, granted those concessions which he had been previously disposed to grant of his own accord, as the reward of a voluntary submission, and which are contained in a letter from his Imperial Majesty's Plenipotentiary to the mediating Ministers, dated at the Hague, the 29th of October, 1790, and are contained essentially under the following heads:

1. Regards certain points of ecclesiastical discipline, which have been misconceived. His Imperial Majesty places all such matters under the regulations of the bishops.

2. Respects the university of Louvaine; on the subject of which he will deliberate with the States.

3. The suppressed convents. His Majesty promises to apply the revenues of those convents to such pious purposes as seem to be most analogous to the intention of their respective founders:—And he also promises to revive and confirm in their rights such suppressed *Abbeys* as sufficiently enjoyed the privilege of sending deputies to the States.

4. His Majesty positively renounces every pretension to keep a standing army (*conscription militaire*) directly or indirectly.

5. Nor will he attempt to raise any troops in the Provinces but with the consent of the States, and as exigencies may require. And, confiding in the love of his subjects, and their generous efforts for the support of his empire, he engages never to lay any tax upon them, on any pretext whatever, without the full consent and concurrence of the States.

6. The Judges of the superior courts are confirmed in their stations.

7. The diploma granted by the Emperor Charles VI. to the superior tribunals is made irrevocable.

8. Contains his Majesty's intimation of hearing and consulting with the States and tribunals on the subject of any new and general law.

9. Is an extension of this privilege, on the subject of penal laws.

10. His Majesty engages to re-establish the organization of the government and chamber of accounts on the same footing as in the reign of the late Empress.

11. Stipulates, that the Commander in Chief of the troops, and the Minister Plenipotentiary, shall respectively be under the controul of the Governor General.

12. The administration of civil and criminal justice being one of those objects most essentially interesting to the sacred rights of the people, his Majesty wishes more than ever to establish between himself and their representatives a perfect understanding on whatever concerns their welfare and prosperity; his Majesty will therefore listen to whatever changes or reforms the States may have to propose for the better administration of the laws; nor will he make any alterations in the forms of judicature but in consequence of previous consultation with the States, and with their full consent.

13. Respects Commissaries to explain and settle difficulties and differences.

IV. Their Majesties of Great Britain and Prussia, and the States General of Holland, become in the most solemn manner guarantees to the Emperor and his successors, for the sovereignty of the Belgic provinces, now re-united under his dominion.

The ratification of this convention is to be exchanged between the contracting parties within two months from the date of signing; which was executed on the 10th instant.

EAST INDIES.

The affairs of the East Indies are highly interesting to this country; but as the subject is already become matter of serious enquiry before the Parliament, we shall not presume to anticipate the issue of their deliberations. A war with Tippoo Saib seems inevitable. In the neighbourhood of Tellicherry, that tyrant having seized a boat and crew belonging to the English, a messenger was sent with a letter of remonstrance, which, instead of producing the desired effect, was returned unopened, accompanied by a declaration, that any other messenger that should be sent on a like errand might lay his account on leaving his head behind him.—We are sorry to add, that the National Assembly of France are supposed to be in confederacy with this tyrant; and that they are to furnish him with ships and troops from Europe.

SCOTLAND.

On Wednesday, Nov. 24, the Lord Provost, magistrates, and council of Edinburgh, unanimously agreed to address his Majesty on the continuation of peace, in consequence of the convention entered into between the courts

of Great Britain and Spain. The address was signed by the Lord Provost, in the name of the council, and immediately transmitted to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, treasurer of the navy, representative in parliament for that city, to be by him presented to his Majesty.

Dec. 13, This day the high court of judicary met to determine the merits of the appeal from the circuit court at Perth, in the trial of John Menzies, from Comrie, for murder, on account of one of the jury men being under 21 years of age. Their Lordships were pleased to sustain the objection. The Lord Advocate afterwards applied to their Lordships for a new warrant of commitment, which was granted.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Salisbury, Nov. 27. The inhabitants of this city were visited last Sunday evening with a very tremendous storm of lightning and thunder, accompanied with a very heavy fall of rain. The high impending clouds were so highly charged with the electric matter, that the lightning, which was unusually vivid and strong, appeared to roll along the ground like a body of liquid fire, and its frequent flashes were so instantaneously succeeded by such terrible bursts of thunder, that many persons were exceedingly alarmed, and almost every house felt an instantaneous shock from its powerful effects. At the Three Swans inn a stack of chimnies was thrown down with great violence, and much damage was done to two rooms within the house, the windows of which were broken, and much of the furniture destroyed. By accounts from different parts of the country, we learn, that this storm, which began at Portsmouth, continued from Saturday noon, the 21st, to Monday night, and that its effects were equally awful and destructive in many places.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Advices have been received at Madrid, that the city of Oran, on the coast of Africa, has been almost entirely demolished by a violent earthquake; that twenty successive shocks were felt at short intervals. The whole city is destroyed, and a great part of the inhabitants and of the garrison are buried under the ruins. Almost all the forts which cover that place and its district are open or destroyed, so as not to be in a situation to resist an attack. The interior part of the garrison is in ruins in many places, and the considerable number of people, who were wounded and not actually killed by this disaster, remained without assistance.

Accounts have also been received from Carthage of a fire which happened a short time ago in that dock-yard, and which, besides doing other damage, has entirely consumed a new ship of the line.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

October 5.

His Majesty hunted with his buck-hounds, for the first time during this season; and, what must give pleasure to the nation in general, was never known to be in better health or better spirits.

This day, at a court of Aldermen, Mr. Sheriff Macaulay present, Richard Car Olyn was sworn Alderman for Bishopsgate-ward, in the room of Alderman Swain, deceased; and Mr. Sylvester, Common Serjeant.

October 6.

A fire broke out this morning at Mr. Bird's, hair-merchant in Bridge-street, adjoining to the corner of Fleet-street, and actually demolished five large houses. The daughter of the house where it broke out jumped out of the one-pair of stairs window in her fright, and falling upon the lamp-post was from thence thrown upon the spikes before the house, one of which ran through her thighs; but a maid servant was burnt.

October 8.

Old Macleod, the Chelsea Pensioner, who sometime ago walked from Inverness to London, and back again, and since that has again walked to the metropolis, set out from the obelisk, at Hyde-park-corner, to the five-mile stone on the Turnham-green road, and returned back in 2 hours and 23 minutes; he was allowed two hours and an half to perform it. Very considerable bets were depending, Macleod being upwards of 102 years of age. The winners on this occasion had a public breakfast at the Brompton Grove Coffee-house, and liberally rewarded the veteran for his trouble. The old man, when he arrived at Kensington, met with some obstruction by several hillocks of road dirt, which he jumped over, when those who laid their bets against him insisted on his turning back, which he complied with, and, notwithstanding, was successful.

October 9.

The royal chase was this day remarkable, as it gave occasion for the King to display the full vigour of health on a day when it was not expected that his Majesty would have ventured abroad. On his appearance, a stout male deer was instantly turned out; and taking directly up the commons by Hayes, Waltham, Bellingbear-pound, and Broad-common, gave full scope for equestrian emulation, in a racing burst of eight miles without interruption. Passing through Ashbridge-wood, he headed short, and making a circle through Binsfield inclosures, he leaped into the main road amidst all the horsemen, fortunately without any accident. Here the hounds were stopped a moment; and the deer still running strong, they ran him breast-high through the covers to smenewar's farm, where he was taken after a run of three hours and three quarters; and it no doubt will give singular pleasure to all his subjects to hear, that what was a severe fatigue to all his attendants was sport to his Majesty, who, when

the chase was over, had eight misses to ride in the rain, without the possibility of procuring any carriage.

October 14.

About four in the morning a fire was discovered on Rotherhithe wall, which, in a few minutes rose to an alarming height, and continued extending for two hours with astonishing rapidity. It was at length subdued, but not before 12 or 13 houses were consumed, besides several warehouses with goods to a considerable amount. A very strong suspicion rests on some incendiaries, but on no sufficient proof.

October 18.

Being the festival of St. Luke, their Patron Saint, the College of Physicians of London held their anniversary meeting in Warwick-lane. The Harveian Oration was spoken in the theatre by Dr. Ash, in which, after having celebrated the illustrious founder of this solemnity, and other luminaries of the medical art, he paid a just tribute of praise to his deceased friend, Dr. Addington, and introduced a handsome compliment to his son, the excellent Speaker of the late House of Commons. The Fellows then, with a select party of guests, repaired to the Great-room, where a splendid dinner was provided.

October 22.

This morning arrived the Right Hon. Mr. Grenville, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, at his house in St. James's, after an absence of three weeks from town, in which time he is said to have visited Paris. Be that as it may, he had only a short audience of his Majesty at the Levée, and immediately waited on Mr. Pitt. Soon after which, a council was summoned, which was attended by Mr. Pitt, the duke of Richmond, the two Secretaries of State, earl of Chatham, and lord Hawkebury. When the court broke up, the duke of Leeds dispatched one of his messengers to his Majesty, with the result.

October 25.

Being the anniversary of the King's accession to the throne, who then entered into the 31st year of his reign, the same was observed with the usual rejoicings.

October 27.

Mrs. Eften made her first appearance in tragedy at Covent-garden theatre, and was well received.

October 29.

Arrived at Portsmouth, the lord Dorchester, merchantman, from Quebec. In her came passengers some Indian Chiefs, said to be Cherokees; the object of whose mission is not generally known. An English officer came in their company.

October 30.

This day is made memorable in the annals of London by the trial of two incendiaries (the most dangerous set of villains that ever entered into combination for the devastation of a great and populous city), namely, Edward Lowe, and William Jobbins; the first

in the 23d year of his age; the other only in his 19th year. These miscreants, in concert with James Flindall, an old offender, and Catherine, the wife of Lowe, conceived the horrid design of setting fire to the houses of their opulent neighbours, not from malice to their persons or any dislike of their characters, but merely for the sake of plunder.

Fortunately, they were detected while they were yet but young in this villainy. Had they lived to become proficient, it is not easy to say to what an extent of devastation they might have carried their malicious machinations. At their outset, it appeared upon this trial, that they had destroyed property to the value of *forty thousand pounds*, though all the plunder they had been able to realize, at the risk of their lives, did not exceed *half so many pence*.

Depraved as human nature is become, through the almost total relaxation of morals, in this voluptuous city, it can hardly be credited that those youths, not wholly uneducated, could have been the first projectors of this diabolical scheme, than which we hardly read of a more destructive one upon record. We are therefore inclined to suspect, that they must have been led into it by the persuasions of some infernal villains who, long practised in the habits of vice, were grown callous to the feelings of humanity, and ready to engage in any enterprize, however destructive, that held forth the delusive prospect of much plunder at little risk.

Such a one Flindall, the evidence, appears to have been; who, being asked by the prisoners' counsel how he had maintained himself before this affair happened, made answer, with assuaging assurance in the face of the whole court, by *robbery and thieving*. This follow being further asked, by the same counsel, did you not fear that the plan of burning houses might be fatal to the lives of many people? plainly shewed by his answer, that it was the very principle he went upon, that, when men were waked from their sleep with their houses on fire, they would have little concern about their property, while under the terror of perishing in the flames; so that the incendiaries might enrich themselves with the plunder before the owners had recovered their consternation. These villains found to their cost, that they had reckoned without their host; and that it was not so easy to carry off their plunder as to acquire it.

The prisoners, Lowe and Jobbins, being brought to the bar, and their indictment read, "That they, not having the fear of God before their eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, on the 16th day of May last, in the parish of St. Botolph, without Aldersgate, feloniously, wilfully, and maliciously, did set on fire and burn the dwelling-house of Francis Gilding, against the form of the statute, and against the King's peace;" the case was opened by Mr. Fielding, one

of the counsel for the prosecution, and the King's pardon to James Flindall was read to the clerk of the court. These preliminaries over, Mr. Garrow proceeded, by calling *James Flindall*, who, being interrogated as to his knowledge of the prisoners at the bar, gave the following account: that he had known Lowe about eight years, and Jobbins about seven or eight months; that Lowe had served his apprenticeship to his father, a turner; and that Jobbins (as he had been informed) had been bred a chemist or an apothecary, he could not tell which. Being asked, if he remembered the fire in Aldersgate-street on the 16th of May; yes, he said; Who were the persons who set fire to Mr. Gilding's house? William Jobbins, Edward Lowe, and myself. Where and at what time was it proposed? On Wednesday the 12th of May, at Edward Lowe's house. What passed? On Wednesday the 12th of May, Edward Lowe and me met at Lowe's house in Hartshorn-court, Golden-lane; William Jobbins then proposed to us two houses, Mr. Gilding's and Mr. Berry's, as proper places to be set on fire, in Aldersgate-street. For what purpose? To rob and plunder. Did you and Lowe agree to that purpose? Yes. When did you meet again? On Thursday, at the Sun ale-house, Cow-cross; Timothy Barnard was there: we acquainted him with the proposal, and he went with me to Aldersgate-street, to see Mr. Gilding's; we went through the Red-lyon-inn yard; there was a cart unloading trusses of clover into a hay-loft, which joined to Mr. Gilding's warehouse. Timothy Barnard proposed this hay-loft, which adjoined to Mr. Gilding's warehouse, as a proper place to be set on fire, as he said the clover, not being bound so tight as hay, would soon catch fire, and blaze up, and communicate to Mr. Gilding's premises and dwelling-house*. Then Barnard and me returned to the sun in Cow-cross, it might be about two o'clock; Lowe and Jobbins were there; Barnard proposed to get some turpentine to mix among the clover. It was then agreed to meet Barnard at ten that evening, at his house in Pear-tree-court, Clerkenwell. We accordingly met there, and in the mean time I directed Mrs. Lowe to get some turpentine, which was mixed up by me and Lowe, and Jobbins, and Lowe's wife, with some rags and paper and put into a glove, with some matches. This done, we went out to get some money; we went a thieving, but without success. When we went to Barnard's, according to appointment, he was at home with his wife; when we went in, he said he had got

* Mr. Gilding was a cabinet-maker of great business, and very extensive property, which was all consumed to ashes by this fire, with many adjoining houses, to an immense value.

Some very good turpentine wood, and me and him put some into each of our pockets. We all four went from Barnard's house to Shoe lane, with intent to set fire to Mr. Miller's, a printer's joiner's shop, but had not the desired effect. We went to Mr. Nash's, a coach-maker, in Worship-street, Moorfields, and endeavoured to set fire to some stables, but it soon went out. We then separated. The witness and Lowe went home to bed [the witness lodged with Lowe], and we heard no more of the gang till Friday afternoon, when the witness and Lowe went to the Sun in Cow-cross, and met Jobbins and another man (one James Bond), with whom they proposed to go out a-thieving, and did so, but did not succeed. I left them (continued the witness), and went to Lowe's house to get Mrs. Lowe to provide turpentine, and then went back to them in Old-street, from whence we all returned to Lowe's house; and about ten at night, Lowe, Jobbins, Bond, and the witness, went in company to a court in Long-lane, in which there is a stable, the back part of which adjoins to Mr. Gilding's premises. Lowe had two padlock keys, but could not force the door, and therefore could not get the combustibles in; and while they were employed in that business, two patrols were coming past the court, and they laid hold of the two prisoners, carried them to the watch-house, and in the morning they were taken to their respective fathers. The witness said, he went home to bed at Lowe's, and at eleven next morning (the 15th) he went to the Sun in Cow-cross. Barnard was there; Barnard left him, and he continued at the Sun till five o'clock, when Jobbins came in; and they two continued at the Sun till eight o'clock when Lowe came in, Lowe said he had been at work at his father's all day. Lowe and Jobbins went out with the witness a-thieving; we had no success, and returned to Lowe's house about ten in the evening. Mrs. Lowe went out and brought some spirits of turpentine in a phial; then Mrs. Lowe, Lowe, Jobbins, and me mixed some Ags with spirits of turpentine, and got some matches and turpentine wood, and we put them all together into a glove, and the wood was put some into my pocket, and some into Jobbins's; it was eleven at night by that time, and we three went to the Nag's-head in Aldersgate street; we left Mrs. Lowe at home, but ordered her not to go to bed, lest she should be wanted to assist in taking away the plunder. We continued the witness, had three or four pots of beer, and two half pints of gin, and a paper of tobacco. We staid there till half after twelve, when the landlord refused to draw us any more liquor. We three went out of the house with each of us a pipe in our mouths alight in order to let the combustibles on fire. A stranger came out at the same time we went down Cannon-street, and by that

time two of our pipes were broken; we went to the back gates of the Red-lion-inn yard. The prisoner Jobbins got over the gates with a pipe in his mouth, the only one remaining, and in getting over the pipe was knocked out. The witness got over directly, and Jobbins gave him the pipe, and he handed it to Lowe through a hole in the gate to get it lighted; in the mean time, Jobbins had placed a ladder he found in the yard against the hayloft door. Lowe returned with the pipe lighted, and gave it the witness through the hole in the gate; at the foot of the ladder it went out again. Lowe lighted it a second time, and the witness handed it to Jobbins, who went up the ladder with the pipe in his mouth and the matches in his hand, into the clover-loft; when he lighted the matches and set fire to the combustibles, the combustibles soon blazed up. Jobbins and the witness got back over the gates, and found Lowe waiting for them. The witness went to Lowe's house, and found Mrs. Lowe lying down in her cloaths. In 20 minutes they returned to the fire, and found Lowe and Jobbins assisting in carrying away property, when the witness went into Mr. Gilding's dining-room and brought down a safe safe with about two dozen silver table spoons, a gravy spoon, and about a dozen desert spoons. These he put into a handkerchief, and threw away the safe. In like manner did the whole knot of these miscreants proceed, accumulating property to a vast amount, while the flames raged every where round them, with almost unparalleled violence; but, unable to procure a cart to carry it off, the whole scene of villainy was providentially brought to light by means of a petty theft, in which the witness was detected. Having succeeded in carrying off the safe with silver spoons, as above related, he returned again to Mr. Gilding's, and in his way met Lowe with two drawers on his head; these drawers, by the assistance of Barnard, were shifted from Lowe's head to the head of the witness, and in New-prison-walk, in their way to Barnard's house, the drawers were found upon him; for which he was committed, tried, and convicted; and while he remained in goal, under sentence of transportation, he was persecuted by a fellow-prisoner to make a full discovery. Thus was the most diabolical conspiracy stopped in its progress, but not before it had spread ruin to many families who were burnt out, as has been said, on the first attempt.

Mrs. Lowe was tried on a separate indictment, but acquitted, as acting under the influence of her husband; as was Barnard, as not being proved guilty of the *Arson*.

St. James's Oct. 30. This day his Serene Highness the Landgrave of Furstenberg, sent from the Emperor to notify his Imperial Majesty's election to the King of the Romans, and his subsequent Coronation as Emperor of Germany, had a private audience

of his Majesty. This Prince was charged with this employment to add dignity to the Embassy; but not as Residentary Ambassador, the Count de Stodien being appointed to succeed Count de Revinsky as Imperial Resident in London.

November 1.

An express arrived from Falmouth, with advice of the Tankerville packet being arrived at that place from Jamaica. She left that island on the 13th of September, and brings the unwelcome intelligence of a very severe gale of wind having happened on the 1st of September, between the hours of nine and ten in the morning; it came on from the south-east, and continued with slight variation and but short intervals of calm for near three hours—the extreme heat which had been felt for two days preceding, the range of the thermometer being from 78 to 91, and the appearance of the heavens, indicated the approaching storm. In the early part of the morning there was a sort of solemn stillness in the air, which was only now and then interrupted by sudden puffs of wind, that affected those who felt them with particular sensations of warmth and moisture. A short time before the gale commenced, the horizon presented an appearance of gloomy horror, and the wind set in; it was accompanied with a torrent of rain, and blew with a violence that portended the most direful effects.

The wind, keeping to the east and south-east, did very little mischief in the town of Kingston, blowing down only a few slight fences, which may be easily repaired; the parishes which have suffered most were Westmoreland and Hanover.

November 2.

Sentence was passed on the prisoners that were convicted at the sessions at the Old Bailey, which began on Wednesday October the 27th, and ended on Monday November 1.

The capital convicts were William Lurbridge, for stealing goods to the value of 10l. out of a dwelling house; Joseph Biggs; James Sullivan, and Thomas Dunkley, for burglaries; Edward Lowe and William Jobbins, for setting on fire and burning the dwelling house of Mr. Francis Gilding; George Story, for highway robbery; Thomas Tyler, a notorious swindler, for forgery; and James Royal, James Smith, and Edward Ivory, for high-treason, in counterfeiting the current coin of this kingdom. The Recorder, in passing sentence on these unhappy people, addressed them in nearly the following terms:

Prisoners at the bar, it is some consolation, in the exercise of a very painful duty, that I have personally the satisfaction to know that you have had very ample justice done to your several cases by those juries, who, after a patient hearing, have found themselves un-

der the necessity of deciding on your guilt. If, among those crimes which are the least atrocious, there shall be found any circumstance in favour of the prisoners, you may rest assured they shall be fairly presented by me to the Sovereign.

"As to you, Thomas Tyler, I must recommend you to prepare to die, because the protection of the public credit of a great commercial country requires a very severe example, where an attempt has been made to weaken the paper currency of the kingdom.

"As to you, prisoners, who have been charged with high treason, though convictions of this kind have not been many, yet I have reason to know, that offenders have been great in number, and that it is necessary to protect at this time the coin of the country, which to an immense extent has been injured by offenders of your description. I must therefore earnestly request that you prepare to die.

"As to you, Jobbins and Lowe, who have been convicted of *Arson*, I hardly know how to express the abhorrence I feel of the crime which you stand convicted of. The setting fire to houses in the dead of night, for the purpose of plunder, at the risk of the lives and properties of the inhabitants of a great city, is a crime not yet to be met with upon the records of villainy that have been brought forward in this court. As the crime is singular, so the punishment must be marked; you therefore must prepare to die, and consider yourselves as men without hope in this world. And give me leave to assure you, that it is my decided opinion, that, for an offence so very atrocious as yours, you can never expect salvation in the world to come, unless you will make some reparation to your injured country, and to God, whom you have offended, by a sincere confession of all the offences of which you have been guilty, and by a disclosure of the names of all persons who either have engaged or are to engage in crimes so detestable as that of which you stand convicted;—nothing therefore remains, but that I should pray to Almighty God, and it is now my earnest prayer to him, that you may all obtain the forgiveness and remission of your sins."

Mr. Recorder then passed the formal sentence of the law.

A court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, when the Bridge-house committee reported an estimate of the expence of repairing London-bridge; which was agreed to, and the same is ordered to be carried into execution.

November 11.

Before Lord Howe struck his flag, a copy of the following memorandum was sent to the commanding officer of every ship in the grand fleet.

"MEMO-

"MEMORANDUM.

"The Charlotte, Nov. 11, 1790.

"The Commander in Chief desires, previous to the separation of the fleet, to make his public acknowledgements to the Admirals, Captains, and other Officers, for the attention they have given to promote a degree of order and correctness in the conduct of the service, which he has never seen surpassed.

"And he is at the same time to give testimony to the highly meritorious behaviour of the inferior officers and seamen, which does no less credit to their national character.

"The Officers of Marines, and the Officers of the troops serving in the fleet, have an equal claim to the Commander in Chief's highest commendation."

November 12.

The Burgo-masters, magistrates, and principal merchants of the city of Amsterdam, have entered into subscription for support of the bank of that city, and have caused the same to be proclaimed by the sound of bell.

November 18.

The Recorder of London made his report of the convicts in Newgate, at the two last sessions, when Edward Lowe and William Jobbins, the two incendiaries, were ordered for execution in Aldergate-street, which has since taken place, over-against the ruins of Mr. Gilding's house. At the same time the following were ordered for execution, at the usual place, viz. Francis Fonten, and Thomas Tyler, for forgeries; and James Royer, James Smith, and Edward Ivory, for counterfeiting the current coin of the kingdom; these have likewise been executed. But William Slaughter, James Sullivan, William Burbridge, and Thomas Durkin, for burglaries, were ordered for transportation; as was Thomas Brown, for privately stealing. Jane Norton, for shop-lifting, was ordered to be imprisoned for twelve months. And Joseph Biggs, George Storey, and Thomas Dunken, for breaking a house with intent to rob, were respited during pleasure.

November 20.

The two incendiaries, Lowe and Jobbins, were this morning carried from Newgate, attended by a Dissenting clergyman, and executed in Aldergate-street, opposite the ruins of Mr. Gilding's house, where a temporary gallows was erected for the purpose. They were both very penitent, and confessed their guilt.

Was opened, at Blackwall, Mr. Perry's new-constructed wet dock for East India and merchant shipping. At low-water the gates were thrown open, and by the top of the tide the dock, covering ten acres, was flowed with 17 feet of water. Exactly at 12 o'clock the General Elliot, Indiaman, slipped her cable, and was warped into it with the greatest ease, amidst the acclamations of a vast concourse of spectators.

November 21.

A very severe storm of thunder, lightning,

and rain, came on at London, but nothing like that which took place in the southern parts of Hampshire and Wilts. The Elephant, of 74 guns, was struck in Portsmouth harbour, in a manner scarcely to be described. The lightning seemed first to have struck the heel of the main top-mast, and from thence to have descended down the body of the mast, which, though a stick of immense size, it shivered to splinters. The iron hoops that surrounded it, and the woldings, were every one broke in small pieces, and parts thereof driven to the extreme parts of the ship, both fore and aft; the sulphureous smell, when the ship was first struck, was so very powerful, that it was difficult the people below could breathe. This caused an alarm that the ship was on fire, than which nothing can be more dreadful on board a man-of-war. In this fearful moment of suspense, an immense shower of the largest hail ever seen added to the terrors of the night. But the greatest part of the officers and crew being in bed (it being near eleven o'clock at night), or under cover, the dreadful effects that might have been expected from this disaster were hardly felt by many on board.

November 22. 2

A report of the assassination of M. de Calone, at Manheim, has been current for some time, and took its rise from the murder of his relation, Count Horn, in the same city.

November 24.

Fonten and Tyler for forgeries, and the three coiners condemned last sessions at the Old Bailey, were executed, according to their sentence, at the usual place of execution.

November 26.

Was solemnly argued and determined, in the court of King's Bench, a question of considerable importance to the mercantile world.—It came before the court upon a motion for a new trial, in a cause, in which a Mr. Mead was plaintiff, and Mess. Young and Co defendants. The action was brought against the defendants, and the acceptors of a bill of exchange, under the following circumstances. The bill was drawn by a Mr. Christian, who is resident at Dunkirk, and dated from that place. It was sent to the defendants, who live in London, and made payable to a Mr. Henry Davis. The defendants, knowing it to be a bill of their correspondent, accordingly accepted it. The bill afterwards surreptitiously got into the hands of another Henry Davis, who fraudulently put his name on the back, and carried it to the plaintiff, who, finding the acceptors were men of responsibility, gave him the value of it, not entertaining the least doubt but that he was the same Henry Davis to whom it was payable.

After hearing the counsel on both sides, Lord Kenyon said, he was then of the same opinion as he entertained when he directed the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff, upon the trial. His lordship conceived, that,

no fraud having been imputed to the plaintiff, there was no legal ground to preclude him from the right of recovering upon this bill; and he was of opinion, that, if any man took a bill payable to a certain name, and it is indorsed by the person of that name, such indorsement was a legal transfer, although it might afterwards turn out that the indorser was not the same person to whom it was made payable. Unless this doctrine were admitted, an insuperable clog would be introduced to the negotiation of bills of exchange, which must destroy the whole of that species of paper credit.

Justices Ashurst, Buller, and Grose, totally differed from the Lord Chief-justice, and stated their reasons with great deference in opposition to so high an authority. All these learned judges said, that the indorsement of the bill in question was unquestionably a capital forgery, and that no legal right could be derived under forgery or fraud. It were better that a clog should be put to bills of exchange, than they should be negotiated by means of forgery; but they conceived that no inconvenience to trade would accrue to mercantile transactions by depriving the plaintiff.

November 30.

It has been laid down as a law in the court of King's Bench this term, that a wager, in itself legal, is not recoverable if laid on an illegal object; for instance, no winnings can be recovered on the event of a boxing-match, because the object of a bet in the case is a breach of the peace; and so it will operate with a wager laid on a horse-race, provided the sum raced for is below what the act of parliament stipulates.

It has likewise been laid down as law this term, that the keeper of a livery-stable cannot detain a horse for his keep, though an inn-keeper can. The livery-stable keeper is supposed to know the person from whom he receives a horse, and to make a bargain for his keep; but an inn-keeper is from necessity obliged to receive all that come; and without such a remedy, he would be subject to many impositions, which the prudent livery-stable-keeper may avoid if he pleases; at least so says Lord Kenyon.

At a meeting of the Judges at Serjeant's-inn-hall, to consult upon the case reserved at the Old Bailey in September sessions, respecting the indictment against Rhenwick Williams, the supposed monster; nine of the eleven then present were of opinion, that, notwithstanding the verdict of the jury, the indictment was bad in point of form. This determination declares the offence to be only a misdemeanor.

Wednesday 15.

A violent storm blew from the South-west. Among the many accidents by falls of chimneys in the metropolis, the most remarkable happened at the house of J. Angerstein, esq. in Pall Mall. A stack in the

center of the house broke through the roof, and carried before it the floors of all the stories, leaving the hall open to the roof. Mrs. A. who was at breakfast in her dressing-room, was left behind on the remains of its floor, with her maid: the men-servants had just before quitted the hall.

A barn belonging to Mr. Hutchinson of Hatfield Woodside, in Hertfordshire, was blown down, and killed a poor man just got to work in it.

Saturday 18.

The sessions at the Old Bailey were held by adjournment from Monday last, when forty-nine capital convicts were brought to the bar, in consequence of a letter, under his Majesty's sign-manual, to receive his Majesty's clemency, on condition of accepting the following proposals, to be transported to the East part of New South Wales, or some one or other of the islands adjacent, forty-five for life, two for fourteen, and two for seven years. The behaviour of some was very improper and unbecoming; for, instead of shewing their gratitude to his Majesty for saving their lives already forfeited to the law of their country, they accepted it in such a manner as shewed they were unworthy of it, insulting the Court, and crying out, "Botany Bay for ever!" and using several other disrespectful and insolent expressions.

Thursday 23.

Between four and five o'clock in the morning, a second but more violent storm blew from the South-west, attended with successive flashes of lightning and continued rolls of loud thunder, succeeded by heavy showers of hail and rain. Part of the copper roofing of the new stone buildings in Lincoln's-inn was blown over the Six Clerks' office into Chancery-lane, and some part of it over the roofs of the opposite houses in the lane into a yard, and part passed through a garret window of one of those houses, inhabited by Mr. White; so that it must have been raised near a hundred feet into the air. Thirteen trees were blown down in Lincoln's-inn Gardens. A maid-servant of Counsellor Graham's was killed in her bed, by the falling of a stack of chimnies, at his chambers on the South side of Lincoln's inn New Square: his man servant fortunately escaped, by quitting his bed on the first alarm. Several trees were blown down in Moorfields.

The house of Mr. Patrick, in Newgate-street, was considerably damaged by the fall of a stone vase from the steeple of Christ Church. The house of Mr. Alderman Hopkins, the corner of Warwick-lane, was much injured by the fall of a stack of chimnies belonging to the opposite neighbour, Mr. Demierre; as were also the houses of Mr. Payne, of Cheshide, Sadler, and Mr. Collins, of St. Paul's church-yard, consecutioner, by the falling-in of chimnies. In

Chancery-

Chancery-lane, a servant girl was killed by an accident of the like nature. Many houses were in some measure unroofed; particularly Doily's chop-house in Paternoster-row; Mr. Wathen's, hofier, on Snow-hill; and Mr. Neale's, of Angel-court, in the same place. In Smithfield, also, the roofs of the houses suffered considerably.

The high piles of wood in most of the timber-yards round the metropolis were blown down.

At Walthamstow, a large barn, several stacks of chimnies, and several trees, were blown down.

At Windford the storm was very dreadful; the sentinels on guard upon the terrace describe the air to have been so luminous, that they could for a minute see at very great distances; and instantly after it became dark in the extreme, with a smell resembling the fresh discharge of cannon.

The drivers on the road from Salisbury, and the passengers, corroborate the testimony, that the lightning was rather like a stream of fluid from a glass-house furnace; and the horses were so generally terrified, that with difficulty they got on.

At Purfleet and Erith, which are on the opposite sides of the river, a few miles above Gravesend, the inhabitants were in one continued alarm the greater part of the night, for fear of the gunpowder magazine taking fire by the continued lightning.

At Harrow on the Hill and St. Alban's, both elevated situations, the electrical shock was very sensibly felt, but no mischief done; though at the latter the fire was seen to play through and about the Abbey steeple in a singular manner.

As a proof that the storm was as wide and extensive as awefully dreadful, at Springfield, near Colchester, the hail-stones were very heavy, the lightning continual, and, with the thunder, resembled the besieging of a fortress by the most formidable enemy.

At the Nore, a sloop, that cast anchor during the tempest, had her sails torn from the masts, but no body hurt.

The steeple of Beckenham church, in Kent, a spire built of shingles, was fired, and a part destroyed; the engines from the King's yard at Deptford were sent for at eight in the morning.

The shingles of the spire of Horsham church in Sussex were set on fire, but were extinguished by the rain.

A hovel belonging to Mr. Grant, of Towcester, was blown down by the violence of the wind, by which accident four cows that were under it at the time were killed. A barn at Blisworth was likewise blown down. Trees were blown up by the roots, the thatch stripped off cottages, and many chimnies blown down, in different parts of the country.

A very large elm tree, by the side of the road about a mile from Brentwood, was

struck down by the lightning, about two yards from the bottom, and fell across the road, about five yards before the leaders of the Ipswich mail coach. All the horses turned round, snapped the pole, overfett the coach, and tore the harness to pieces. By the construction of the mail coach, the passengers escaped unhurt; but the guard received a bruise in his leg. A post-chaise was procured, and conveyed the passengers safe to Lombard-street, between eight and nine in the morning, not more than one hour later than their appointed time.

The driver of the Liverpool stage coach was terribly scolded by the lightning; and the drivers of the different mails had the utmost difficulty to make their horses keep the road.

At Whitehaven, in the night it became tempestuous; the wind raged dreadfully; there was much thunder and lightning, and a great deal of hail and sleet fell. The tide in the harbour flowed much earlier than the usual time, and rose to an astonishing height. Several of the ships (there were a great number in port) broke adrift in the course of the night, and many of them were damaged, but none materially. The prospect of the sea, with the coming tide, was alarming beyond description; the huge billows, chasing each other, broke with irresistible fury over the outer works of the harbour, and all was whitened with the foam.

Accounts from North Wales are full of melancholy events. Trees in several parts were torn up by the roots; and in one place a cottage was blown down, by which a man, his wife, and four boys, were killed in their beds. In another place the wind quite unroofed the house of a gentleman, and blew the bell, &c. which stood on his coach-house, several yards, shattered the gable end of the stables, in which were six fine coach-horses and five hunters; they all, however, escaped unhurt, except two hunters that were in the stalls nearest the West end, one of which was killed on the spot, the other maimed so much, that it was necessary to shoot it immediately. A very fine large hot-house, built the last summer, was also entirely levelled with the ground; and the gardener, who lived close to it, suffered very much, some bricks, tiles, &c. falling thro' the roof and top of the bed, which broke his left arm, and bruised his thigh exceedingly.

The storm was severely felt in many parts of France. Several houses at Dunkirk were thrown down, and much damage done among the shipping.

Friday 31.

The earthquakes, which continued at Oran till the 16th of November, have so effectually destroyed the castles which stood the first shocks, that the Spaniards have totally abandoned that settlement.

P. 477. Add to Dr. Forster's sermons, "The Establishment of the Church of England defended upon the Principles of Religious Liberty: a Sermon, preached at the Triennial Visitation of the Bishop of London, at Chelmsford, May 21, 1770." He was rector of Tolleshunt Knights, in Essex, from 1764.

P. 576. Mrs. Mary Hawkins resided at, and was joint proprietor with Dr. Monro, of that old and well-established receptacle for persons deranged in their intellects, called Brook-house, at Clapton, near Hackney, kept till his death by her uncle, Mr. Clark. Her care of those under her roof was ever affectionate and kind. She was the life and joy of the social circle of her neighbourhood: the young and the old loved her for her benignity of manner, and all respected her for her complacency and equanimity of temper. The poor never went empty from her door. She was an observer of that maxim, that it is better to relieve an unworthy object than run the risque of refusing assistance to a worthy one; her benevolence was not contracted; the plea of unfortunate and necessitous ever prevailed.

P. 578. Instead of *Heartscote* appointed solicitor to the Stamp-office, read *Edmund Es-court*, esq. brother to the M.P. of that name.

P. 862, for *Charles r. Thomas* Norris.

P. 957, col. 2. A correspondent desires us to correct an error in our account of Mrs. Eliza Granville, in styling her "the patroness of the late Mrs. Delany."—Mrs. Delany was never under any patronage but that of our august Sovereigns, to whose graciousness alone she was indebted for the elegant comforts of her latter days; which the sweetness and refinement of her character led her sedulously to repay, by the most unbounded gratitude, and a loyalty of affection that animated all her faculties to the period of her existence.

P. 995, col. 2, l. 15, r. "primary relief."

P. 998, col. 1, l. 14, r. "own his dread."

P. 1053. Dr. White possessed those amiable virtues which will ever endear his memory to an extensive circle of respectable acquaintance. As a man he was honest, modest, and virtuous, as a friend, warm, sincere, and affectionate, and as a physician, truly excellent, never failing to combine Christian charity with professional duty.

The votive verse, to merit dear,

His purely modest virtues claim,

Whose breast, to sympathy sincere,

Made sweet humanity its aim.

Then for to mourn his hapless doom

Be mine the task, in soothing strain;

And more! ah, more! around his tomb

To heave the sigh and sad complain:

And ye who oft have felt his lenient aid,

Unite with me his virtues to revere;

Bemoan his fate in some still shade,

And to his memory drop the grateful tear.

P. 1054, col. 2, l. 25. The Rev. Thomas Austen was M.A. and of St. John's College, Cambridge, and presented, in June 1751, by

the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, to the vicarage of Allhallows-in-Hon, near that city. In the advertisement to "The History and Antiquities of Rochester," published in 1772, the editor acknowledges himself to be obliged to Mr. A. for some very useful and entertaining articles of information.

BIRTHS.

Nov. **T**HE Lady of Tho. Turton, esq. of 8. Meanwood-hall, Leeds, 2 son.

Dec. 3. The Lady of Thomas Butterworth Bayley, esq. of Hope, near Manchester, her 17th child, and 13th son.

4. The Lady of Geo. Wroughton, esq. a son.

5. At Hatchlands, the Lady of Geo. Sumner, esq. M.P. for Guildford, a daughter.

6. In Stratford-place, the Lady of Lord Stourton, a son.

7. Mrs. Moody, wife of Mr. M. of the Victualling-office, twins.

At his father's, the Earl of Northampton, at Avenches, in Switzerland, the Lady of Lord Compton, a son.

9. In Berners-street, the Lady of Martin Whish, esq. a son.

16. In Upper Seymour-street, the Lady of Samuel Crawley, esq. a son and heir.

17. The Lady of Henry Drummond, jun. esq. of Charing-cross, a son.

20. In Bedford-square, Lady Susan Drummond, a still-born son.

24. At Edinburgh, the Lady of John M'Leod, esq. of Colbecks, a still-born child.

26. In Park str. Westminster, the Lady of John Blackburne, esq. M.P. for Lancashire, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. **A**T St. Petersburg, Mr. Dan. Bayley, merchant, eldest son of Thomas Butterworth B. esq. of Hope, near Manchester, to Miss Eleonora Saffire.

14. At Manchester, Mr. B. Tidswell, to Miss Anne Earnshaw, youngest daughter of the late James E. esq. of Rawcliffe, co. York.

18. Mr. George Count, to Miss Susannah Simons, both of Saffron Walden.

22. At Glasgow, Mr. Robert Struthers, brewer, to Miss Euphemia Strange, daughter of Mr. Rob. S. merchant, of Glasgow.

25. Edw. Peach, esq. of Sundrich, Kent, to Mrs. Eliz. Leathes, relict of Rev. Edw. L. rector of Redham, co. Norfolk.

John-Peter Boileau, esq. of Hertfordshire, to Miss Pollen, daughter of the Rev. Geo. P. of Guildford, Surrey.

Erasmus Madox, esq. of East Smithfield, to Miss Burnand, of Richmond.

Mr. John North, of Devonshire-street, Bishopgate, timber-merchant, to Miss Lansford, of Rockley, Wilts.

At Bath, Wm. Hooper, esq. to Miss Eliz. Lillington, dau. of Rev. Mr. L. of Warwick.

26. At Heanor, co. Derby, Lieut. Treen, to Miss Catherine Bullivant, of Langley.

27. Mr. Jacobme, of Portland-str. to Miss Egan, of St. George's, Hanover-square.

Mr.

Mr. Byng, surgeon, of Paddington, to Miss Jane Green, daughter of Francis G. esq. of Gloucester-place.

At Tugby, co. Leicester, Francis Chambers, esq. of Oswestry, co. Salop, to Miss Allen, daughter of Rev. Mr. A. of Tugby.

28. At West Ham, Mr. Hamming, attorney, of Basinghall-street, to Miss Court, of Maryland-point, Essex.

29. At Margaretting, Dr. Bodeley, of Chelmsford, to Miss Brackenbury, of Captford-hall, co. Lincoln.

At Leicester, Mr. Walker, of Stamford, near Loughborough, to Miss Brewin, of the former place.

At Mansfield, co. Nottingham, Mr. Parkinson, merchant, of Leeds, to Miss Boulton.

30. Mr. Mingay, of West Smithfield, to Miss Cooterill, of Cold-bath-square.

Lately, Tho. Chinnel Porter, esq. son of Benj. P. esq. of Theobalds, Herts, to Miss Ker, of Fulham.

At Naples, at the house of his Excellency Sir Wm. Hamilton, John Graffer, esq. of that city, to Miss Eliza Dodsworth, daughter of the late Mr. Wm. D. merchant and shipwright, of St. Paul's, Shadwell.

At Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, John Leitch, esq. merchant in Glasgow, to Mrs. Eliz. Ironside.

At Nottingham, Mr. Lomax, of Codington, near Newark, apothecary, to Miss Ward, of Nottingham.

Mr. Headon, of Pall Mall, to Miss S. S. Keun, dau. of Anthony K. esq. of Aldgate.

At Lancaster, Rev. Gilbert Ainslie, M.A. fellow of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, to Miss Ellen Rawlinson, second daughter of the late Henry R. esq. formerly M.P. for Liverpool.

At Waterford, Geo. Stepany, esq. lieutenant of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to Miss Catherine D. Alcock, dau. of Major A.

At Liverpool, Mr. Christopher Davis, jun. of Coventry, to Miss Eliza Hall, of Liverpool.

Mr. Sparling, attorney, of Colchester, to Miss Tills, of St. Olyth.

At Southwam-borough, co. Hants, Robert Thornton Heytham, esq. of Staghen-park, Herts, to Miss Hawkins.

Tho. Bradford, esq. to Miss Dewsbury, daugh. of Mr. Alderm. D. both of Chester.

Capt. Rich. Parks, in the East India Company's service, to Miss Eleonora Constantin.

At Prescot, Mr. Joshua Hatton, of St. Vincent's, merchant, to Miss Smeathman, dau. of the late Wm. S. esq. collector of excise.

At Wreakall, Somerset, Rev. Wm. Young Coker, of Trinity College, Oxford, to Miss King, dau. of Walter K. of Naith-house, Bristol.

Dec. 1. At York, Mr. Rich. Towulend, attorney, to Miss Blunt, eldest daughter of Wm. B. esq. of that city.

2. Wm. Tringham, esq. to Miss R. Chetwood, both of the Adelphi.

4. James-Edmund Watson, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Marth, daughter of the late Rev. Rich. M. of Faversham, Kent.

5. By special licence, at the Earl of Plymouth's, in Bruton-street, Capt. Clive, of the first regiment of foot-guards, to the Hon. Miss Archer, youngest dau. of the late Lord A.

6. Mr. Henry Fourdrinier, jun. of Lombard-street, to Miss Walker, daughter of Jos. W. esq. of Walworth.

Mr. Sam. Harrison, to Miss Cantelo, both very celebrated singers.

8. Capt. Clark, of Durham, to Miss Herbert, daughter of T. H. esq. of Great Portland-street, and niece to the late Sir Hildebrand Jacobs, bart.

At Glasgow, Alex. Young Spearman, esq. of the 35th regiment, to Miss Nancy Morton, dau. of the late James M. esq. of Glasgow.

9. Mr. John Peppin, merchant, of Lawrence Pountney-lane, to Miss Christiana Rasch, 3d dau. of Fred. R. esq. of the same place.

Rev. Benj. Ker Vaughan, rector of Aveton Giffard, Devon, to Miss Stracey, eldest dau. of Edw. S. esq. of Rackheath-hall, Norfolk.

14. At Lambeth, Timothy Cooke, esq. to Miss Gawler.

At Rippon minster, William-James Moorhouse, esq. of Ilington, son of the late Jos. M. esq. banker, of Lombard-street, to Miss Luan, of Brockenborough Grange, co. York.

At Dublin, Sir Edward-William Croftie, bart. to Mrs. Dodd, daughter of the Rt. Hon. Lady Hester Westmore.

15. At the Quakers' meeting-house, & Winchmore-hill, Mr. Dan. Mildred, banker, Lombard-str. to Miss Harman, of Clapton.

Mr. J. Fellowes, of Oxford-str. apothecary, to Miss Roberts, of London-road, Surrey.

16. Captain John Bourchier, of the royal navy, to Miss Charlotte Corbett, 2d dau. of the late Tho. C. esq. of Darnhall, Cheshire.

Mr. Fiddin, of Deddington, co. Oxford, attorney, to Miss Gregory, only daughter of late Rev. Mr. G. of Hordley, in same co.

17. At Amwell, near Ware, Herts, Rev. John Young, LL.B. younger son of Rich. Y. esq. of Orlingbury, co. Northampton, and rector of Akeham, Bucks, to Miss Mary Wood, of Ware.

Mr. James Connor, of Wardour-street, Soho, to Miss Warts, only daughter of W. W. esq. of Hoxton-mills, co. Cambridge.

18. Mr. Jos. Lee, of Labour-in-vain-hill, to Mrs. Willis, of West Ham.

21. At Newmarket, Shelford Bidwell, esq. of Thetford, Norfolk, to Miss Thompson, niece of Mr. Alderm. Holmes, of Thetford.

23. Jacob Yellowley, esq. to Miss Urwick, both of Clapham, Surrey.

At Horsey, Middlesex Mr. Reynolds, of Barbican, to Mrs. Thorpe, of the Borough.

24. William James Tausia Savary, esq. of Sevenoaks, Kent, to Miss Cade, of Greenwich.

25. At Ilington, Mr. G. H. Sturmy, of Leadenhall-street, stationer, to Mrs. Anderson, of Aldersgate-street.

27. At Faversham, Mr. Charles Brooke, wool-broker, of Basinghall-street, to Miss Lupton, of Faversham.

DEATHS.

N^o. 6. **A**T Boston, in New England, Hon. Jas. Bowdoin, late governor of that state—To the honour of Harvard College, he was educated at that seminary of learning; and so highly was he distinguished for his abilities, that at a very early age he was chosen a representative to the General Court, by the town of Boston; and was continued in that office until he was removed to the Council Board, where he served with great reputation, until negatived by Governors Barnard and Gage, for his decided and able opposition to British measures. He took a distinguished part in the Revolution, having been president of the council of that state for many years during the war; was president of the convention that formed the state constitution; and since the Revolution he has been governor of the commonwealth. He died president of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the Turnamene Society, in that state; fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Dublin, and of the Society of Arts in Great Britain, and also of other Literary Societies, both in Europe and America. He was also LL.D. of the Universities of Edinburgh and Cambridge. No man was more known to the literati in all parts of the world; few men have contributed more to the general knowledge and improvement of his country. [The character which a correspondent desires us to insert is of too rhetorical and general a nature for our Obituary; and we take this opportunity, once for all, to request that no such essays may in future be obtruded on us, as we wish to be the faithful recorders of historic facts, not of the panegyric tributes of the friends, acquaintance, or relatives of the parties deceased.]

10. Aged 108, Hannah Wilkinsoe. She had been a widow about 30 years, and said that she well remembered the Revolution, and retained all her faculties till a year ago.

13. At Rhonowale, John Livingston, esq. of Airds.

14. Rev. Humphry Owen, M. A. senior chaplain of the collegiate church, and rector of St. Mary's, in Manchester.

17. Rev. Mr. Howard, rector of King's Cliffe, co. Northampton.

19. At Aberdeen, in his 23d year, after a long illness, Mr. James Hay Beattie, assistant professor of moral philosophy in Marischal College. The death of this amiable and accomplished person is a real loss to literature.

20. At the Saracen's Head, at Glasgow, Lord Moira.

In his 82d year, much lamented, Mr. Tho. Moore, oculist, at Brisnells-end, in the parish of Handsworth, near Birmingham; who for 60 years successfully practised that profession.

23. Aged 71, Dan. Sharpe, of Ansty, co. Leicestershire; who, in 1763 (after a service of upwards of 25 years in the royal regiment of Horse Guards Blue), retired on a pension from Government to spend the remainder of

his days in that tranquillity which his circumstances, and the thoughts of having once been serviceable to his king and country, would admit. In the course of his service in Flanders and Germany, under the command of the Marquis of Granby, he was in several general engagements; and during the continuance of long and tedious campaigns suffered (with many other brave soldiers) innumerable hardships.

23. Rev. Henry Talbot, B. D. rector of Stower Provost, co. Dorset, and in the commission of the peace for that county.

24. Mr. Symonds, many years an eminent silversmith in Fleet street.

25. At Tetbury, Mr. Charles Vaughan, lieutenant in the royal navy, and brother to the Countess of Suffolk.

At Bath-hampton, Charles Sealey, esq. lately from Bengal.

At Doncaster, Mr. Tho. Sanderford, one of the common-council of that corporation, and editor of the Yorkshire Journal. His active disposition, and integrity of life in every capacity, gained him the esteem of all his numerous acquaintance. His attachment to his family was exemplary; and though he toiled hard to secure them a genteel competence, yet the amiable and ready confidence which he reposed in a false friend forbade his enjoying that situation in worldly circumstances which his virtuous qualities, upright conduct, and honest industry deserved. He has left a worthy and affectionate widow and two daughters to mourn his early death.

26. Rev. J. Mitchell, M. A. rector of Grenlow, and vicar of Akkly, or Ansty, co. Warwick, and formerly master of Atherstone school, in the same county. He was a tender husband, an affectionate parent; and to his orphan relations a second father. As a teacher of youth, learned and respected, confirming precept by practice as a minister of the Gospel; a sincere friend, and benevolent to all.

Of the injury he received by a fall from his horse, Mr. John Lancaster, son of Joseph L. esq. of Hampstead.

At the Hotwells, Bristol, in his 27th year, Mr. James Whitcomb, of Hull, Berks.

In her 67th year, Mrs. Hamilton Lewis Paterson, the beloved wife of Mr. Samuel P. late of King-street, Covent-garden, after an union of 45 years, three months, and one day; and on Tuesday the 7th of December, her remains were deposited in her husband's family-vault, in St. Paul's, Covent-garden.—She was a grand-daughter of the ancient and noble houses of Kennedy and Cochran, in North Britain, niece of the late all-accomplished Susanah Countess of Eglinton, cousin german to the Earls of Cadogan and Eglinton, and in near consanguinity with several other of the most noble and illustrious families in Scotland; to wit, Hamilton and Brandon, Dundonald, Sutherland, Craufurd, Calhoun, Scrutimore, &c. &c.

At Leith, Mr. Wm. Jones, ship-master. He was seized, while walking on the Links, with a violent bleeding at the nose, and soon afterwards expired.

At Plymouth-dock, in his 64th year, Capt. Wm. Browne, near 50 years in the royal navy.

Mrs. Bowerbank, wife of Rev. Edward B. chaplain to the Bishop of Durham, and rector of Croft, in Yorkshire.

27. In his 80th year, Tho. Hale, esq. of Liverpool.

At her brother's house, in Ludgate-street, Miss Alett, of Lawrence-Pountney-lane.

At Nottingham, Mr. Selby, of the White Hart Inn.

At Tillingham, co. Essex, Mr. Richard Spurgeon, a very wealthy farmer.

At Kerrie-house, in Scotland, Mr. William Edmondstone, late lieutenant of the 60th reg. and son of Jn. E. esq. of Cambuswallac.

28. At her house without Bougham-bar, York, aged 90, Mrs. Barbara Slingsby, a maiden lady, aunt to Sir Thomas Turner S. bart. She has left legacies to the County-hospital, Charity-schools, Lunatic Asylum, and other benevolent institutions in that city.

At Venice, after a long illness, Rob. Richie, esq. his Britannic Majesty's consul there.

29. At Bath, Wm. Brabazon, esq. brother to the late, and uncle to the present, Earl of Meath.

After a long and painful illness, which she bore with great fortitude, Mrs. Annesley, wife of the Rev. Dr. A. of Chewton, in Somersetshire; a woman whose loss is severely felt by all her relations and friends, and particularly by the poor of her parish, to whose wants she lent a charitable ear.

At Conington, the Hon. John George Montagu, eldest son of Ld Viscount Hinchinbrook, and M.P. for the borough of Huntingdon. He was married, not longer than eight months since, to Miss Beckingham, the only daughter of Mr. B. of Portland place, and niece of Mr. Alderman Sawbridge, with whom he received 100,000*l.*; and, had he lived, would have inherited the fortunes of the three houses.

At Tunbridge Wells, Mrs. Plumpton, widow of Francis P. esq.

At Leicester, Mr. Wm. Harris, hofier, in Southgate-street.

At Sandycote, near Nottingham, Mr. Samuel Lacey.

30. In Bruton-street, Sir Hugh Dalrymple, bart. of North Berwick.

At Nottingham, aged 71, Mr. Lart.

Aged 90, Mrs. Willis, of Swaffham; and, on the following morning, aged 63, Mr. Ezra Willis, her son.

Lately, at Nassau, New Providence, Henry Hartley, esq. lieutenant and adjutant of the 74th regiment.

At Stockholm, in his 88th year, Baron Rudback, vice-president of the College of the Mines there.

At Lisbon, aged 70, Mr. Wm. Arncliffe,

formerly of Leeds, and well known in the mercantile world.

At Lausanne in Switzerland, after a few hours illness, Rob. Grimstone, esq. of New-ick in East Riding co. York.

In Jamaica, Charles Edward, esq.—In the 75th year of his age, Philip Prioteau esq. He had lived upwards of 48 years in Jamaica, and never experienced any sickness but the gout.—Mr. John Machlauchlan.—Mr. Alexander Allan.—The Rev. Christian Zander.—Mrs. E. Gibbon, a native of Port Royal, aged near 100 years.

In the island of Ilay, Colin Campbell, esq. of Ballinaby.

At Plymouth, aged 53, Capt. Wm. Forster, of the marine corps. He was the younger brother of Matthew F. esq. of Berwick upon Tweed, who, during the American war, was commissary-general under Lord Rodney and Gen. Vaughan, in the West Indies.

Mrs. Tiliard, of Dunmow, Essex, eldest daughter, by a second marriage, of ——— Rustat, esq. of Withersfield, near Haverhill, co. Suffolk, and sister to the Rev. Tobias R. M.A. of Stuttonhall, in that county, pleasantly situated on the Stour, facing Mistley church. Mrs. T. was first married to — Blackman, esq.; afterwards to Lieut. Tiliard, of the navy, an *eldest* of the brave Admiral Mathews. Both her husbands died in the island of Jamaica. Her father's uncle was Tobias Rustat, esq.; of whose extensive charities see our present month, p. 1-64.

In Ireland, Mrs. Fitzhenry, the once celebrated actress.

At Clonakilty, co. Cork, aged 90, Mr. Tho. Brereton.

At Worcester, of a fever, Mr. Rich. Burney, jun. nephew of Dr. B. His musical skill and abilities will long continue the melancholy theme of the various harmonic circles in which the loss of them will be most sensibly felt; and it is no small compliment to his memory, that both the musical societies of Gloucester and Worcester will suffer a temporary suspension on account of his death.

At Golden-grove, co. Cardigan, Dorothy Viscountess Lisburne, relict of John 2d Viscount by whose death a large property in that county devolves to his nephew Wilmot, the present viscount. She was daughter of Richard Hill, esq. of Henblas, co. Montgomery, married 1725, and had one daughter, born 1727, and since deceased.

At Thomas-town, Ireland, Geo. Matthew, esq. uncle to the Right Hon. Lord Landaff.

At Glasgow, Brigade Major James Campbell, of the 42d, or Royal Highland regiment of foot.

At Nea, near Christchurch, Hants, aged 72, Charles Brander, esq. elder brother of the late Gustavus H. esq. and father of John B. esq. of Christchurch, heir to his uncle G.

At Nateby, near Garfing, aged 102, Jas. Swarbrick, many years a tenant under Lord Archibald Hamilton and his predecessors.

John Deas, esq. grand master of masons in South Carolina, under the constitution of the Grand Lodge of England.

In Bermondsey-st. Southwark, Mr. Tho. Holloway, sen. late of Blockley, co. Worc.

At Bath, Alex. Small Livingstone, esq. eldest son of Sir Alex. L. bart. of Bedlornie and West-quarter.

At Nendham, John Turner, gent. one of the coroners for the county of Suffolk.

In Dublin, Dr. Ellis, many years one of the clerks of the Irish House of Commons.

Wm. Nichols, of Syfton, co. Leic. aged about 76. He was found dead in that liberty, where he had been foddering cattle. The coroner's verdict on this occasion was, "Natural death by the visitation of God."

Mrs. Stevens, wife of Rev. Henry S. of Thursford, Norfolk.

At Maryport, Cumberland, aged 107, Jos. Peale. This extraordinary person, who resigned his breath in the same cottage he received it, was apprentice to a rope-maker in Whitehaven, in the reign of Q. Anne, from whence being impressed, he served in the wars during her reign; he afterwards married, and had twelve children by one wife, who died several years ago, and he never suffered himself to be shaved since that period. His chief attendant, for many years past, was a maiden daughter, now almost 80 years of age. He was chiefly supported, of late, by the bounty of some families in his neighbourhood, and retained his health to the last, a trifling defect in his eyes and hearing excepted.

At Cheltenham, Mr. David Davies, a native of Llanfair, in Montgomeryshire, where he gave directions to be interred, and had ordered expence to be given to every person attending his funeral; which sum was received by no less than 1030 persons from off the mountains, assembled on the occasion.

Rev. Jn. Rice, rector of Coryton, De-on.

Mr. Alphonso d'Egoine, merchant, Copshall-buildings.

At Bath, the Lady of Wm. Strode, esq. of Grosvenor-square.

At Rotherby, co. Leic. Mr. Geo. Cooper. At Leicester, in her 13th year, after a few days illness, Miss Ludlam, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. L. of that place.

At the same place, aged 79, Mr. Joseph Marshall, watch-maker.

At Aberdeen, aged 105, Anne Bannerman.

At Macclesfield, Mr. Rob. Weaver, eldest son of Mr. Alderman W. of Gloucester.

At Pershore, co. Worcester, in his 79th year, Rev. Mr. Perrott, brother to the late Geo. P. esq. one of the barons of the Excheq.

At Athley, in Lancashire, aged 102 years and 5 months, Isaac Hyde. He has left behind him 11 children, 43 grand children, and 41 great grand children.

At Crumlin, in Ireland, aged 100, Mrs. Mary Tench. Her father, Mr. Garret T. lived to the age of 104, her mother to that of 96, and her uncle, Mr. Andrew T. to the

age of 110. She has left two sisters living, whose ages added together make 170 years.

At Hinckley, co. Leicester, in her 6th year, Miss Dorothy Dundas, 4th daughter of Sir Tho. D. bart.

In Bow-lane, Cheapside, after three or four days illness, Mrs. Sarah Walters, wife of Mr. Tho. W. Three children, with their father, are left to lament an irreparable loss.

Dec. 1. Mrs. Rawling, wife of Mr. John R. of Green's-row, Chelsea.

At Oxford, Rev. Samuel Forster, B.A. scholar of Wadham College, and eldest son of Rev. Dr. F. registrar of that University.

Aged 23, James-Edward Boisseau, esq. commissary of musters in the island of Cape Breton.

Mrs. Castelfranc, who for many years kept a ladies' boarding-school at Clapham.

2. At Chelsea, aged 63, Mr. John Paine, more than 40 years an inhabitant of that place.

At Rochester, Capt. Rich. Harman, in the service of the customs, and superintendent of the quarantine.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Finlay, of Princes-st.

At Palmer's-town, co. Kildare, in his 91st year, Rt. Hon. John Bourke Earl of Mayo. He was son of Richard Bourke, LL.D. who died in 1727, and was created Baron Naas, of Naas, co. Kildare, 1776, Viscount Mayo, 1781, and Earl of the county of Mayo, 1785. He married Mary, daughter of the Rt. Hon. Joseph Deane, lord chief baron of the Exchequer, and by her, who died in 1774, had seven daughters, now all deceased, and three sons; the eldest and three youngest daughters died young; the second, John, Viscount Naas, succeeds to his title and estate; and the third, Joseph Deane, Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, 1772, was translated to the archbishoprick of Tuam, 1782.

3. In Coleman-st. buildings, in his 80th year, Giles Rooke, esq. many years an eminent underwriter, and formerly an East India director.

At Oxford, Mr. Wm. Davenport, taylor, one of the common council of that city. His death was occasioned by falling down the kitchen-stairs on the 27th ult.; by which accident his skull was so dreadfully fractured that chirurgical assistance proved ineffectual.

At the Palatine-houses at Newington, aged 71, John Cooper, esq. late of Tottenham High-crofs.

At Mile-end, in his 86th year, Capt. Peter Parker, many years of the royal navy.

In Mincing-lane, Mr. John Bamford, many years an eminent wire-worker in that neighbourhood.

At his apartments in Bishopsgate-st. Mr. Rob. of Austin-friars, head clerk to the late Mr. Thornton.

In Parliament-street, Swete Wood, esq.

4. In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, Wm. Bernard, esq. a gentleman who, in the late reign, made a considerable noise in the world, from a remarkable circumstance, related

lated at large in our vol. XXVIII. pp. 205, 240, and in other magazines, and honoured with a place in the histories of that reign. He was son of Mr. B. surveyor, Abingdon-buildings, Westminster; succeeded his father in his business; and married, Jan. 20, 1774, Mrs. Sugar, relict of the Rev. Zachary S. rector of St. Cuthbert, York, and Barnolby, Lincolnshire, and Hotham, Yorkshire, who died Dec. 9, 1770, a rival preacher with Layrence Sterne, daughter of ——— Snell, esq. of Organhall, Herts. It is said, with what truth we know not, that Mr. B. in his last illness owned the letters, but that his motive was pure amusement, to sport with the public curiosity.

At his house, Lavender-hall, Battersea-ribe, near Wandsworth, Surrey, Christopher Rideout, esq. formerly a surgeon in the royal navy. His remains were interred, with great funeral pomp and solemnity, at St. Bride's church in Fleet-street, on the 10th.

At Dedham, co. Essex, aged 68, Palmer Firmin, esq.

Aged 75, Mr. John Matthews, many years an eminent farmer at Chesham, near Croydon.

At Gloucester, Rev. John Newton, M.A. vicar of Melksham, Wilts, and of Brockthorp, co. Gloucester.

In Bow-street, Covent-garden, Mr. Shaw, one of the band of Drury-lane Theatre, and father of Mr. S. leader of the band there.

At Hackney, aged 70, Mrs. Margaret Territ, sister to Mr. Wm. T. late rector of Baynton, near Beverley, and Mr. John T. late vicar of South Weald, Essex.

At her house in Old Bond-street, in a very advanced age, Dame Sarah Eggleton, sole daughter, and at length heiress, of Samuel Kent, of Farnham St. Genevieve, in Suffolk, esq. many years M. P. for Ipswich, and widow of Sir Charles Eggleton, knight, sheriff of London 1743 (married 19 Jan. 1742-3, and died April 25, 1709, aged 69) by whom she had issue one son Charles, who assumed the name of Kent in pursuance of the will of his grandfather, was created a baronet Aug. 3, 1782, and married Mary, eldest daughter and co-heiress of John Wordsworth, of Wordsworth, in Yorkshires, esq. by whom he has issue Mary, Sarah-Anne, Charles-Eggleton, and Louisa.

5. In his 82d year, Mr. Joseph Colman, of Hatton-street.

Mr. Joseph Evans, petrefactioner, Derby.

At four o'clock in the afternoon, after a short illness, with which she was seized in coming from Scotland, at his Grace's house in Hanover-square, the most noble Jane Dukes of Athol. She was sister to Lord Cathcart, and married to the Duke of Athol Dec. 26, 1774, by whom she has had issue four sons and four daughters.

Near Blarney, co. Cork, in Ireland, aged 84, Owen McCarthy, esq. commonly called Master-na-moran, or lord of master of the township of Moran. He has left an only

son, now governor of Miranda, and colonel of a regiment of horse in the Portuguese service. The deceased had 15 brothers, 13 of whom emigrated for bread, after losing their estates in that kingdom, and were promoted to high ranks in the different armies of France, Spain, Portugal, and Germany.

At Bristol, in her 41st year, where she had been for the recovery of her health, the Lady of Sir Nigel Bowyer Gresley, bart. of Drakelow, co. Derby. She was the only daughter and heiress of the late Sir Thomas Gresley, bart. of that place, and was married to his nephew, the present Baronet, about the year 1776. Her benevolent and charitable disposition had gained her universal esteem.

6. At Chelsea, of a nervous head-ach, for which she had kept her room many years, aged 73, Mrs. Bowles, widow of — B. esq. formerly sugar-baker in London, and a younger sister of Mrs. Tilliard, of Duddow. (See above, p. 1148.)

Of an apopleptic fit, Mr. Geo. Kearsley, bookseller, in Fleet-street.—Peace be to his ashes!

Mr. Clark, of the Cock alehouse on Snow-hill; and, in about an hour after, Mrs. Clark, his wife.

At Corpus Christi College, Oxford, Mrs. Cooke, wife of Rev. Dr. C. president of that college, and vice-chancellor of that university.

In her 79th year, greatly lamented by her family, and respected by all her acquaintance, Mrs. Batt, relict of Mr. R. surgeon, of Witney, co. Oxford.

At Eaton-hall, in Cheshire, James Fulliot esq. late an eminent merchant at Chester.

In her 32d year, Miss Frances de Hague, second daughter of Mr. Eliza de H. postmaster of Norwich.

Rev. Edw. Crofts, rector of the consolidated livings of Brandon and Wangord, co. Suffolk, worth 400l. per annum.

At Barnstable, Devon, in an advanced age, Rev. Joseph Butler, formerly minister of the dissenting congregation at Great Torrington, in the same county.

At Barnwell, Mrs. Taylor, relict of Dr. T. formerly an eminent physician at Lynn Regis.

At the house of her mother, Mrs. Humphreys, of Ludlow, co. Salop, in her 21st year, Miss Catherine Pryce Humphreys.—Beauty and worth equally distinguished this amiable young lady. Whilst the elegance of her manners rendered her the object of general admiration, the sweetness of her disposition conciliated the regard of all her acquaintance.

7. At his house in Bishopgate-str. in his 74th year, Joseph Mellish, esq. many years an eminent Lisbon merchant, in the house of the late John Gore, esq. and late governor of the Hamburg company, on the death of the late John Gore, which he resigned 1783. He marr. Sept. 19, 1751, his first cousin Catherine, daughter of the late John Gore, esq. of Bath-hill, Edmonton, by whom he had

one daughter, deceased. He was son of Jos. M. esq. of Blythe, Yorkshire, who married a sister of Mr. Gore, and died June 19, 1753, and was succeeded in that estate by his eldest son Wm. commissioner of excise 1751, receiver general of the customs 1760, which he resigned 1784, now living, who in 1762 married another daughter of Mr. Gore. Mr. M. left behind him 300,000l.; 150,000l. to Mrs. M. as residuary legatee, at her absolute disposal; 200l. to her single sister; and 5,000l. to each of his nephews; handsome legacies to his servants and clerks; the whole amounting to 50,000l. He represented the borough of Grimsby in several parliaments, and was buried in the family vault at Blythe, Dec. 14.

At his house in New Bond-st. Jn. Ragdale, esq.

At Hackney, in her 16th year, Miss Sophia Vowell, daughter of Mr. John V. jun. Rationer, in Leadenhall-street. Her only brother died on the 24th.

In his 77th year, John Lane, of Ewelme, co. Oxford, farmer, possessed of considerable property, the fruits of his own diligence and labour.

In his 68th year, Rich. Eaton, gent. one of the coroners for the county of Norfolk.

In Artillery-lane, aged 74, of the stone in his bladder, Mr. Lewis Mendes, formerly a stockbroker, one of the first merchants in the city of London. He has left his eldest son 5l. his 2d son 50l. and the remainder, 11,000l. to his housekeeper.

At Gravesend, Mr. Kite.

8. Mr. Samuel Jackman, warehouselman, of Cranbourn-street, Leicester-fields.

At his house at Hampstead, in his 7th year, Thomas Langdale, esq. of Holborn, an eminent distiller, whose house and property at Holborn-bridge was destroyed in the riots of 1780.

Rev. Abraham Wallet, vicar of Clare, co. Suffolk.

9. In his 77th year, Rev. Mr. Tooke, many years vicar of Winton, and rector of Pettaugh, both in Suffolk.

At Nottingham, aged 75, Elijah Mallor, gent. His remains were buried in the family vault at Carcoulton the 14th.

10. At his apartments in Bow-st. Covent garden, the celebrated singer, Mr. Thomas Popplewell, well known to the choice spirits who frequent the numerous societies in this town, by the appellation of Old Pop; whose scientific skill, added to the comic humour with which he sung his songs, never failed to entertain those who had the pleasure of hearing him.

At Lord Adam Gordon's, at Inveresk, Mrs. Rachel Rothead.

At his chambers in Lincoln's-inn, Mr. James Shaw, librarian to that honourable society.

In her 102d year, Mrs. Cradock, relict of the Rev. Wm. C. formerly rector of Rick-

inghall Superior, Suffolk. She retained all her faculties perfectly till within a few days of her death.

At Shrewsbury, Master Thomas John Powell, youngest son of Thomas P. esq. of Nanteos, co. Cardigan.

At Nottingham, in his 78th year, Dr. Davison. He had practised physick in that town upwards of 50 years, with credit to himself and advantage to the public. The medical character was in him rescued from the imputation of scepticism; for the faith of a Christian governed his life, and supported him under a tedious and painful decline with serenity, and cheerfulness.

At Louth, co. Linc. aged 73, Mrs. Jane Beatniffe, widow of Davenport Beatniffe, of Holton upon Humber, gent. and niece to the late Jacob Butler, of Cambridge, esq. who had for many years conducted a boarding-house for the gentlemen of the grammar-school in Louth, with credit to herself and satisfaction to her friends.

At Colchester, Mr. John Bacon, baker. Some years ago Mr. B. failed in trade, and was under the necessity of compounding with his creditors, who gave him a full discharge. He began the world again without a shilling, and by the most unremitting industry, found himself in a few years richer than he had been before. He then advertised for all his former creditors to deliver in an account of deficiencies, freely paid every one twenty shillings in the pound, and acknowledged with gratitude that forbearance which had enabled him to convince the world that harsh treatment of honest debtors not only does harm, but sometimes prevents a great deal of good.

11. Mr. Sam. Stephens, wholesale colourman, of Snow-hill.

At his house in Portland-place, Sir Samuel Hannay, bart. M. P. in the last and present parliaments for Camelford, Wilts. He was formerly an eminent chemist in London, and succeeded to the baronetage on the death of the last baronet, of Mochrum, in Scotland, so created in 1630.

In Great Russell-street, Mrs. Sarah Beadon, relict of Rev. Edward B. late rector of Cleghanger, Devon.

Mr. Birt, sen. one of the lay-clerks of Gloucester cathedral.

At Coggeshall, Essex, Mrs. Susannah Robinson, late of Caterick, co. York, widow of Rob. R. gent.

12. At Eton College, aged 82, Stephen Apthorpe, D.D. rector of Worplesdon, Surrey, and formerly fellow of Eton College, in whose gift that living is, having been settled thereon, by way of exchange, by act of parliament 3 and 4 William and Mary. He was presented to it in June 1774, and his brother-in-law, the late Rev. Mr. Cole, of Milton, Cambridge, at the same time to Rurulam, near Eton. He was of King's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1732, M.A.

M.A. 1736, S.T.P. 1749. His only daughter, an accomplished young lady, engaged to Mr. Newcome, was killed on the spot by the overturning of a coach, as she was returning from the play in London to Mr. Newcome's house at Hackney.

13. At Waltham-cross, Mr. Wm. Marchant, surgeon to his Majesty's powder-mills at Waltham-abbey.

Edward Wood, esq. surgeon of the royal dock yard at Deptford, who had been in the navy upwards of 50 years.

At St. John's College, Cambridge, Thos. Whithy, esq. fellow commoner of that society, and son of Rev. Tho. W. of Cresswell, co. Stafford.

At an advanced period of life, Rev. John Hulke, of Elworth-hall, in Cheshire; and formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge.

At his house at the Hermitage, of an apoplexy, aged 71, Rt. Hon. Lord Hawley.

At Enfield, advanced in years, Mrs. L'Evesque.

At Baronston, co. Westmeath, in Ireland, the seat of the Rt. Hon. Lord Sunderlin, in his 57th year, the Rev. Wm. Jephson, D.D. rector of Ray, in the diocese of Raphoe, and of Kilbrison, in the diocese of Cork; curate of Monkstown, near Dublin (a perpetual cure), and chanter of the cathedral of Ross.—The virtues and talents of this excellent man had so strongly attached to him a numerous circle of most respectable friends, that few have died more sincerely regretted. He had come in November from his benefice in the North, to meet an old and dear friend (after a separation of many years), who was expected to arrive from England; but he was deprived of his intellects before they met, by a bilious and miliary fever, of which he died on the 21st day, in violent convulsions. He was buried on the 14th, in the family-vault of Lord Sunderlin, his pall being supported by that Nobleman, Sir Pigot Pierce, bart. Alexander Murray, esq. and Edmond Malone, esq.—As a preacher, he was one of the most eminent in Ireland, and was not less distinguished for the energy and propriety with which he read the sacred service. As a companion and a friend, his loss is deeply felt. He married Thomasine, one of the sisters of the Hon. Richard Mounteney, deceased, formerly fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and late one of the barons of the Exchequer in Ireland; by which lady he has left four sons: John, who is in holy orders, Richard Mounteney, a barrister at law, William, and Rob. rt.

14. In Great Ormond-street, aged 82, Timothy Hollis, esq. many years an eminent merchant of London, and uncle of the late well known Thomas Hollis, esq. A man of unblemished integrity through life, who, declining a public station, and preferring usefulness to fame, spent a long and honourable retirement in acts of secret beneficence, in the pursuit of knowledge, and in the society and

friendship of learned men. Uninfluenced by denomination or party, religion and liberty found in him a faithful advocate, merits a liberal patron, and displays a generous benefactor. See vol. LVII. p. 181.

At his apartments in Scotland-yard, White-hall, Samuel Peach, esq. of Whaddon, co. Gloucester, formerly an eminent silk merchant of this city. M. P. for Cricklade 1774, where on the death of William Earle, esq. a double return was made of him and John Dewar, esq. The election being declared void, he was returned a second time, and Dewar and Petrie petitioned against him without success.

At Peckham, in his 77th year, Thomas Treslove, sen. esq. many years in the commission of the peace for the city and liberty of Westminster, and counties of Middlesex and Surrey.

At Leicester, W. Freer, draper, one of the chamberlains of that corporation.

Mr. Wm. Brown, oilman, Fish-str.-hill.

At Epsom, Dr. John Clarke, one of the oldest members of the College of Physicians.

"Kinsman rever'd! if at thy honour'd bier
Reluctantly I drop a grateful tear;
If thus I hail thy obsequies in verse,
And form a wreath of ivy for thy herse;
'Tis not because we closely were ally'd
In blood—tho' much I boast that envied pride;
And much lament, that now few links remain
Of Conspanguinity's endearing chain
To me and mine (for so my lot is given,
And such the unalterable decree of Heaven).
'Tis not for this—tho' none the kindred ties
Can truly more revere, or higher prize;
But 'tis, departed shade! that thy good name
Through life secur'd to thee a spotless fame;
That this reflexion, at thy latest breath,
Confirm'd to thee thy vict'ry over death;
That this great comfort sooth'd thy peaceful
breast,

"A recompensing God will give the rest."

J. CRANE, M.D.

At Enfield, aged 96, Mrs. Basil, widow of Mr. B. bricklayer.

At Godelming, after a lingering and painful illness, the lady of John James, esq.

15. At Stanmore, Middlesex, Mrs. Dalton, relict of Rev. James D.

After a lingering illness, Mrs. Newton, wife of Rev. John N.

Wm. Berrington, esq. of Stoke.

At her son's house, in Chancery-lane, aged 84, Mrs. Lloyd.

16. At Enfield, after long lingering with a paralytic stroke, Mrs. Werner, relict of Mr. W. first organist of that parish.

At Camberwell, in his 74th year, John Fanew, esq. formerly an Italian merchant.

In Queen-street, Mr. Borde, many years a common-council-man for Cordwainers ward.

In Charles-street, Jn. Campbell, esq. vice-admiral of the Red.

At Taunton, Ambrose Redball, esq. captain in the royal navy.

Mrs.

Mrs. Long, mother of Mr. Robert L. of East-street, Red-lion-square.

At Winal, near Coventry, aged 108, John Plover, more usually known by the appellation of Old Blue-skin. He lived as a servant in the Beauwater family near 50 years, and afterwards built himself a cottage at Winal, near the turnpike-road; and though he could not then be by any means a young man, he lived to see the trees he planted round it become large timber. He had several of his teeth when he died, and retained his memory to the last. He obtained the name of Blue-skin from having frequently, when a young man, been beaten black and blue; for being a hardy fellow, and having a good deal of spirit, his body was seldom without bearing the marks of his adversaries' blows, as he had himself acknowledged. He lately received relief from the parish, but his life was rendered as comfortable as it could be by the kind attention of Lord Craven, and some other friends, who supplied him with every thing he wished for. He was handsomely buried at Coventry on the 19th inst. at the expence of Edward Inge, esq. of the Charter-house, near that city.

17. Miss Pappas, of Basinhall-street.

At Mackworth, near Derby, in his 85th year, Rev. John Pickering, upwards of 53 years vicar of that place. He had been for many years by far the oldest incumbent in that diocese.

In South King-street, Dublin, John Kennedy Strong, esq. late a captain in the 64th regiment of foot.

18. In her 22d year, Miss Sarah Clark, eldest daughter of Mr. Tho. C. of the Half-acre, New Brentford.

At his house near Stoke Newington, aged 71, Mr. John Watton, supposed to be one of the latest survivors of the crew of the Centurion, who accompanied Lord Anson in his voyage round the world; and, as a proof of his attachment to that service, he has bequeathed his house and garden to a person who sailed with him, for his use during life. At the decease of this person it is willed to any other (if such there may be), who can prove that he went the same voyage as a common seaman. It is afterwards to go to the relatives of the original proprietor.

At Arlescott-house, near Edge-hill, co. Warwick, Mr. Thicknesse, many years high master of St. Paul's school, from which employment he had retired near twenty years. He died in the 77th year of his age, and will be lamented by all who knew him, and particularly by those who were educated under him. He was a man of great learning, wisdom, and moderation; he considered boys as rational beings, and to be governed by reason, not by the rod; and without its use, that school was raised by him to the highest reputation. The Mercers Company had so great an opinion of his worth, and so much gratitude for his services, that they would

not consent to his resignation, until he had named his successor; and they settled upon him, during his life, one hundred guineas a year. The late Mr. Molbeach, a bachelor of large fortune in Warwickshire, had been Mr. Thicknesse's friend from the time he was upon the foundation at Winchester; and, when he resigned St. Paul's school, the good old man desired him to retire to a wing of his old mansion-house, which he had left standing for that purpose more than fifty years before. When Mr. Thicknesse arrived at this pleasant remnant of hospitality and goodness, situated in the midst of a noble park, he found a good fire burning upon all the hearths in the house; his bins filled with wines, and an ananias upon his table, the donation of the generous owner: but alas! before the revolution of one year, while Mr. Thicknesse and he were at dinner together, the good old man threw his head back in his chair, and died without a groan. Mr. Thicknesse, who was one of his executors, sent an express after his nephew and heir, who was just gone abroad, to return. Mr. Thicknesse survived Mr. Holbeach many years, but died almost as suddenly; and though he left his pleasant abode, he never quitted the parish, where so valuable a friend had invited him to spend the evening of his days. Humility distinguished every part of his life, but particularly the last act of it; for he directed his body to be put into a common coffin, like a common man, (*for such*, said he, *I am*), and to be buried on the north side of Wormington church-yard, without any memorial to mark the spot, where now lie the mortal remains of the most learned, wisest, and the quietest man that ever came within the knowledge of the writer of this article. His virtues made those who were connected with him happy;—his temper made himself so. That vulgar celebrity, which men call fame, he thoroughly despised; if that had been his object, his eminent talents would have entitled him to a great portion of it. But while he lived, he heard with pleasure that his name was remembered with an affectionate veneration by his numerous scholars at their annual meeting. Though he is now beyond the reach of their gratitude, his claim to it has not ended with his life. Something remains to be done, for an example to those who come after us, to unite the memory of this incomparable man with the existence of that school, of which he was the greatest benefactor since its founder Dean Collet, and to preserve them together as long as Learning shall exist in this kingdom.

20. At Enfield, aged 90, Mr. W. Bellshaw, formerly a jeweller in Lombard-street, but long retired from business. His fortune goes to a nephew of his own name, at Leicester.

At Tenterden, Kent, John Dyne, esq.

Aged 27, Mrs. Kemp, of Brighton, mother of Thomas Key, esq. M. P. for Lewes.

In Gr. Argyle-str. the Most Noble Elizabeth Duchess of Argyle. Her Grace was 2d daughter of John Gunning, esq. by Bridget, daughter of Theobald sixth Viscount Mayo, of the kingdom of Ireland; married first, Feb. 14, 1751, to James, sixth Duke of Hamilton; by whom, who died in 1758, she had issue James George, the late Duke of Hamilton; Douglas, the present Duke; and Elizabeth, the present Countess of Derby. Her Grace married, secondly, March 3, 1759, John Campbell, Marquis of Lorn, now Duke of Argyle, by whom she has left living issue two sons and two daughters. On May 20, 1776, her Grace was created Baroness Hamilton, of Hamilton, in Leicestershire; which title descends to her eldest son, the present Duke of Hamilton. She was one of the ladies who conducted her present Majesty from Mecklenburgh Strélitz to England; was descended, in the thirty-third generation, from Charlemagne, and enjoyed sixty titles.

Aged 73, John Morphew, esq. of Norwich, an eminent attorney, and one of the ablest ecclesiastical lawyers of his time. He was many years receiver and secretary to the Bishops of Norwich, deputy to the archdeacon of Suffolk, and register to the Archdeacon of Norwich.

21. Mr. Richard King, grocer, of St. Martin's-le-Grand.

22. At Richmond, Mrs. Hewett, relict of John H. esq. of Shire Oakes, co. Nottingham.

23. Mr. Josh. Wilkinfon, of Highgate-hill, upholster and cabinet-maker, Moorfields.

24. At Hackney, in his 22d year, Mr. J. Vowel, only son of Mr. V. jun. stationer, of Leadenhall-street. His father died the 7th inst.

At Chatham, Mr. Gurr, son, master of the Crown and Anchor there.

Mr. Tho. Dyson, merchant, of Halifax.

At Bristol, Mr. Ju. Tombs, ship-builder.

26. At Stratford, after a long and severe illness, Hugh Smith, M.D. late of Bridge-str. Blackfriars, and formerly of Tower-street, and alderman of that ward 1775—1777.

Mr. Charles Martin, an eminent cheesemonger in Lower Thames-street.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

GEORGE Hammond, esq. appointed secretary of embassy at the Court of Madrid.

Francis Drake, esq. appointed secretary of legation at the Court of Copenhagen.

Mr. Rich. Stringer, appointed druggist to his Majesty.

George-Augustus-Frederick Lake, esq. appointed one of the pages of honour to the Prince of Wales.

Alex. Shaw, esq. appointed lieutenant-governor of the isle of Man, *vice* Dawson, resigned.

His Royal Highness Prince William-Henry Duke of Clarence, promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the Blue.

Henry Stanfurd Blanckley, esq. appointed consul in the islands of Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica.

John Macnamara Hayes, of Golden-square, appointed one of the physicians extraordinary to the Prince of Wales.

Rev. Adam Maclean, presented to the church and parish of Dunfermline, in the presbytery of Dunfermline, *vice* Thompson, dec.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

HIS Grace the Duke of Norfolk, elected high steward of the city of Hereford, *vice* Earl of Oxford, dec.

Dr. Shaw, appointed one of the assistant-librarians of the British Museum, *vice* Dr. Woide, dec.

Dr. Pegge, of Christ Church (late fellow of Oriel College), Oxford, elected reader in anatomy on the foundation of Dr. Lee.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. THO. TWIGG, elected vicar of St. Stephen, Coleman-str. *vice* Webster, dec.

Rev. Hugh Bailie, Hanbury V. co. Stafford.

Rev. John Sharpe, M. A. Eglwys Ilan V. with the chapels of Llanvanton and St. Martin annexed, co. Glamorg. *vice* Richards, dec.

Rev. Robert Churchman Kellet, Newton-Flotman R. near Norwich, *vice* Brome, dec.

Rev. Elias Burroughs, Stowlangoft R. co. Suffolk, *vice* Crafke, dec.

Rev. Mr. Vere, installed a prebend of Winchester Cathedral, *vice* Sir Peter Rivers Gay, dec.

Rev. John Pemberton, M. A. St. Peter R. in Bedford.

Rev. David Davies, Roath R. co. Glamorgan, *vice* Priest, dec.

Rev. Rich. Buckridge, Brighton R. Norf.

Rev. Geo. Cardale, Milbrook R. co. Bedford, *vice* Avelyn, dec.

Rev. Dr. Smith, elected lecturer of St. Margaret, Westminster, *vice* Moore, dec.

Rev. John Jefferison, M. A. Padworth R. Berks, *vice* Davis, dec.

Rev. R. Procter, Tunstall V. co. Lancaster.

Rev. F. Hearte, B. A. Gorron V. Cornwall.

Rev. Sam. Heyrick, M. A. Bampton R. near Dingley, co. Northampton, *vice* Rogers, dec.

Rev. Mr. Powys, Stapleton R. Salop.

Rev. Wm. Hodges, B. A. Mattersey V. near Retford, co. Nottingham.

Rev. Mr. Gregory, Stonesfield R. *vice* Reading, dec.

Rev. Jos. Sharpe, M. A. Bradfield Cornub. R. co. Suffolk, *vice* Crafke, dec.

Rev. J. P. Rose, B. A. chosen lecturer of the united parishes of St. Anne and St. Agnes, and St. John Zachary, *vice* Faulkner, resigned.

Rev. Tho. Gwynn, jun. M. A. Eaton V. co. Salop, *vice* Stanier, resigned.

Rev. Lancaster Adkin, licensed to the perpetual curacy of St. Andrew, Norwich.

Rev. John Roberts, M. A. Kiddington R. co. Oxford, *vice* Warton, dec.

Rev. James Farron, M. A. East and West Wretham R. co. Norfolk, *vice* Gains, dec.

Rev. Wm. Tatwell, B. A. licensed to the perpetual curacy of St. Michael at Thoru, in Norwich, *vice* Fromantel, dec.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Dec. 13, to Dec. 18, 1796.

	Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans								COUNTIES upon the COAST.											
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	Essex	5	4	0	0	2	8	2	3	3	0	
London	5	7	3	3	0	2	7	3	Suffolk	5	6	3	2	2	9	2	1	2	10	
COUNTIES IN LAND.																				
Middlesex	5	9	0	0	2	10	2	7	Norfolk	5	5	2	11	2	8	2	1	2	9	
Surrey	6	0	3	4	3	0	2	6	Lincoln	5	7	3	9	2	10	2	0	3	5	
Hertford	5	10	0	0	2	10	2	3	York	5	11	4	4	3	2	2	4	1	1	
Bedford	5	10	3	9	2	8	2	2	Durham	5	7	3	11	3	2	2	0	0	0	
Cambridge	5	4	3	2	2	5	1	10	Northumberland	5	6	3	11	3	0	2	0	4	2	
Huntingdon	5	8	0	0	4	9	1	11	Cumberland	6	1	4	6	3	4	2	3	4	1	
Northampton	6	3	3	10	3	0	2	2	Westmorland	6	7	5	6	3	4	2	1	0	0	
Rutland	5	10	0	0	3	4	2	1	Lancashire	6	5	0	0	3	3	2	5	4	1	
Leicester	6	5	4	0	3	6	2	3	Cheshire	6	8	0	0	3	7	2	4	0	0	
Nottingham	6	2	4	1	3	5	2	7	Monmouth	5	10	0	0	3	2	1	1	3	9	
Derby	6	9	0	0	3	10	2	7	Somerset	6	6	0	0	3	1	1	1	3	5	
Stafford	6	7	0	0	3	7	2	2	Devon	5	9	0	0	2	11	1	7	3	6	
Salop	6	3	4	9	3	7	2	3	Cornwall	5	7	0	0	2	9	1	7	0	0	
Hereford	6	2	0	0	3	2	2	3	Dorset	6	0	0	0	2	10	2	0	0	0	
Worcester	6	4	3	10	3	6	2	5	Hampshire	5	11	0	0	2	9	2	1	3	8	
Warwick	6	5	0	0	3	4	2	9	Suffex	5	8	0	0	2	9	2	1	3	1	
Gloucester	6	2	0	0	3	0	2	2	Kent	5	7	0	0	2	11	2	4	2	50	
Wilts	6	1	0	0	2	10	2	3	W A L E S.											
Berks	6	0	0	0	2	8	2	3	North Wales	6	6	4	9	3	5	1	11	3	4	1
Oxford	6	4	0	0	2	10	2	5	South Wales	6	4	4	8	3	2	1	6	1	0	0
Bucks	5	10	0	0	2	9	2	3												

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Dr. DRURY-LANE.

1. The Way to Keep Him—Don Juan.
2. School for Scandal—No Song No Supper.
3. Better Late than Never—The Island of St. Marguerite.
4. The Haunted Tower—The Critick.
5. The Rivals—No Song No Supper.
6. Isabella—The Deuce is in Him.
7. Better Late than Never—Comus.
8. Know your own Mind—No Song No Supper.
9. The Constant Couple—Ditto.
10. The Haunted Tower—The Critick.
11. The Confederacy—No Song No Supper.
12. The Grecian Daughter—Deaf Lover.
13. The Haunted Tower—No Song No Supper.
14. The School for Scandal—Devil to Pay.
15. A Trip to Scarborough—No Song No Supper.
16. The Haunted Tower—The Critick.
17. The Rivals—No Song No Supper.
18. Isabella—The Deaf Lover.
19. The Haunted Tower—The Romp.
20. The School for Scandal—Don Juan.
21. The Haunted Tower—Fairy Favour; or, Harlequin Animated.
22. She Would and She Would Not—Ditto.
23. Better Late than Never—Ditto.
24. The School for Scandal—Ditto.
25. The Country Girl—Ditto.

Dec. COVENT-GARDEN.

1. The German Hotel—A Divertissement.
2. The Busy Body—The Farmer.
3. As You Like It—A Divertissement.
4. The Busy Body—The Farmer.
5. Hamlet—Harlequin's Chappel.
6. The Busy Body—The Farmer.
7. The Wives Revenged—The Dramatist—Tom Thumb.
8. The Orphan—A Divertissement.
9. Love makes a Man—Harlequin's Chappel.
10. Love in a Village—The Author.
11. Hamlet—A Divertissement.
12. Rose and Colin—The German Hotel—The Midnight Hour.
13. The Suspicious Husband—Robin Hood.
14. The Busy Body—The Farmer.
15. The Provok'd Husband—Poor Soldier.
16. The Farmer—The Midnight Hour—A Divertissement.
17. Douglas—The Picture of Paris; taken in the Year 1790.
18. The Busy Body—Ditto.
19. The Suspicious Husband—Ditto.
20. Love makes a Man—Ditto.
21. The Recruiting Officer—Ditto.
22. The Beaux Stratagem—Ditto.
23. Love makes a Man—Ditto.
24. The Dramatist—Ditto.
25. The Earl of Essex—Ditto.

BILL of MORTALITY, from Dec. 7, to Dec. 23, 1790.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males	739	Males	743
Females	755	Females	703
Whereof have died under two years old 489			

Peck Loaf 2s. 4d.

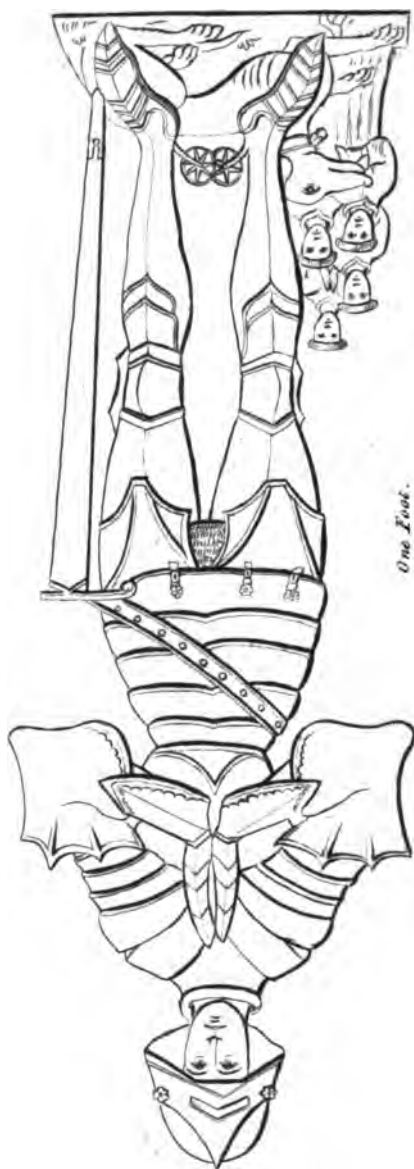
Between	2 and 5	123	50 and 60	138
	5 and 10	50	60 and 70	107
	10 and 20	54	70 and 80	63
	20 and 30	94	80 and 90	33
	30 and 40	152	90 and 100	2
	40 and 50	143	104	1

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN DECEMBER, 1790.

Rank	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. consols.	Ditto 1776	4 per Ct. Consol.	5 per Ct.	Long Ann.	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bond.	5. Sea Stock	Old A.	New Ann.	3 per Ct. 1751	New Navy.	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	Exchge Bill.	Lottery Tickets.
1	184	78 1/2	79 1/2 = 3	98 1/2	119 1/2	22 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	—	92	—	—	—	—	1/2	—	—	16 6 6	
2	183 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2 = 7 1/2	99 1/2	119 1/2	22 1/2	—	12 1/2	16 1/2	—	93	88	79	—	—	1/2	—	—	16 7 0	
3	184 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2 = 1 1/2	100	120	23	—	12 1/2	—	—	96	88 1/2	78 1/2	—	—	1/2	—	—	16 7 0	
4	185	78 1/2	79 1/2 = 1 1/2	100 1/2	120 1/2	23 1/2	—	13	—	—	97	—	—	—	—	1/2	—	—	16 7 6	
5 (Sunday)	184 1/2	79	79 1/2 = 80	100 1/2	120 1/2	23 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	—	97	—	—	—	—	1/2	—	—	16 7 6	
6	185 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2 = 30	101	120 1/2	23 1/2	—	13	—	—	97	—	—	—	—	1/2	—	—	16 9 0	
7	185 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2 = 30	101	120 1/2	23 1/2	—	13	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	1/2	—	—	16 9 0	
8	185 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2 = 30	100 1/2	120 1/2	23 1/2	—	13	—	—	99	—	—	—	—	1/2	—	—	16 9 0	
9	185 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2 = 30	100 1/2	120 1/2	23 1/2	—	13	168 1/2	—	99	—	—	—	—	1/2	—	—	16 9 0	
10	185 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2 = 30	100 1/2	120 1/2	23 1/2	—	13	—	—	99	—	—	—	—	1/2	—	—	16 10 6	
11	185 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2 = 30	100 1/2	120 1/2	23 1/2	—	13	—	—	99	—	—	—	—	1/2	—	—	16 10 6	
12 (Sunday)	185 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2 = 30	100 1/2	120 1/2	23 1/2	—	13	—	—	98	—	—	—	—	1/2	—	—	16 9 6	
13	186 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2 = 30	101	120 1/2	23 1/2	—	13	—	—	96	—	—	—	—	1/2	—	—	16 10 6	
14	186 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2 = 30	101 1/2	120 1/2	23 1/2	—	13 1/2	—	—	96	—	—	—	—	1/2	—	—	16 9 6	
15	187	80 1/2	80 1/2 = 30	101 1/2	120 1/2	23 1/2	—	13 1/2	170	—	96	—	—	—	—	1/2	—	—	16 10 6	
16	187 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2 = 30	101 1/2	120 1/2	23 1/2	—	13 1/2	169 1/2	—	95	—	—	—	—	1/2	—	—	16 10 6	
17	186 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2 = 30	100 1/2	120 1/2	23 1/2	—	13 1/2	—	—	96	—	—	—	—	1/2	—	—	16 10 6	
18	186 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2 = 30	100 1/2	120 1/2	23 1/2	—	13 1/2	—	—	96	—	—	—	—	1/2	—	—	16 10 6	
19	186 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2 = 30	100 1/2	120 1/2	23 1/2	—	13 1/2	—	—	96	—	—	—	—	1/2	—	—	16 10 6	
20	186 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2 = 30	101	120 1/2	23 1/2	—	13	—	—	99	—	—	—	—	1/2	—	—	16 10 6	
21	187	80 1/2	80 1/2 = 30	101	120 1/2	23 1/2	—	13	—	—	99	—	—	—	—	1/2	—	—	16 10 6	
22	187 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2 = 30	101 1/2	120 1/2	23 1/2	—	13 1/2	—	—	99	—	—	—	—	1/2	—	—	16 8 6	
23	187 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2 = 30	101 1/2	120 1/2	23 1/2	—	13 1/2	—	—	99	—	—	—	—	1/2	—	—	16 7 6	
24	180 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2 = 30	101 1/2	120 1/2	23 1/2	—	13 1/2	—	—	99	—	—	—	—	1/2	—	—	16 7 6	
25 (Sunday)	180 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2 = 30	101 1/2	120 1/2	23 1/2	—	13 1/2	—	—	99	—	—	—	—	1/2	—	—	16 7 6	

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stock the highest Price only.





From the Altar-tomb of Staunton in the Church of Castle Donnington.

[1155]

SUPPLEMENT

FOR THE YEAR 1790.

Embellished with a View of CLIFFORD'S TOWER near YORK CASTLE; a Monumental Brass from CASTLE DONINGTON; some curious SEALS, a SPOON, KEY, &c.

Proceedings in both Houses of Parliament 1155	On the Penal Laws—Eyes drawing Straws 1185
City of Worcester—Bermondsey Gate 1160	A remarkable Epitaph from Farley Castle 1186
Clifford's Tower, near Castle at York 1161	An original Letter from Oliver Cromwell <i>ib.</i>
On the Improvement of British Wool 1162	Character of A. Bower and Orator Henley 1181
Remarks on the late Edition of the Tatler 1163	Of directing Letters—Statues at Windsor 1189
Bleeding Cancers & acrid Humours cured 1164	Drury's Madagascar—Conduct of Clergy 1190
Mr. Williamson in Reply to Mr. Berington 1165	Old Custom at Kidderminster— <i>Bendog</i> 1191
Meat kept by Treacle—Relph, a Poet 1166	Miscell. Rem.—Equalization of Livings 1192
Anecdotes and Ode of Elizabeth Bentley 1167	A Yule Log causes an accidental Lawsuit 1193
Epitaph on Cha. I.—Addresses to Diffidends 1168	Providential Escape of a Child from Drowning <i>ib.</i>
Weston's Preface to Woodmen of Arden 1169	Origin of Word TONTINE— <i>An Aword</i> 1194
Madonna of St. Luc—Madonnas in England 1173	Favourite Words used in an absurd Manner 1195
Simon Young's sad Confession in <i>extremis</i> <i>ib.</i>	Remarkson Gough's new Edition of Camden <i>ib.</i>
Portraits in Oxford Almanacks—Paoli 1174	Extraordinary Price of Leicesterth. Sheep 1196
Old Spoon, Seals, and Key, illustrated 1177	Anecdotes & Character of the late Mr. Dade <i>ib.</i>
Chronolog. Error pointed out to Mr. Wesson <i>ib.</i>	Scotch Episcopals—Pope and Dryden 1197
Retainer of Counsel by the D. of Somerset 1178	Accurate List of T. Warton's Publications 1198
Polwhele's Queries for Hist. of Devonshire 1179	Dr. Lort's Writings—Epitaph translated 1199
Fairy Rings—Singular Inventory of 1182 1180	Epitaph on Gen. Ogleshorpe at Cranham 1200
Heraldic Query—The Clerical Character 1181	Review of New Publications continued 1201
Affinity of Languages—Fellows of Coll. 1182	Births, Marriages, Obituary, &c. &c. 1209
Mr. Wakefield defended—Bishop Lowth 1183	Historical Chron.—Speaker's Speech, &c. 1213

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT (from p. 1106.)

H. OF COMMONS.

Dec. 9.

MR. *Pelham* presented a petition for repairing and widening a road leading to Lewes in Sussex.

Mr. *Martin* presented a petition from Mr. Horne Tooke, respecting the late election for Westminster; which was of so extraordinary a nature, that, after it had been read four times, it seemed to be a doubtful case with the House whether it could with propriety be entitled a petition. The most remarkable passages of this extraordinary composition were in substance as follows:

It asserts, that there are 17,292 inhabitants, resident in Westminster, who have votes for only two members of Parliament, though, in point of number and property, they equal others who return 100 members. It boldly and daringly affirms, that seats, the majority of seats in the House of Commons, are rented and bought like cattle at a fair, or in a market. It declares that, during the last three elections in Westminster, violence, purposely armed, was used—the most daring outrages were permitted and encouraged—two murders were committed—and, as if we had no court of justice, no attorney-general,

no government, so far from measures being taken to punish the offenders, they were not even censured.

Mr. Horne Tooke then adds, that the former scrutinies having cost so much money (one 14,000*l.*), and having been a persecuted and proscribed man for 20 years past, he could not presume to adopt that mode, on account of the enormous expences which would necessarily attend it. He goes so far as to say, that the qualification of a candidate of 300*l.* a year were perfectly ridiculous, such a man being incapable of spending perhaps 50, nay 100,000*l.*, in asserting his right by a scrutiny.

Mr. *Pulteney* was of opinion, that the author of that petition should be obliged to enter into a recognizance to pursue the object at which it seemed to aim, or to abandon it entirely.

Mr. *Jekyll* was of opinion, that this petition, not being drawn in the usual form and style of election petitions, ought not to be taken into consideration, but that it ought to be rejected. He thought also that the writer of the petition merited punishment.

Mr. *Fox* was of opinion, that any paper presented to the House, containing a prayer to obtain some redress, what-

ever

ever extraneous matter it might contain besides, came under the denomination of a petition, and was therefore included under the general idea of election petitions, as stated in Mr. Grenville's bill; and, so far from rejecting this petition, according to the opinion of the Hon. Gentleman who preceded him, he wished that an early day might be appointed to take it into consideration.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, after paying a handsome compliment to Mr. Fox, adopted his ideas, which he expanded and illustrated in the most clear and distinct manner. It was his wish that the petition should come regularly before the committee, who should report it to the House; after which the House might make use of the power with which it is constitutionally invested, to reject, or even censure, the petition, and, if necessary and proper, to punish the writer.

Mr. *Beacroft* agreed nearly in opinion with the two preceding speakers.

Sir *William Young* thought that it ought not to be admitted; and he quoted a precedent of the year 1742, which he conceived would authorize the rejecting the petition.

The *Master of the Rolls* said, if the petition was twenty times more abusive, it must be received by the House if it put an undue election to issue. He suggested referring so much of the petition to a committee as complained of an undue election.

Col. *Hartley* said a few words against the indecent disrespectful expressions contained in the petition.

It was then agreed by the House, that the petition should be taken into consideration on Friday, the 4th of February.

Mr. *Pulteney* noticed to the House a difficulty the petitioner against the election for Dumfries, &c. laboured under by the election act, which stated, that a recognizance should be entered into within 13 days after the presentation of the petition, and that two days notice of entering into such recognizance should be delivered to the sitting member, or to his known agent. The difficulty was, that Patrick Millar, esq. the sitting member, had not taken his seat, nor could be found. His wish was to move, that notice served to the clerk of that House should be deemed good service, unless the said Patrick Millar should take his seat on or before Friday next.

Mr. *Adam* hoped, that, as the House

had a discretionary power of enlarging the time of entering into this recognizance, they would think this a fit case for exercising that discretionary power, Mr. Millar being in Ireland in the service of his country.

This proposition was agreed to, and the time for entering into the recognizance enlarged to the 22d of December.

Mr. *Burke* rose to move, that the House do resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider the state in which the impeachment of Warren Hastings, esq. was left at the dissolution of the last Parliament, on Friday se'night.

After some conversation between Mr. *Esford*, Mr. *Musford*, Mr. *Fox*, and Mr. *Pitt*, it was agreed to. Adjourned.

Dec. 10.

A petition was presented against the members for Shaftesbury, which was ordered to be examined on the 24th of May.

The land and malt tax bills were read the first time.

The House next resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider further of the supplies to be granted to his Majesty, Mr. *Gilbert* in the chair.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* then rose to move the expences for the armaments; which he did, deducting from each estimate money advanced from the vote of credit.

The first resolution was	£.
for the navy	1,563,000
The second for the army	64,000
The third for the Ordnance	151,000
The fourth for provisions to the East and West Indies	41,000

The first, third, and fourth resolutions were agreed to without any opposition. Upon the second being put,

Gen. *Burgoyne* thought it his duty to make some observation on this subject. It appeared to him, that the raising independent companies was unnecessarily lavishing the public money. He went into a detail of calculation in order to make out this position. What was called a regiment of officers had been kept up at a great expence in time of peace, under an idea that, when a war broke out, these officers might command those new companies which it was deemed necessary to raise. But, when the late disturbances broke out, new companies were raised, commanded by new officers. This was, in his opinion, a great and useless expence. If, instead of

chusing

chusing new officers, they had raised half-pay officers to full pay, this would have answered exactly the same purpose; and, when the disturbances were over, they might easily have reduced these officers to half-pay. He concluded by lamenting, as a misfortune to the army, and as dangerous to the constitution, that there was not a commander in chief, or any responsible military officer, to answer for the advice he might give.

The *Secretary at War* contended, that the mode adopted, of raising independent companies, was the best mode that could have been adopted in the emergency of the case, and that by such means 6,000 men had been raised in less than six weeks, which could not have been done by recruiting the old regiments. The independent companies, however, were not to be established into new corps, but to fill up, as occasion might require, the old regiments.

Mr. *Francis*, Mr. *Fox*, Col. *Tarleton*, and Mr. *Thompson*, spoke against, and Mr. *Pitt* and Col. *Phipps* for, the resolution; after which it was adopted.

Adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

Dec. 13.

A petition of the Rev. Edward Time-well Bridges, claiming the Barony of Chandos, was presented, and read, praying for an early day to hear the said petition.

Thursday was appointed to consider the same; notice of which was to be given to his Majesty's Attorney-general.

The Duke of *Montrose* moved an humble Address to his Majesty, which was couched in terms that warmly acknowledged, his Majesty's very zealous and parental care for the welfare of his subjects, in bringing about a negotiation between this country and Spain. Commenting on the great advantages that this nation would derive from it, and passing many eulogiums on the very prudent conduct of the Ministry, he said, respecting the Convention, that House, he was well assured, would have but one opinion. The papers already on the table expounded all that was necessary to be explained. Nothing now remained for their Lordships but to vote an humble Address to his Majesty. The Duke then concluded by moving the Address.

Lord *Glasgow* in a few words seconded the motion.

Lord *Country* heartily concurred with the Noble Lords who made and seconded the motion. The wisdom of Administration had been so strongly manifested as to be above praise, for they had procured us peace upon the most solid grounds: much stronger than by parchment; for treaties might be broken if occasion offered: but our Ministers had shewn them a fleet of 70 sail of the line; an argument of too powerful a nature to be trifled with.

Lord *Rawdon* said, that the Address, as far as it related to his Sovereign, did not come up to what he could wish to express; at the same time, it went infinitely beyond with regard to Administration; for how was it possible for their Lordships to commend a conduct of which they were totally ignorant, a negotiation that they knew not how it had been transacted? Instead of commendation, Ministry, in his opinion, were highly reprehensible; and this consideration would induce him to move the previous question upon the Address moved for by the Noble Lord, that another might be introduced fully expressive of their gratitude to his Majesty, and omitting any allusion to Ministry. A Noble Lord had expressed much satisfaction in the hopes that, by shewing Spain a powerful armament, we had secured a lasting peace; but, in his mind, there was infinitely more security in trusting to the faith of nations, than in a display of internal strength; for, although we might be the strongest now, the time might come when the case might be reversed. What then must be the consequence? His Lordship then concluded with moving the previous question.

Lord *Sydney* declared that the motion made by the Noble Duke met his most warm support.

Lord *Portchester* declared for the previous question, because he could not see that we had acquired one single advantage by the Convention that we were not possessed of before; and that Mr. Meas, and the ships which had been seized at Nootka, had no business there, and their being seized was no insult to the flag of this kingdom, because they sailed under Portuguese colours.

The Marquis of *La-fayette* said, when he came into the House it was not his intention to have troubled their Lordships

Lordships with a single word; but then he had not supposed it possible that Ministers would have attempted to withhold those papers which, in his opinion, had been so justly required. When he had the honour to act with the present Ministry in 1781, a peace and the salvation of this country were thought one and the same thing; to accomplish and secure this, it was thought requisite to act upon the broad basis of simplicity. To preserve the peace then made, was considered as the most essential advantage to this kingdom; and, whatever Ministers might think at present, it was the ground upon which they had erected their reputation. He approved of their conduct till the year 1787, when their whole system began to change, and peace was no longer cherished as a blessing. Messengers were dispatching to all parts of Europe; we seemed to be taking part in every convulsion, and were exciting the Turks to murder the Russians, at the very time we were issuing proclamations at home against profane cursing and swearing. It was somewhat singular, he observed, that, by some means or other, his Majesty's present Ministers had very ingeniously contrived to give offence to almost every nation in Europe. He next adverted to the terms of the Convention, and reprobated it in the most severe terms. He ridiculed the idea of Ministers pledging themselves that there should be no smuggling; and considered the circumscribed bounds as a prevention of our having any great benefits from the fishery.

Lord Grenville answered the Noble Marquis in a very nervous, animated speech, and happily combated most of the arguments urged against the Address.

Lord Stormont supported the motion for the previous question; which was put; when there appeared

Non-contents	65	Contents	29
Proxies	6	Proxy	1
	71		30

In the Commons, the same day, petitions were presented for

Great Grimby; to be heard on

Thursday, May 26

Stockbridge, Tuesday, May 31

Bedford, Thursday, June 2

Mr. Grey said, that no one more applauded the wisdom of the Legislature than he did, in giving to the executive power the separate right of nego-

tiation; but, at the same time, thought it proper that Parliament should guard against an abuse of that power, by exercising its undoubted right of enquiry. He should, therefore, move for such papers as he conceived to be absolutely necessary for the House to be put in possession of, as a vote of approbation without them would be premature; for by them alone could the House be enabled to judge whether the late disputes had been occasioned by the ambition and unjust claim of Spain, or by the rashness or ignorance of his Majesty's Ministers. He stated, that the papers of the negotiation of 1739, and of Falkland's Island, had been presented, which he would make not only a precedent, but an example for his motion this night. He contended that Ministers keeping the disagreement a secret from February to May formed to him a very suspicious circumstance; they could have no motive but fear to prevent the negotiation from being made public. After contending upon the right and privilege of the House to enter into a minute enquiry, he moved an "Address to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to order copies of all claims made on the part of Spain, and of all representations relative to Nootka Sound, and the fisheries in the South Seas, with the answers thereto, and the dates thereof, to be laid before the House."

Mr. Pelham seconded the motion. He should have thought the Minister would himself have moved for the papers that might have enabled the House fairly to judge of the Convention. Every member ought to be in possession of them before he could give a satisfactory vote in his conscience for the Convention.

Mr. Wilberforce said, he would venture to contend, in opposition to the two hon. gentlemen who had gone before him, that the House would shew its true dignity in resisting the motion. Parliamentary enquiry, he said, ought not to be set on foot without just grounds of suspicion, or manifest blame: he would reserve it for important occasions, and not agree to its exercise on every petty summons. Ministers had avoided the evils of war in the late negotiation; they had made an amicable settlement between the two countries, and opened a way for advantageous treaties. He and his constituents felt thankfully to the Minister for his conduct; and the present House of Commons would act honourably

honourably to themselves, and advantageously to their country, should they adopt the conduct of the former Parliament in giving to Administration that confidence they highly merited for their past conduct. The approbation of the city of London was, in his opinion, much more to be attended to than the idle gratification of a few individuals; and he called for the same approbation and for due confidence from the new Parliament. He concluded by warmly protesting against the motion.

Mr. *Wyndham* said, the doctrine laid down by the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last tended to strike off at one blow the most important privilege of the House. It would be mortifying and humiliating indeed for the House to be called on for approbation without enquiry.

Sir *William Yonge* was against the privilege of enquiry being wantonly exercised. He saw no necessity for it in the present instance, and would give his vote against the motion.

Mr. *Jekyll* had given his confidence to the Minister in the last Parliament, under the conviction that, on the negotiation being concluded, the papers would be produced. If they were not produced, he, with many others, was the dupe of the Right Hon. Gentleman. He should give his vote for the motion.

Mr. *Sergeant Walsen* differed much from Mr. *Jekyll*. He considered this motion as merely intended for opposition sake, and to gratify the idle curiosity of a few dissatisfied individuals, without being meant for any one good purpose. He was therefore against it.

Mr. *Lambton* said, if the papers were moved for from an idle curiosity, he wished that idle curiosity to be maintained and fostered as long as any man continued to speak in that House. He was for the motion.

Mr. *Burden* expressed his entire confidence in his Majesty's Ministers, and his satisfaction with the papers now before the House.

Lord *North* said, the season of confidence was past, and that the House ought now to prefer conviction to confidence.

Lord *Carysfort* said, that the affairs of Europe required a strong government in this country, and that the present was not a fit time to have the negotiation sifted.

Mr. *Peruys* condemned the doctrines advanced against the production of papers: if good ground to apprehend dan-

ger should be stated, he would not give the motion his vote.

Mr. *Thompson* was for the motion.

Mr. *Burke* was against it, as there was not a single ground of suspicion, but much for applause to the merit of the Minister.

Lord *Belgrave* said, the motion, if agreed with, would lead to the too great disclosure of foreign negotiation: there were sufficient papers on the table for the House to form an ample opinion upon.

Lord *Fielding* was for the motion.

Mr. *Martin* was happy in the termination of our dispute, and was inclined to think well of the Convention, but could not discharge the duty he owed to his constituents if he opposed the motion now made.

Mr. *Fox* reproached the doctrines that had been advanced, in opposition to the production of the papers moved for, in the severest terms. He had not heard, he said, a single reason in opposition to them; for nothing had been advanced but libels on the rights and privileges of the House. He contended that Mr. *Wilberforce* had laid down a principle militating against the rights of that House, and against every free constitution. Were the Convention the best that ever had been entered into, it was their duty conscientiously to enquire into it. He only admitted a limited confidence to be given to the executive power, but it ought not to militate against the inquisitorial power of that House. The approbation of the city of London ought not to be brought forward to induce that House to be silent, or to prevent enquiry; the opinion of the city on the shop tax and tobacco tax had not the same attention and weight shewn it by the other side of the House as was now shewn; nor did he think the opinion of the city would be aiding to the great object (the abolition of the slave trade), which he hoped might be led on with success by the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. *Wilberforce*), who now dwelt so much upon city opinion. He agreed with a Noble Lord (Lord *Carysfort*), that we ought to have a strong administration; he wished not, however, for an administration whose strength should consist in doing strong things, and defying enquiry; for that would speedily lead to despotism; and despotism was the essence of weakness. If a Minister were strong enough to avoid enquiry, he would soon be weak enough to do ill;—if the country were satisfied

satisfied with such a Minister, it would soon fall; and if the present Minister were satisfied to be such a Minister, it was contrary to the opinion he had ever held of him. He concluded by contending for the necessity of the papers, asserting, that it was not necessary to have a suspicion, but to obtain them to see that Ministers had done their duty well, ably, and effectually.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* was against the production of the papers moved for. He stated, that many treaties and negotiations had been concluded without any enquiry, and much less without the minute enquiry declared by the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Fox) to be necessary; for an enquiry in all cases would be subversive of the constitution. Many treaties had been laid before the House on which no papers had been moved for, though some of those treaties had been condemned, and others approved; but seven years back, at the end of a calamitous war, when the spirit of the nation was happily but apparently broken, the peace was condemned by those who called for it—without entering into a discussion of the negotiation. He was against a blind and unlimited confidence, and never desired more than that reasonable confidence which was called for by the nature of our Government. The Right Hon. Gentleman then combated every argument urged for the production of the papers; the claims of Spain, he said, had been receded from, and every thing stated in the message had been gained; where then was the necessity of travelling step by step over the negotiation again, for no one possible good purpose, though it might be attended with evil consequences? He considered the approbation of the city of London to be matter of much satisfaction, for they were undoubtedly judges of what might be, on the face of the Convention, advantageous to the commerce and navigation of the country, in which they were materially interested. After urging the impolicy of producing papers of the negotiation, he alluded to the approbation given by the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Fox) of the conduct of Administration in the late affair of the Dutch, which was more critical and hazardous than what they were about to consider, the Right Hon. Gentleman had with much candour approved warmly of that transaction, but he had forgot

his duty to his constituents, and had suffered his conscience to be asleep, for then he called for no enquiry.

At half past ten o'clock the House divided; Ayes 124; Noes 158; Majority for the Minister 134. Adjourned.
(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 3.

THAT opinions, which on investigation are found to be erroneous, often pass current in the world for established truths, must be evident to every one who allows himself time for reflection. Of this class I suspect the following, which, as it probably operates to the prejudice of an ancient and respectable city, I submit to the scrutiny of your readers.

It is an opinion communally received, that the city of Worcester is particularly unhealthy. My own observations, in transient and occasional visits, lead me to infer the very reverse. The situation; the width of the streets; and their commendable cleanliness; the *Severa*, which is here a large river; and the salubrity of the adjacent country; all tend to confirm the propriety of my remarks.

As there is a considerable manufactory (of gloves) carried on in this city, there may be some process in it, with which I am unacquainted, noxious to the persons employed, which may have given rise to the opinion I call in question. That the employment is chiefly sedentary, will not be thought a satisfactory solution, as many other manufactures are equally such.

It seems to be of some importance to ascertain the truth in this case; and there are, I doubt not, many of your readers at Worcester who will be able to determine it; especially of the medical gentlemen, whose observations during a constant residence, supported by an appeal to those authentic pages, where, as the Poet says,

to be born and die,

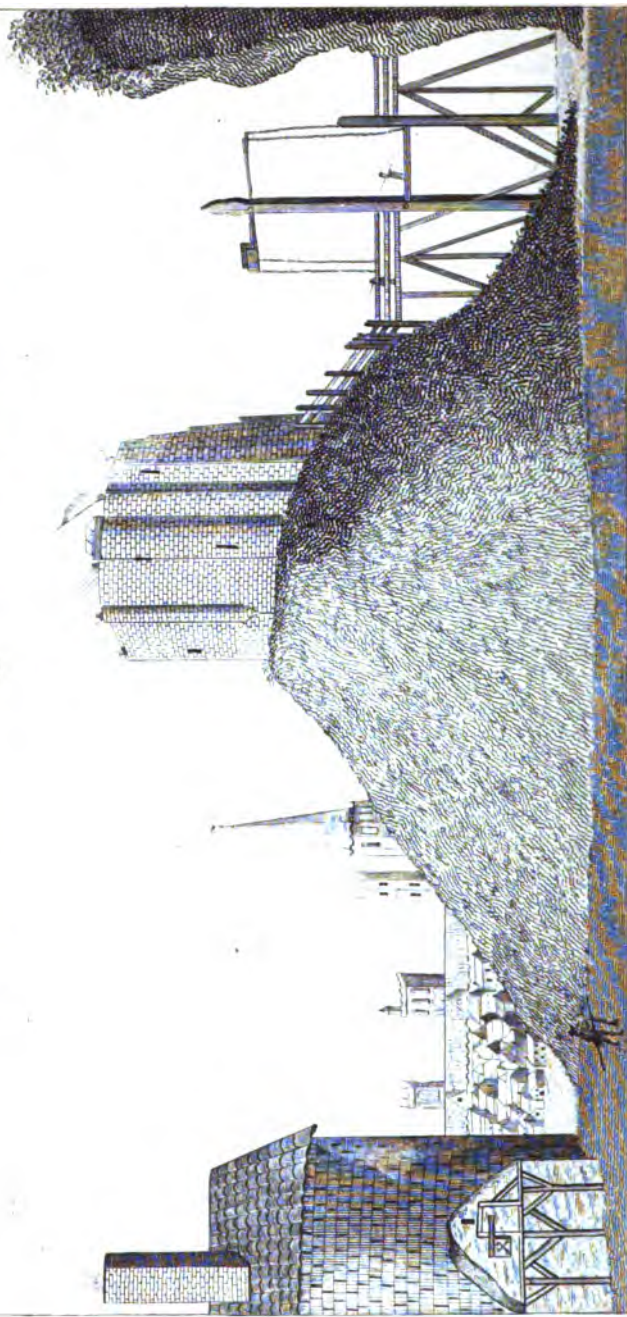
Of rich and poor makes all the history,
will be satisfactory and conclusive. H.L.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 4.

YOU may inform D. H. p. 907, that the neat print of Bermondsey abbey is NOT reversed, either by your engraver, or by Mr. Grose's. Your gateway is that which is now standing; Mr. Grose's is one which stood, with its postern, on the *other side* of "the zigzag ornament," and has been pulled down since he made a drawing of it in 1756. Its situation may be traced from the small spring of a postern arch which yet remains. M. GREEN.

Mr.

Cliffords - Tower in York, A.D. 1684.



Wm. del.

To the Rt. Hon. James Earl of Lonsdale &c. This Plate is dedicated by

Mr. URBAN, *Whitehaven, July 26.*
CLIFFORD'S TOWER is situated near to the castle in York, upon an high mount (*see Plate I.*), thrown up by prodigious labour. This place has long borne that name; and, if we may believe tradition, ever since the days of William the Conqueror, by whom it was built; one of that family being first made governor thereof. Sir Thomas Widdrington (author of a MS History of York, now or late in the possession of Sir Robert Smith, of Bury, in Suffolk, bart.) says, that "the Lords Clifford have very anciently been called Castleyns, Wardens, or Keepers, of this tower." But whether it be from hence that the family claim a right of carrying the city's sword before the king in York is uncertain.

Leland, in his description of the castle of York, says, "the arx is al in ruine, and the roote of the hille that it standyth on is environid with an arme, derivid out of Fosse-water."

It continued in such condition till the grand Rebellion began; and, when the city was ordered to be fortified, this place was looked upon as proper for the purpose. By the direction of Henry, then Earl of Cumberland, Lord-lieutenant of the Northern Parts, and Governor of York, this tower was repaired, a considerable additional square building put to it on that side next the castle, on which, over the gate, in stone-work, is placed the royal arms, and those of Clifford, viz. Chequée and a Fess, ensigned with an Earl's Coronet supported by two Wiverns, with this motto, *Deformais*. The tower being repaired, and strengthened with fortifications, a drawbridge, deep moat, and pallisadoes; on the top of it was made a platform, on which some pieces of cannon were mounted, two demi-culverins and a saker, with a garrison appointed to defend it. Sir Francis Cob, Colonel, was made governor of it, who, with his lieutenant colonel, major, and captains, had their lodgings there during the siege of this city *anno 1644*. After the rendition of the city to the Parliament's generals, it was all dismantled of its garrisons except this tower, of which Thomas Dickenson (lord-mayor at that time), a man remarkable for his eminent disloyalty, was made governor. It continued in the hands of his successors, as governors, till A.D. 1683, when Sir John Keresby was made governor.

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vernor of it by King Charles II. A.D. 1684, on the festival of St. George, about ten o'clock at night, the magazine took fire, blew up, and made a shell of the tower, as it continues till this day. Whether this was done accidentally, or on purpose, is disputable. It was observed, that the officers and soldiers of the garrison had removed all their best things a little time before the accident; and I have been informed, it was a common toast in the city to drink to "the demolishing of the mine'd pye!" however, there was not one man killed by the accident. The property of the tower, mount, ditches, and exterior fortifications, is now in private hands, and held by a grant from James I. to Babington and Duffield, with some other lands in and about the city. The words of the grant are, "*Totam illam peciam terre nostram, &c. vocatam Clifford's Tower,*" &c.; but whether the buildings passed by this grant, or whether the Crown did not always reserve the fortifications, is a question worthy discussion; since, by the tower's falling into private hands, it is threatened with entire erazement, which will rob the city of one of its chiefest ornaments. I present the reader with a view of the tower as it stood fortified *anno 1680*, with its drawbridge or entrance into the castle.

J. TYSON.

Observations on the Advantages which the Publick may expect to derive by Means of an Association for the Improvement of British Wool. (See p. 1064).

"Possunt, quia posse videntur."

THERE are no means by which the situation and circumstances of any country can be so easily and so rapidly improved, as by the union of a number of individuals for the attainment of particular objects. If Government engages in any scheme of national improvement, the money allotted for the purpose is in general improvidently expended; the experiments necessary to be made are either carelessly tried, or wholly omitted; and, when the assistance of the publick is withdrawn, the scheme perishes at once. Single individuals are equally incapable of carrying such plans into effect. There are few who can afford the expence which they require, and still fewer who have knowledge, judgement, perseverance, and health, sufficient

sufficient to bring them to perfection. Whereas a body of men, united for any particular object, can raise such sums of money as may be necessary for the purpose, without any injury to their private fortunes; can mutually assist each other in procuring all the lights and information that is requisite for attaining the object in view; can prosecute the scheme without encroaching on the time which they ought to dedicate to their own personal concerns; can persevere in any system, which it is proper to pursue, for a much longer space of time than any individual has any reason to expect it would be in his power to follow it; can procure the assistance of other respectable bodies of men to aid them in their undertaking; and can apply, if necessary, with a rational prospect of success, for the support of the publick, and the protection of their sovereign. These are advantages which associations possess for the acquisition of various objects of great public importance; but, above all, they are well calculated for bringing to perfection a production natural to this country, for which, in former times, it was deservedly famous, but which, from various circumstances, unnecessary now to dwell on, has unfortunately degenerated. To clear up the doubts respecting that degeneracy, which some intelligent and patriotic individuals may entertain, and to trace the nature and causes of it, would be of itself an important object of enquiry.

The wool of Great Britain, it must at the same time be acknowledged, is at present of very great value and importance: even the coarsest answers the purpose of some manufactures; and the deficiency in quality, it is said, is in some measure made up by the additional quantity which particular breeds produce. But as fine wool is of essential consequence to the manufactures of this country, why should we not endeavour to raise what we require within our own territories? why should we suffer our supply of it to depend upon the caprice of a foreign power, who might resolve to injure himself *much* in order to injure us *more*; and who, therefore, might be tempted to prohibit the exportation of it entirely, or to load with exorbitant duties an article, without which a number of our most industrious subjects would at once be deprived of their usual means of employment and subsistence?

There are, at the same time, several

breeds of sheep in this country which are distinguished by the excellence of their fleece, and which ought to be preserved, improved, and multiplied as much as possible. The Shetland breed need hardly be mentioned, having been of late so much the subject of conversation. It is probable that they produce, on the whole, the completest article of the cloathing kind to be found in the universe. The Ryeland, or Herefordshire breed, yields a short carding wool, of a texture and quality approaching to that of Spain; but it appears, from the publications of the judicious and intelligent Mr. Marshall, that they are likely to be lost, unless some means are thought of for their preservation. The perfection attained by the Tees-water, the Lincolnshire and Leicestershire breeds, so famous for their length of staple, ought to be kept up as much as possible. There are also in Wales, and in different parts of England and Scotland, some remnants of fine-woolled sheep, which, under the patronage of a respectable society, may not only be preserved from the annihilation with which they are threatened, in consequence of the general inattention to the rearing of fine wool, but may also be brought, by proper measures, to still greater perfection.

Amongst the other experiments which such an association might try, there is none more likely to be of service than their importing into this island the best breeds of foreign countries, for the purpose of ascertaining the possibility of their thriving in this kingdom, or meliorating our breed. If the parched deserts of Arabia are to be ransacked, in order to improve our race of horses, why may not our breed of sheep be brought to still greater perfection by similar means? There are also many animals in different parts of the world, producing various kinds of fine wool or fur, which, in consequence of the extended commerce and navigation of Great Britain, might be procured with little difficulty; many of which, it is probable, would thrive here, and would furnish materials of the utmost consequence to our most valuable manufactures.

Other advantages might also be derived from such an association. Thro' the medium of the friends and connections of the members (who would naturally become interested in the success of the measure), and from the publicity and

and notoriety of their proceedings, a general knowledge on the subject of wool, and a spirit of enterprize and exertion, would be circulated over the whole kingdom. By means of the useful books published by the society, the mode of managing sheep to the utmost advantage, and the best practices, both foreign and domestic, would soon become generally known. Under the patronage of such a society, skilful individuals might be established in different parts of the kingdom, by whose directions the wool we have might be greatly improved in value, merely by sorting the fleece according to the various qualities of which it is possessed. There are many intelligent and enterprising farmers, who, were they appointed corresponding members of such a society, might easily be prevailed upon to try many useful experiments, and to make the result of them public; by means of which it might be proved, that fineness of wool was by no means incompatible with the other excellencies by which particular breeds of sheep are distinguished. The premiums distributed by the society would have the happy effect of rousing a spirit of emulation and rivalry amongst those who might be benefited by them. Nor ought it to be omitted, that, when once the benefits of industry and exertion are clearly exemplified by the success of any number of individuals in any one particular line, it has a very important influence on the views and on the conduct of the rest of the community.

On the whole, this is an enterprize which cannot in any respect be prejudicial; which can have no object in view but the public good, and no possible consequence but the public benefit; and which, if it is properly supported by patriotic individuals, must prove the source of successful industry, and of infinite wealth, to ourselves, and to our posterity.

MORCAR.

REMARKS ON THE TATLER.

(Concluded from p. 1073.)

VOL. VI. p. 21. This note supposes a concealed meaning without any probability, and spoils a piece of very ingenious satire on the ladies.

P. 46. Mrs. Gwynne had no pretensions to beauty; but she was remarkably well made. It would be difficult to point out who the player was, here called *Poldaster*; but surely such matters do not serve to illustrate the Tatler!

P. 98. From any thing that I have heard of Mr. Th. Harley, the character of *Polypragmen* does not suit him. From a sort of absence, or confusion of ideas, nor affected, he never could give a direct answer to a question. While he was at Hanover, one friend of his betted with another, that he would get a direct answer from Mr. Th. H. The question put was, "What's o'clock?" The answer; "I believe it is admitted that the English watch-makers excel the Germans."

P. 133. How came Steele to make a story out of *The Taming of the Shrew*? This looks as if only some select plays of Shakspeare were read in those days.

P. 179. Mr. Addison was a fair man, with out-standing eyes, and, I think, was short-sighted: this gave him a dull look.

P. 264. The note * is erroneous; there were *Nonconformists* long before Land came into power. Qu. Whether, at note †, 1900 be not a typographical error for 190?

P. 267. *Characteristical absurdity* does not suit the real character of James I.; it requires a very able pen to describe what he was. No historian, that I know, has ever taken the pains to delineate him impartially and truly; and indeed no historian has much encouragement to do it, for almost every reader has his opinions as to men and things settled. *This is a great evil under the sun.*

P. 320. How came *priests* to be *mendicants*?

P. 344. This *jeu d'esprit* does no honour to the wits who clubbed to its composition. *English* and *Scot*, as used as surnames, might have continued, although the words *Briton*, *Norib Briton*, and *South Briton*, had been universally adopted. *Norib Britisb collops* is no translation of *Scotched collops*. *Norib Briton* for *Scot*, Fr. *Escot*, is another ignorant false-spelling.

P. 400. How could a man be a *great story-teller* who affected to speak concisely?

P. 401. Gay, in his Pastorals, alludes to this practice:

"And preach'd the hour-glass in her praise quite out."

P. 484. The life of Lilly contains much curious information, and deserves to be consulted by historians. Lilly, undoubtedly a spy, and a very useful one, for the Parliament, or rather for the

the faction of the *Independants*, has told some important things, and might have told more. It is possible that, among his rubbish of astrology in *Ashmole's Collections*, curious particulars might yet be found. And here I cannot but express my surprize at the want of curiosity which has prevented the full decyphering of Charles the First's letters. It is known that Dr. Wallis decyphered part of them, but pretended that he could not do so as to the rest. *That* passed well enough when the publick knew nothing about cyphers. It is, however, very unlikely that the king should have used two different cyphers in the same letter, the one explicable by Dr. Wallis, and the other not. I have read somewhere, that Dr. Wallis claimed merit with the Royalists for having pretended not to comprehend what he really understood.

There are some passages in the notes which I recollect, but have not leisure to search for so as to quote *volume* and *page*. *Cynthia's* letters are, if I mistake not, real letters, printed since among Steele's "Epistolary Correspondence."

The Colonel, humanized by falling in love with *Lady Betty Modish*, could not be *Colonel Churchill*, for *Lady Betty Modish* could not be *Mrs. Osheld*: she lived at that time with Mr. Mainwaring. It was after his death that she became the mistress of Colonel Churchill. I presume that Cibber borrowed the name of *Lady Betty Modish* from the "*Tatler*," as he did that of *Lady Dainty*.

All the conjectures about *Sappho* are erroneous. *Sappho* is described as a sprightly fashionable young lady. This description will not answer to Mrs. Manley, and still less to Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas. I suspect that Lady Mary Pierpoint [afterwards Wortley Montague] is meant. I have some reason for my conjecture, which I do not incline to mention.

BLEEDING CANCERS AND ACRID HUMOURS.

Copy of a Letter from the Rev. Dr. BATEMAN to the Rev. Mr. REYNOLDS;—describing some extraordinary Cures by the Use of Clivers, otherwise Goosegrass, or Haynt.

SIR,

Sept. 1, 1783.

AN old woman in my parish, who had what they call a bleeding cancer, continuing to eat away the flesh for several years, had a relation at Abingdon, to which place she went for the

help of a surgeon, who called on her frequently without any good effect, and at last she was sent home with the comfortable assurance that she would be released from her misery in a fortnight, or less. On her return to my parish, I was sent for to pray by her. Never did I meet with such an object in the whole course of my life; nothing could be so offensive as the smell, nothing so terrible as her shrieks. Just at that time I was desired to write to Dr. Delanics, professor of botany, and to acquaint myself with some botanic expressions. He referred me to some books in our library in Magdalen College; and after I had finished my complement, I amused myself with reading the virtue of several plants I was acquainted with; particularly clivers, or haynt. The manner in which I recommended it to be taken, and which was strictly attended to by the old woman, was as follows. She first took a mercurial purge; was charged to abstain from salt meat, and to use only thin diet, and twice a day to drink a quarter of a pint of the juice of clivers, which she had well pounded and squeezed. At the same time I advised the juice to be boiled and mixed with hog's lard, so as to make a very soft green ointment, and constantly apply it to the wound, laying the bruised clivers over it; and I ordered her to put fresh as often as it dried, and to take particular care to keep the wound clean. All this was immediately put in practice, partly by compulsion and using great importunity, for the benefit was so very gradual that I could scarcely persuade the old woman she was better for it; and I myself began to be under some doubts, but was encouraged by the offensive smell being somewhat abated, and her being yet alive, were convincing proofs to me that a cure would in time be effected. Accordingly, I pressed and insisted on her continuing the practice as above; and it being a mild winter, there were clivers to be had in warm hedges. The same course was continued; and in *three months* after, the wound was healed. I afterwards advised her to take them every Spring, which she did constantly, and by that means prevented any return of her disorder.

Some time after, I had an opportunity of putting the receipt again in practice. Dr. Bullman, of Lincoln College, had an acrid humour breaking out in blotches all over his arms, some-
what

what like a leprosy. As I was acquainted with him, I told him of the case abovementioned. He said, mercury and Ethiop's mineral, &c. had never reached his case. He resolved, from what I said, to try clivers. Accordingly, he applied the ointment and drank the juice, and was perfectly cured in *a quarter of a year*. He told me, he had improved my prescription; for, besides taking the juice, he had constantly eaten clivers as a salad, with oil.—These two cases I knew myself; and pray God they may be of service to the person you mention.

A poor man, who had been employed by Sandawan, of Hertfordshire, had a cancer in his face, which had eaten so much of it away, that he was an object too bad to appear about the house. He likewise took the juice, and used the ointment, in the manner above recommended, and is now perfectly well.

The Receipt for making the Cliver-Ointment is as follows:—To a pound of hog's lard, melted, without spice or salt, put as much clivers as the lard will moisten, and boil them together over a slow fire. After stirring it till it begins to look a little brown, strain it through a cloth, and when cold, take the ointment from the water that will remain at the bottom. The bruised leaves being applied do often stay the abundance of blood issuing out of the wound. Observe to keep the wound clean; take physick and drink the juice at least a week before the ointment is applied. I before observed, that laying the clivers over the wound was thought to be of great use, but they heat the part prodigiously. When that is the effect, they should not be applied so frequently, as it would not only be painful, but heal too fall. J. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Winwick, Dec. 23.*

AS you have published a letter, p. 1012, addressed to me by name, I expect, from your impartiality and justice, that you will insert the following reply:

Mr. Berington strives to represent me as very slow and dull in writing, because I long delayed the publication of my Remarks upon Candidus, himself, and Mr. Milner. The charge rests upon his own conjecture, as I did not begin the Remarks till several months after Candidus had inserted his thirty-seven Propositions in your Magazine; and they were neither my constant nor

sole literary employment. The discovery of truth is more promoted by cool consideration and slow proceedings than by rash decisions and hasty publications. Malevolence deserves to be treated with severity; but acrimony is unjustifiable against a person who uses a signature in compliance with custom, or from any other innocent motive. There is a great difference between a horror of Popery miserably warping a character, and a belief that the influence of the Pope may have a dangerous effect upon the minds of English Catholics, in an uncertain degree, if he should ever renew his antient claims, whilst they acknowledge his supremacy, and boast of the unity, antiquity, and universality, of the Church of Rome. The censures of an adversary, unsupported by proofs, are of very little weight. Controversy is irksome to an ingenuous person, when it exposes him to cavils, ridicule, or personal reflexions. The Church of England is supported by the soundness of her faith and purity of her doctrines. But when any public attempt is made to persuade men, that the communion of the Church of Rome is more valuable or safe, a reply is not improper, lest the ignorant should think, or be taught, that what is unanswered is really unanswerable. The contemptuous expression of brandishing a goose-quill is no more applicable to me than to himself. A writer on permanent and important subjects may, without blame, take a considerable time, after composition, for revision and correction; since the merit of a work ought not to be estimated from the speed with which it is written, or the rapidity of its publication, but from the truth of its principles, and the justness of the reasoning.

JAMES WILLIAMSON.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 10.

LET me first give you a quotation from an ingenious book, and then my application of it:

"As an article of diet, salt seems to act simply as a stimulus, not containing any nourishment, and is the only fossil substance which the caprice of mankind has yet taken into their stomachs along with their food; and, like all other unnatural stimuli, is not necessary to people in health, and contributes to weaken our system; though it may be useful as a medicine. It seems to be the immediate cause of the sea-scurvy, as those patients quickly recover by the use of fresh provisions; and it is probably a remote cause of scrophula (which consists in the want of irritability

irritability in the absorbent vessels), and is therefore serviceable to these patients, as wine is necessary to those whose stomachs have been weakened by its use.

"The universality of the use of salt with our food, and in our cookery, has rendered it difficult to prove the truth of these observations. I suspect that flesh-meat, cut into thin slices, either raw or boiled, might be preserved in coarse sugar or treacle; and thus a very nourishing and salutary diet might be presented to our seamen."

On reading the above, Mr. Urban, I determined to make the trial. I took a pound of lean beef (fat would, I dare say, preserve as well); I did not cut it in slices, but put it into treacle, and turned it often: had it been covered with the treacle that trouble might have been saved. At the end of a month I ordered it to be washed and boiled, and had the pleasure to find it quite good, and more pleasant than the same piece would have been kept in salt for that time.—An idea that the knowledge of this may be of use to the poor sailors is the cause of my troubling you. Should you be of the same opinion, I dare say, though a Lady is your correspondent, you will give this a place in your Gentleman's Magazine.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 24.

IT will, no doubt, surprize you to be informed that the beautiful little poem in p. 651, called "Pastoral Simplicity," is servilely, though not faithfully, copied from a small volume of Poems published by subscription 40 or 50 years ago, in a remote and obscure corner of the kingdom. It was reprinted, about a year since, by the ingenious editor of "The Cumberland Packet;" from whence, most probably, your correspondent at Leeds condescended to transcribe it.

The lovers of genuine poetry must rejoice that, born in an happier age, the Ayrshire ploughman has found many patrons, and, of course, that he is very generally read and admired. Mr. John Relph, a provincial poet, no less faithful to Nature, was not so fortunate. He was curate and schoolmaster of Sebergham, a charming village in Cumberland, where, being much loved and esteemed (though he died before he was thirty), he raised such a taste and relish for the *belles lettres*, even amongst country people, that even yet it is hardly worn out. Yet he lived poor, and died, not unlamented indeed, but with-

out any of that notice or honour which, in better times and a more favoured country, he could hardly have failed of receiving. An ornament to Cumberland as he is, I blush, as a Cumberland man, to say that his grave in Sebergham church-yard is not yet marked with a stone to tell where he lies.

An admirer of Burns, I am far from meaning to say any thing to disparage him. It would be easy, however, by a detail of particulars, to shew that Relph is not inferior to Burns, even where Burns most shines. I mean in "Pastoral Simplicity;" and that Relph's poems, moreover, are imbued with a classical unctio and terseness to which Burns, with all his merit, would aspire in vain. Completely to judge of the greatest merits of either of these poets, it is necessary not only to understand their dialects, but the local customs and manners of their respective countries. A critic so qualified, it is believed, would have little hesitation to pronounce that some of Relph's pastorals come nearer to those of Theocritus than any of those many imitations of the father of pastoral poetry which have been attempted in every age and country where poetry has been cultivated.

Whether your correspondent at Leeds be a real or an assumed name, I am not solicitous to conjecture, being at all so to assign any motive for his plagiarism that is not disreputable and unworthy.

Yours, &c. SEPTENTRIONALIS.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 23.

MR. Robinson's performance, noticed in my last strictures, p. 1106, is thus animadverted upon by Dr. Grisdale, in a note on pp. 10, 11, of his "Sermon on the Consecration of Bishop Douglas," in 1787.—"Mr. R. Robinson, though he be not an enemy to some capital articles of our common faith, pours out such a torrent of illiberal invective against our prelatical church, in almost every page of his "Plan of Lectures," that it seems unnecessary to select any particular passage. Such an adversary is, indeed, a real friend. His malignant calumny recoils upon himself and his party."—Dr. Priestley and Dr. Price are also duly reprehended for their "lavage mode of waging war against the Establishment," which has been attacked by "misrepresentation, acrimony, and malevolence." Your dauntless correspondent in pp. 500, 1, 2, 3, may perhaps conclude

condescend to look into this sermon, and extract from it what an "assuming dogmatist" may represent as "oft confused sophistry" and "unwholesome doctrine." But *magna est Veritas, & prevalebit.*

P. 929, col. 2. The 10th and 11th lines, as here printed, are quite unintelligible.

P. 933. Is article 224. a republication? See your vol. LVIII. p. 538, col. 2.

P. 935, col. 2. An "Ode to the Memory of Christopher Tancred, Esq." was published in 1762, by Charles Coates, one of his exhibitors, and now a divine. It is inscribed to the "Trustees to Mr. Tancred's Charity."

Yours, &c. SCRUTATOR.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 20.

THE following artless Narrative, communicated by ELIZABETH BENTLEY to the Rev. Mr. WALKER, in Norwich, must excite the surprize, and, it is hoped, will secure to her the patronage, of those who may peruse the following genuine specimen of her poetry:

"Rev. Sir, July 23, 1790.

"In compliance with your request, I write the few particulars of my life, which are as follow:—I was born at Norwich, in the parish of All Saints, in November, 1767, and was the only child of my parents. My father's name was Daniel Bentley, by trade a journeyman cordwainer; who, having received a good education himself, took upon him to teach me reading and spelling; but never gave me the least idea of grammar. Being naturally fond of reading, I used to employ my leisure hours with such books as were in the house; which were chiefly a spelling-book, table-book, dictionary, and books of arithmetick, and with such little pamphlets as I could borrow of my neighbours. When I was about ten years of age, my father was afflicted with a paralytic stroke, which took from him the use of one side, and disabled him from working at his business; but still retaining the use of his right-hand, and his disorder not affecting his mental faculties, he taught me the art of writing, from copies in the spelling-book. My father was now obliged to go about selling garden-stuff for a living, till, a few months before his death, he obtained the place of book-keeper to the London coach, which then set out

from the King's-head, in the Market-place. His lameness continued till his decease, which happened, by a second stroke of the same disorder, on the 25th of January, 1783, in the 48th year of his age, I being then about fifteen years old. My father died in the parish of St. Stephen, in which place my mother and I have continued ever since. About two years after my father's death, I discovered in myself an inclination for writing verses, which I had no thought nor desire of being seen; but my mother shewing my first productions to some acquaintances, they encouraged me to proceed. Soon after I purchased a small grammar-book, second-hand, from which I attained the art of expressing myself correctly in my native language. My mother's maiden-name was Lawrence; her father, when living, kept a cooper's shop in St. Stephen's parish.

"This, Sir, is the short history of my life; from which you will be pleased to select such passages as you may judge proper for the information of the publick. I remain, with gratitude and respect, your obliged servant,

"ELIZABETH BENTLEY."

ODE TO CONTENT.

Daughter of Innocence, descend,
Thou stranger to repining Care;
Whose breast no furious passions rend,
Let human hearts thy influence share.
Why wilt thou still our eager search elude,
And thy fair form seclude?

Tho' Plenty decks the sumptuous board,
And gaudy Splendour rules the feast;
Can these felicity afford,
If thou, Content, be not a guest?
Not all the wealth that rears an Indian throne
Thy absence can atone.

See idle Folly's frantic train,
Loud Riot rules their midnight hour;
Their bosoms, rack'd with guilty pain,
Ne'er own'd thy soothing, balmy power.
Remorse with deadly venom points her dart;
They feel the rankling smart.

The simple hind, whose lowly cot,
Thy ever-placid smiles adorn;
Blest in his undistinguish'd lot,
With joy salutes each rising morn;
And when he quits his daily toils for rest,
No evil haunts his breast.

Be thou, O Nymph, my constant guide
Thro' varying life's tempestuous seas;
'Tis thou canst stem each adverse tide,
And find th' unruffled port of Ease;
Thou canst in ev'ry storm a calm create,
And smile at angry Fate.

O grant me oft the temp’rate bliss
With thee to pass the silent hour
(To changeful Fortune’s frown submit),
In calm Retirement’s shady bow’r;
Or with thy peaceful family to dwell,
In some sequester’d cell;

Where Health is found with ruddy brow,
And Meekness flies the voice of Fame;
And Contemplation feels the glow
Of pure Devotion’s hallow’d flame;
And radiant Hope, who darts her eagle-eye
To scenes beyond the sky.

Sincerity, with artless mien, [noy;
Firm Faith, whom Doubt can ne’er an-
Thy brauteous race shall join the scene,
Sedate Repose, and tranquil Joy;
With Industry, who slavish Want disdains,
And spurns Sloth’s lagging chains.

Deign, Gentle Power, on earth t’ abide,
And shed thy breathing sweets around;
Now o’er the social hours preside,
Now tread the solitary ground;
Celestial Happiness, thy constant friend,
Shall all thy paths attend.

Mr. URBAN, *OS. 27.*

THE following verses upon the death of King Charles I. are copied from a MS. inscribed upon a blank page in an old black-letter edition of the Book of Homilies (fol. 1633), and carrying every appearance of having been written within a short time after the melancholy event which these lines were intended to commemorate. As the composition is undoubtedly curious on this account (though it has not much poetical merit to boast), I presume you will deem it worth preserving. D. T.

“*An Epitaph on the King, who was beheaded at Whitehall on Tuesday Jan. the 30, and interred at Windsor Saturday Feb. 17—*

“Whom Scotland’s Ayre brought forth and England nurs’t, [First.
Interr’d at Wyndfor, Here lyes Charles the
The Starr, the garter, and what Kings doe
weare,

Or give of honour, must lye buried here,
The George of England, and Knight’s bright
spurre,

Must lodge for ever by this sepulchre;
Vnlesse some phoenix springing from his dust,
From night shall raise them, and wipe of
their rust. [looke,

What’s left by death vnconquered we may
And learne to practise from this royall
booke,

For never axe as yet was sue unkind
To claim that charpneffe as to touch the
mind.

Heere he breaths holy fires, and free from
feares [teares.
“forgives our rudenesse, and forbids our

Teares court but graves which if to earth we
pay [the way.

For Charles in heaven, our teares mistake
Noe tomb need speake his praise, an angel
wing

Lends the best help to epitaphs the King.
Which whilst the scornfull doe demand
what tis,

Religion answers and says tis this,
If this land lends not a more contrite groane,
Thisland is marble tho’ himselfe hath none.”

Mr. URBAN, *Dec. 6.*

IHAVE read the very furious letter by the author of the “Address to the Dissidents,” p. 994, without its exciting any other emotion in my breast than pity towards him. For if I had committed an error in any thing I had stated as a fact, is it liberal language, would he be tolerated in any society of gentlemen, if, instead of only telling me it was a mistake, he should say it was “false,” “infamously false?” Such grossness of manners is surely as inconsistent with the good-breeding of a gentleman as with the gentleness of a Christian.

If I be mistaken in supposing that he had himself suppressed the pamphlet in question, have I any reason to be sorry on *my own account*, though I certainly have upon *his*? For, by the contradiction of that report, he shews that he is not entitled to that respect from others which even his enemies thought due to his prudence, from the supposed early pains he had taken to suppress a publication at once so virulent and so weak.

In respect to the correspondence between the author of the Address and another gentleman well known in the literary world, I will still maintain (though I never read the letters but once, and that is now some months since,) that he made to *him* a much more explicit acknowledgment of his error, in regard to his illiberality towards the clergy of the Establishment, than he has since done to the publick in this Magazine. And little did I think that, after such a concession, he would attempt to say any thing in defence of the pamphlet, especially as *he* must know, and I am *well informed*, that the only reason why the correspondence was not published was, *that upon application to him he refused his consent to it.*

As to the third and last case, where, in his *decent* and *polite* language, he has termed an assertion of mine “*infamously false*,” accusing me either of “*villainy*” for imputing such a sentiment to him,

or "the most culpable inattention, or the most confirmed stupidity," it appears, notwithstanding, by his own confession, that such a meaning is at least so plain, that he was himself at no loss to conjecture what was the passage meant; consequently he must be conscious it might be so understood, and therefore, as he inserted so equivocal a passage in his pamphlet, this "most culpable inattention," or this "most confirmed stupidity," if it is to be imputed at all, must belong to the writer, and not to the reader. I might now, Mr. Urban, retort upon him the charge of falsehood, were I hurried on by that excess of rage which inflamed him to write both his address and his last letter. For this is certain, that he has at least ignorantly abused and vilified the rites and the ministers of the Church of England, in relation to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, by charging the latter with *worshipping the elements*, which I have been told even the *Reviewers* condemned as downright slander. Nor is he more correct in what he has since asserted, that the elements themselves, by being consecrated and set apart for religious uses (any otherwise than as the symbols Christ appointed them to be), are supposed to have acquired a mysterious sanctity. It is very apparent, also, that his curious assertion is not more true, that the preachers among the Dissenters are universally better theologians than the Clergy of the Establishment; nor, as he now wishes to soften it in his answer to the Country Rector, "that they are generally so," will be believed by any rational creature till he can give better proof, than he has hitherto done, of his own infallibility in cases of theology, and certainly not whilst he remains so ignorant of the very rites of the Church of England, from which he must therefore, without enquiry, have undertaken to dissent. I sincerely wish that he may soon subdue his rage, resume some candour, and in future employ whatever abilities he may have on some subject which will excite in him less wrath and less self-conceit, and give himself an opportunity at least of shewing some humility and some knowledge: or, if he condescends to reply again, even "to such an antagonist as your last month's correspondent, *The Layman*," that he will first read over "the Country Rector's" anecdote of the Professor and the Farmer. A LAYMAN.

GENT. MAG. Supplement, 1790.

CONTINUATION OF MR. WESTON'S
DEFENCE OF THE PREFACE TO
THE WOODMEN OF ARDEN.

Dec. 23, 1790.

IN that Essay on the Odyssey which, affected and superficial as it is, gained Spence much Reputation among the Admirers of Pope, he observes:

"In these last Volumes, how finely are some Thoughts wove into this Translation from the sacred Pages? from the Iliad, and Æneid; from Dryden, and Milton among ourselves; and from several others, both Ancient and Moderns?"

"The Translator is sometimes as Artful in adding, of himself, some short Strokes to what Homer has said. We meet with several of these little insertions, which are very just and improving. I shall mention but one. As Mr. Addison proposes a Correction of Paradise Lost, by cutting off the two last Lines; Mr. Pope improves this Poem, by adding a Line in the Conclusion of it: This Insertion possibly is better chose, than that Alteration so modestly proposed by Mr. Addison. The Reader, indeed, would willingly go off with some Hopes and Satisfaction, after the melancholy Scene in Milton's last Book: but it may be said that, considering the moral and chief Design of that Poem, Terror is the last Passion to be left upon the Mind of the Reader. On the contrary, the Odyssey ought on all Accounts to terminate happily: and Mr. Pope's Addition, in the Close of it, is therefore an Improvement, because it forwards the Moral; it gives us a fuller View and Confirmation of the Happiness of Ulysses, and leaves it upon a firmer Foundation."

'Tis not easy for any one, who recollects the last Line of Absalom and Achitophel, to restrain a Smile, at this pompous Parade.—The Critic, by professing to give this Line as one of those "short

* "So Pallas spoke: the mandate from above

The King obey'd. The Virgin-seed of Jove
In Mentor's form confirm'd the full accord,
And willing nations knew their lawful Lord.

"Homer himself does not end in so full and complete a manner: his last line does not rest well; and Chapman seems resolved to shew the infirmness of it as much as he could possibly in his Translation, which breaks off in these lines:

"——twixt both parts the seed of Jove,
Athenian Pallas, of all future love
A league compos'd; and for her form took
choice

Of Mentor's likeness, both in limb and voice."
Strokes"

Strokes" which Pope added of HIMSELF, proclaims his Unconsciousness of his being indebted to Dryden for *every Syllable* of this boasted Improvement on Homer!

"That Ear, (says Miss Seward,) must be *oddly* modeled to which Pope's harmonious and flowing Verses appear *FORMAL*."—Cannot Verses, then, flow harmoniously, and yet, from the Pause being too seldom varied, appear mechanical and *FORMAL*? And must that Ear, which relishes but in an inferior Degree what gratifies Miss Seward's more highly, be *THEREFORE queerly constructed*?—Is this sarcastic Remark *quite* consistent with that amiable Humility which renders my candid Opponent so lovely in the Eyes of all her Acquaintance?—Claims it not rather *too* near an Affinity with ELIZABETH'S Reply to the Ambassador of the unfortunate Mary?—"How tall (said the Queen) is your Mistress?"—"Rather taller than your Grace."—"Indeed?"—"Then she must be *too* tall";—for I am neither *too high nor too low*."

"It is not allowed (continues Miss Seward) to the Couplet Rhyme to wind the Pause through *WHOLE PASSAGES*, as Mr. Morfitt beautifully expresses it. Dryden did not attempt it. *That* Grace belongs to blank Verse, as he allows."—As HE allows!—As *who* allows?—DRYDEN?—Surely not.—MORFITT?—No.—He allows no such Thing.—I must again refer to his admirable Letter. "To make the Sense invariably terminate with the Couplet, which is Pope's constant Manner, not only imposes unnecessary Fetters on Rhyme, but loses that bewitching Undulation of Sound, which winds through the Pages of Milton, and is the same to the Ear as the 'magic Curve of Beauty to the Eye.' I allow blank Verse admits of it *with greater Facility*, and to a *greater Extent* than Rhyme; but I would not have the latter entirely discard a Grace, for the Absence of which no Regularity can atone."

"What does Mr. Morfitt allow?—Why—that blank Verse admits of it with greater Facility, and to a greater Extent.—He does not contend for its *total Exclusion* from Rhyme;—but even advises the contrary.—Did not Dryden *attempt* it?—He certainly *did*; and (what is more) he *succeeded*.—"It is not allowed to the Couplet Rhyme to wind the Pause through *WHOLE PASSAGES*, as Mr. Morfitt beautifully expresses it."—Mr.

Morfitt talks of losing "that bewitching *UNDULATION of SOUND* which winds through the Pages of Milton."—The Resemblance between the two Paragraphs is not very striking!

"It is not allowed!"—*WHY* is it not allowed?—By *WHOM* is it not allowed?—*WHO* will venture to say what *is*—or what is *not*—to be allowed to the Couplet Rhyme?—"Neither (adds Miss Seward) does the Couplet Measure *admit* great Variety in the Flow of the Numbers:"—and so, because POPE'S Verses *exhibit* no great Variety in the Flow of the Numbers; every succeeding Writer in the Couplet Measure is condemned, like a Squirrel in a Cage, to jingle his ten Bells in the same everlasting Tune!

"Mr. Morfitt calls Pope's Numbers 'Cuckoo-notes.'"—True.—He does so.—So does Welsted.—So do I. (I am not ashamed of the Association.)—And what then?—Miss Seward "is incapable of being cloyed with them.—Very likely.—She has an indisputable Right to dine *entirely* on Sweetmeats, if she pleases; but must they who deem Beef and Pudding comfortable Additions be stigmatized for *PREJUDICE* and *WANT OF TASTE*?

To conclude all which I think necessary to say in Vindication of that Part of my Preface to the Woodmen of Arden which asserts the Superiority of Dryden's Verification over that of Pope and of the Moderns.

MISS SEWARD seems to think that a Poet, like an Asiatic Monarch, should never descend from his Dignity;—never be visible, unless surrounded with the Paraphernalia of Royalty: while I—(so essentially different is our Taste!) have felt as much sincere Respect, as much loyal Affection, for our gracious Monarch, when I have seen him, in Boots and Leather Breeches, conversing with his Attendants, with that endearing Condescension, and fascinating Affability, to conspicuous in his Character, as ever I felt when I have beheld him, seated on his Throne, in all the Pageantry of State, and looking (as old Lear expresses it) "every Inch a King!"

Miss Seward is therefore perfectly right, in withdrawing from a Contest, in which neither of us is likely to become a Convert to the other's Opinion.

The Remainder of these Observations will be devoted to the Vindication of that Part of my Preface which respects Pope's MORAL Character.

I have already mentioned a Work, which,

which, if published, would leave his "Goodness of Heart" no longer problematical;—I have explained that Work to be a Poem, with Notes and Illustrations:—I have stated the Motives which induced me to *delay* the Publication.—Those Motives exist no longer. My Fears are over.—The POEM, however, I shall still suppress; but the NOTES, Mr. Urban, are at your Service. By accepting of them, as an Acknowledgement of the respectful Attention which you have paid to my Communications, you will confer on me a Favour.

An Apology for occupying a few Pages of your Miscellany, for some succeeding Months, would be such an Affectation of unseasonable Modesty as you would despise. Highly interesting, highly important as are many of the Subjects which fill your valuable Columns—a Subject more interesting, or more important, does not often occur than that which I am now preparing to illustrate.

Here let me suggest one friendly Caution to such of your Correspondents as feel indignant on the Occasion. Before they give *further* Vent to the Effusions of their Anger, they would do well to consider in what Light their Abuse of me will appear, even to themselves, when I shall have exhibited *many* Proofs, in Addition to that which I have already exhibited, that the Object of their blind Adoration was an HYPOCRITE, a LIAR, and a SLANDERER! When it shall be discovered that, pretending to *Humility, Openness, Benevolence, Morality, and Piety*, he was, in Reality, *arrogant, artful, malignant, obscene, and prophanes* when, with no other Materials than simple Facts and obvious Deductions, I shall have levelled with the Ground the seemingly-impregnable poetical Bastille, erected by that gloomy Despot—that Tormentor of MINDS, and Murderer of REPUTATIONS; when they shall find that, by a mere Cross-examination of Pope's own Evidence, his Baseness shall be so completely established, that to talk hereafter of his VIRTUES would be as ridiculous as to assert the Justice of a JEFFERIES, or the Chastity of a CHARLES—what THEN will my precipitate Centurers feel?—Shame, if they be *wise* Men, for having indolently perused their Favourite's Works, without Attention and Reflection!—Remorse, if they be *good* Men, for having wantonly insulted a Person, of whose Character they are, probably, ignorant—and of whose Mo-

tives the awful *Kaphisorn* HIMSELF alone can judge!

Their indiscreet Zeal for the Sanctity of their Idol seems to have swallowed up every Consideration of general Justice, and universal Charity.

What?—Is it reasonable that a Man, blest with transcendent Talents, but cursed with a cankered Heart, should be suffered to condemn to perpetual Ridicule, or to perpetual Infamy, all who were so unfortunate as to become the Objects of his capricious Resentment?—Some who had offended him slightly, and some who had not offended him at all—many of whom he was envious, and many of whom he was jealous—every one who interfered with his Interest, and every one who stood in the Way of his Ambition?

What strange Species of Humanity is this,—which can consent to sacrifice, without Examination, the fair Fame of FIFTY Individuals, out of a tender Solitude for the Reputation of ONE?—Granting that ONE to have been, for more than HALF A CENTURY, *unlawfully* in Possession of public Esteem—must he THEREFORE keep Possession TO ALL ETERNITY,—to the Exclusion of those who have a *legal* Title to it?—If the World *has* been so long deluded, must I permit that Delusion to continue, with the Means of removing it in my Hands—lest I should happen to irritate the delicate Nerves of some who are marvelously loth to be convinced that they have been all their Lives in Error?

If common Capacity, by Dint of patient Diligence, has discovered that which exalted Abilities, for *Want* of patient Diligence, has *failed* to discover, shall I be intimidated, by the petulant Reproaches of ill-informed Bigots, from *publishing* the Result of my Enquiries, when the most salutary Effects may follow the Publication?

Who can tell, Mr. Urban, how many Works of Taste and of Learning the Republick of Letters may have lost, in Consequence of the detestable Dunciad?—I mean not those Works *only* which *were* produced, and are forgotten; but also those which *might* have been produced, had not this petulential Blast blighted the Blossoms of Knowledge, and nipt the Flowers of Fancy in the Bud?—For who *could* write, when certain that none would *read*?

Who can tell how many ingenious, how many worthy Men, whose daily
Bread

Bread depended on the daily Exertions of their Pen, might be doomed, with their unoffending Wives, and innocent Offspring, to pine in hopeless Poverty, when their Employers were taught to believe them Fools or Knaves?

To prevent, if possible, the Commission of similar Enormities, is the meritorious Object I have in View. If I succeed, Mankind may be more cautious of being duped by the Artifices of *future* literary Tyrants; and no Wit, nor Combination of Wits, under the specious Pretence of a Regard for the public Welfare, may have again the Power of securely libelling the Characters, destroying the Peace, shortening the Lives, and hurling into Oblivion the Productions of Men, whose Abilities, though, perhaps, not equal to *theirs*, may be far above those of the swinish Herd, who, instructed by their Example, trample on Pearls which they know not how to appreciate.

And what shadowy Inconvenience can be trumped up, by Way of counterbalancing such substantial Advantages?—What Descendants has this bad Man left, whose Sensibility may be wounded by the Exposure of his Depravity?—None.—The Descendants of his *Patrons*, indeed, may possibly blush to think “their Fathers were his FRIENDS;” but *then*—what Pleasure will the Relations of those who fell Victims to his Villainy not feel, when they find the envious Cloud, which, for such a Length of Time, obscured the Fame of their respectable Ancestors, gradually removing—and their Talents and their Integrity *breaking out* with renovated Splendour!

The exquisite Gratification which arises from the last Reflection will enable me to look on illiberal Strictures of *Initial* Correspondents without a Moment's Pangs;—Strictures—which, sanctioned with no Name, shall be honoured with no Reply.—For think not, Mr. Urban, that, in the Prosecution of so great, so generous a Plan, I shall turn aside, to answer the frivolous Objections of Inanity, or condescend to notice the vulgar Sallies of Impertinence!—If a Blockhead chuses to *expose* his Stupidity, by proving himself incapable of comprehending the plainest Reasoning, what Emotion can I feel but Pity!—If a Coxcomb longs to *betray* his Vanity, by *prating in Print*, on a Subject of which he is totally ignorant, what Sentiment should I entertain but Contempt?

Perfectly convinced myself, I trust that I shall ultimately convince Thousands of

your Readers; if I should be disappointed in that Expectation, I shall wrap myself in the Consciousness of my benevolent Intentions: and, being no CORMORANT of Praise, I shall think myself amply rewarded for my Labour by the Approbation of the CANDID and the DISCERNING; and, with Respect to the REST, I shall only say, “Si Populus VULT decipi—DECIPIATUR.”

Yours, &c. JOSEPH WESTON.

MR. URBAN, *Solihull, Jan. 3. 1791.*

HAD my communication of Dec. 23. reached you early enough to be inserted ENTIRELY, my present Trouble had been spared.—A Passage (yet unprinted) toward the Conclusion, relative to INITIAL Correspondents, might, on its Appearance in your next Magazine, be supposed to allude to “a Writer” in your last, who signs himself T. S. were you not to inform your Readers, that the WHOLE of my Letter was in your Possession a Week before *his* was published.

DELICACY compels me, most unwillingly, *yet once more* to “notice an anonymous Correspondent;” for I should blush to be suspected of PERSONAL REFLECTIONS on a Writer whom I should disdain to answer.

HE—who, with such hostile Intentions, wastes nearly two Columns—only to prove, at last, my Charge against Pope WELL-FOUNDED: HE—who so unceremoniously “CALLS” upon me to answer another Man's Question (without being able to perceive that I had *already* answered it): HE—who has so slender an Acquaintance with the Subject on which he writes, as to be yet to learn that Decker DID understand “pious Passion” to convey a scandalous Asperision, and, by Threats of “PERSONAL CHASTISEMENT,” obliged Pope to substitute “cordial Friendship” in its Room, and to add a solemn Disavowal of his malignant Meaning: HE—who, by terming a REMARK—“an APPEAL,” changes Decency into Indelicacy, and CREATES an Inconsistency where he cannot FIND one—may take my Word for it, that “he never *shall* force himself upon me for an ADVERSARY.” J. W.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 19.

I HAVE been turning over Mrs. Piozzi's two volumes of Observations in a Journey through Italy, &c.—Speaking

“If the World WILL—why—LET it be deceived.” *Conscious Lovers.*

of the Madonna St. Luc, near Bologna, (vol. I. p. 262.) she calls it a *black figure*; and then adds:

“Why all the *very, very* early pictures of the Virgin, and many of our Blessed Saviour himself, done in the first ages of Christianity, should be *black*, or at least *tawny*, is to me wholly incomprehensible; nor could I ever yet obtain an explanation of its cause from men of learning or from connoisseurs. We have in England a black Madonna, very ancient of course, and of immense value, in the cathedral of Wells, in Somersetshire: it is painted on glass, and stands in the middle pane of the upper window, I think,—is a profile face, and eminently handsome. My mind tells me I have seen another somewhere in Great Britain, but cannot recollect the spot, unless it were Arundel Castle in Sussex,—but I am not sure. None was ever painted so since the days of Pietro Perugino, I believe; so their antiquity is unquestionable: he and his few contemporaries drew her white, as Sir Joshua Reynolds and Pompeo Battoni.”

Pietro Perugino died in 1524, aged 78 years; so the era of *fair Madonnas* is easily ascertained, if he was the first who so coloured them. But I want to know how Mrs. P. came by this anecdote.—I confess, I always thought this blackness was occasioned by length of time, till her reference to a *painting on glass*, the colours of which are not to be affected by age, convinced me I was mistaken.—Some of your correspondents at Wells will, perhaps, Mr. Urban, be kind enough to give you a description of the dingy Madonna which dwelt in Mrs. P.'s recollection. Possibly you may obtain from thence a drawing, at least the outline, of this “eminently handsome face;” though an engraving in the Gentleman's Magazine cannot convey a perfect idea of its tint.

• At Arundel Castle, too, or its neighbourhood, you may have some communicative friend, who can confirm or disprove the preservation of a black Madonna there, and send you a description of the piece, and the preservation it is in.

Pompeo Battoni, mentioned by Mrs. P. is a charming portrait-painter (at Rome). I fancy I may say *it*, for I have not heard of his decease. There is a most charming portrait in the parsonage-house at Kirby, near Mansfield, in Nottinghamshire, painted by him in the year 1764, in the possession of the Rev. Sir Richard Kaye, Baronet, Dean of Lincoln. This picture represents the late Mr. Garrick in a pleasing attitude, with a most

animated countenance; it is an half-length. He is drawn holding up the cover of the Vatesan Terence, opening the book where the Masks are delineated; and is cloathed in a suit of murrey-coloured velvet. Sir Richard* talked formerly of having this picture (the best portrait of Garrick extant, doubtless,) engraved. It is worthy the graver of Bartolozzi, and it ought not to be withheld from the world. D. N.

SIMON YOUNG's *Confession*, in extremis, April 12, 15 Edw. IV. *about a Scarlet Gown with Furr given to the Church, which had been clandestinely sold.*

TO universell and singular trewe Christen peple that thes present letters shall see or heire, John Tydy, of Mitcham, in the counte of Surrey, William Coplonde, and Robert Bele, of the same, sende gretynge, with dewe reverence in our Lord God everlasting: and forasmuch as it is right meretoryng, and a dede of gret charite, to bere witnesse of trowth, and namely when it is instantly required, it is soe that we said John, William, and Robert, with other persons, were present, saw, and herde, when one Simon Young, late of Mitcham aforesaid, lay seke in his bedde, beyng in his hole and good mynde, and wele disposid to God, how that Sir Edward of Merton, late vicary there, his gostly fadre, examined and demanded the said Simon, gif he, or his felowe John Priour, chierchewardeynes of the chirche of Mitcham at that time, solde the womann gowne of skarlet furrid with menevere that was gevyn on to the said chirche: And the same Simon by good deliberacion answered and said, that, be the way his fowle schold goo to, he solde not the gowne, ndr John Priour, but only John Fydelton, in whos keepyng the said gowne was, solde the said gowne (with his brodre Geffray Young); and thus also afterwarde to diverse persons he affirmid the same: And soo alter he of the same fikenesse decedid. Which said premisses we said John Tydy, William, and Robert, testifie by thes presents undir our sealis gevyn at Mitcham, the 12 day of Aprile, in the year of the regne of King Edward the Fourth the fifteneayth.

(L. S.) (L. S.) (L. S.)

* Sir R. Kaye and Mr. Garrick were intimate friends, and met at Rome in 1764, where Garrick gave him his picture.

Mr.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 22.

MANY collectors of portraits would be glad to be informed, where they could find an account of the portraits contained in the Oxford Almanacks, especially those engraved by Verue.—Mr. Granger mentions only two years; but, as there are many others full as worthy notice, and which contain portraits of eminent persons, of whom there are no other engravings, a History of them would be very acceptable; and it is hoped some gentleman will convey this desirable intelligence through the channel of your most excellent Miscellany. In one of your numbers a few years since, a writer recommended (what many persons much wish was adopted) that, instead of engraving the same colleges over and over again, some of the most curious churches and remains of antiquity, both in the town and county, might be engraved, which in time would form a valuable illustration of the antiquities of the county. But it is to be feared that the University pay little regard at present to the credit of their Almanack; for what can be said, when we find in the Almanack for the ensuing year 1798, *two first Sundays in Advent*.—November 27. is properly noted Advent Sunday; and December 4. is called likewise the first Sunday in Advent; December 11. the second, instead of the third, and so on; making five Sundays in Advent.—One would suppose the University had employed some Sclarist (to whom every Sabbath-day is the same) to form their Calendar: for every child conversant with his Prayer Book could have told him better.

W. H.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 24.

GENERAL PAOLI, whose public and private virtues, and particularly whose noble exertions in favour of the liberty of Corsica, have merited universal admiration, has been lately re-established by his countrymen in his dignity of General of the national troops, and President of the General Assembly of the island. I have been favoured with a copy of his speech, made the 9th of September last, at the opening of that Assembly; and the sentiments it contains do so much honour to the heart and feelings of that illustrious patriot, and to the generosity of the British nation, that it is with much satisfaction I have it in my power to communicate to the world a translation of it.

JAMES BOSWELL.

"Gentlemen,

"Permit me to express to you my warmest sentiments of gratitude for the honour your choice has conferred upon me, and to congratulate you and myself on the happy occasion which is the cause of our meeting. You already feel so sensibly the advantages we now enjoy, that it is scarcely necessary for me to recall to your remembrance the past vicissitudes of our island. You know how often, during a series of ages, our countrymen have been obliged to take up arms, sometimes for defending, and sometimes for recovering, their liberty, a generous love of which has never been extinguished in their minds. You recollect the more recent state of things, when, the island being almost entirely delivered from its external and internal enemies, when the constitution of our government, which merited the approbation and applause even of foreign nations, being established and consolidated, commerce, agriculture, the useful arts, and the patriotic virtues, were prospering among us, under the protection of our recovered liberty, while a rigorous observance of the laws had contributed to restore our internal tranquillity.

"The enjoyment of so great blessings was not, alas! of long duration; the invidious projects of Ministers, after having operated for some time in endeavouring to deprive us of them by secret machinations; after having suggested all the means that political address employs on such occasions, but which proved insufficient to subdue the patriotic spirit of the Corsicans; induced them at last to send against this unfortunate country a force too superior to be opposed with success. Resistance was, however, made for some time, not without glory; and, during certain moments, the justice of our cause alarmed the pride of the despotic Minister. His injustice and violence triumphed, however, at last, in spite of your generous efforts; and every one of you knows how cruel his resentment has been during the oppressive government which has just come to an end; there is scarcely an individual that does not yet suffer from its destructive effects, and from the losses arising from this system of tyranny: in short, the nation seemed to be threatened with entire ruin, had not the happy Revolution that has taken place in the French Monarchy averted the fatal blow.

"Ic

"It was at that favourable juncture that you began to recover vigour, and to imitate the ancient virtue of your ancestors, who, for the first time, flew to their arms, though almost without hopes of success, determined to break their chains, or to perish in the conflict. Your efforts interested in your favour the French nation; the recollection of the wrongs which it had suffered itself, rendered it compassionate towards your unhappy state; the insidious and cruel arts of political subtilty were practised in vain, nor did the clamours of our enemies prevent that generous people from using every means for repairing the wrongs which had been done to you; and, as you had been partakers of their slavery, they wished to see you enjoy the same invaluable blessings, under the same standard of liberty.

"Our gratitude will ever make us recollect those two memorable decrees of the National Assembly, sanctioned by the King, by which Corsica has become a part of the French empire, and a sharer in its glory. We cannot better express the thankfulness which ought always to be engraved upon our hearts, than by swearing at this moment, that, for the first time legally assembled, we can do it with freedom, by swearing, I repeat, an eternal attachment to that noble nation, and an absolute acquiescence in its new and happy constitution, which has united us together under the same laws, and under a king who considers himself as our fellow-citizen, whom the gratitude of the present age, and that of future ages, will always look upon as the father of his people, and the pattern of good princes.

"The patriotic zeal of two of our deputies to the National Assembly has contributed greatly to put us in possession of this fortunate situation; since the first instant that the contest began, full of ardour for liberty, they have not only exerted themselves with indefatigable activity and vigour for securing to our country the advantages of the happy Revolution, but, faithful to those sentiments which have produced it, and to the principles by which it has been directed, they have constantly adhered to, and supported, those worthy French patriots who compose the majority of the legislature, for the purpose of establishing those decrees which now form the glory of our constitution, and the felicity of the monarchy. Informed from the beginning, and a witness for

many months past, of their must not, from motives of justice recalling their names to your own gratitude, though you are ready that I am speaking of Cefari and Saliceti.

"What ought now to excite patriotic zeal, and what will be the nation the fruits of our liberty, is the choice, which your constituents have committed to you, and virtue, of those persons to form the department of our country, as I suppose, the choice is of public spirit, if divesting you of all animosity, of all levelling, and of every consideration of interest, you make it fall upon the choice of your fellow-citizens, who are ready distinguished themselves in the opinion of the people by their talents, their abilities, and their virtues, you will secure by this act the reviving rights of our constitution, and, justifying the public confidence, you will shew yourselves worthy of the honourable office with which you have been intrusted.

"Permit me now to take leave of you, and to bid adieu to you personally. Highly sensible of the numerous marks of your affection which I every day receive, and the confidence which you have placed in me, I have in the sincere zeal with which I formerly served our country, regret that age, and the incumbrances which accompany it, prevent me from continuing to do so, and abilities from keeping pace with the inclination to do good. Fully sensible of the little influence that I here could produce in increasing activity and energy, which require no incitement for supporting a public cause, I had proposed to retire at a distance the consolation I might find after, of knowing that I was free; but, on the one side, the insinuations circulated relative to the continuation of my residence in England, by those who seize all opportunities of hurrying me, and on the other, the wish which you have expressed of seeing me again at Corsica, by sending to me several deputations, have made it a duty incumbent upon me to acquiesce in your desire, and to consecrate to my nation the remainder of a life which I have only estimated as much as I could employ it in supporting and cherishing liberty. What were the feelings

my profound gratitude when I separated from the powerful and generous nation I have just now mentioned? What strength did I not feel in that honourable connexion, which, procuring me during more than twenty years an honourable asylum, made me consider it as a second native country, after being deprived of my own? What did I not feel particularly when I separated from its august Monarch, who possesses every virtue, and who is truly worthy of the homage of a free and generous people? I have expressed elsewhere, and my mind will ever remember the regard and munificence with which I have been honoured by that nation; the good patriots themselves will never forget, that the disinterested beneficence of that illustrious Sovereign and that powerful State furnished an honourable consolation, under the bitterness of a voluntary exile, to those of our countrymen who preferred it to servitude, and who, by the means thereof, preferred to this oppressed nation a permanent residue of hope, and the seeds of a better lot.

"I need not be apprehensive that those sentiments which are common to us all will give the smallest uneasiness to our generous French brethren; nor that the malignant envy of our enemies will take advantage of them to hurt us in their opinion, or to make them suspect our sincere attachment to the monarchy of which we have now the honour to constitute a part. The great nations know how to respect Virtue and Honour; and they would have little esteem for the public character of a people capable of forgetting them: what is more, Humanity, which has been too long afflicted by the invidious emulation between France and England, begins to revive at the near prospect of a new order of things, by which those two great empires, which already vie with each other in the wisdom of legislation, and in all the improvements of social perfection, divesting themselves of all jealousy, of all animosity, will cultivate together, upon an enlightened system of politics, a solid and permanent friendship, and by this means secure the tranquillity of Europe, or rather of the whole world.

"I should be deficient in gratitude, if I omitted mentioning also the distinguished favour with which I have been received in France by the august National Assembly; I do not pretend to say on account of my personal merit, but

for the sake of my earnest solicitude for the liberty and prosperity of my country. I should be equally blameable, were I to pass over in silence the gracious reception which the King was pleased to give me, the flattering commission which he intrusted to me to endeavour to re-establish tranquillity among the people of this island, and to unite them so cordially with their new French brethren, as to put an end for the future to all distinction between the two nations; for contributing to which he has assured me, both verbally, and by a letter written with his own hand, that there shall be none henceforwards in his paternal affection. By the last post, this beneficent Monarch has renewed to me again, through the channel of his Minister, the assurances of the same sentiments.

"Animated by this flattering hope, I look upon this day as the happiest of my life; and if any thing, my dear countrymen, could add to my satisfaction; and to my gratitude to you, it would be to see those sentiments of perfect union, which the nation so earnestly demands of you at the present juncture, consolidated more and more, that liberty, which begins to revive, may be entirely re-established among us, accompanied by peace, under the shadow of which I wish to pass the rest of my days, as the recompence of my toil, and of the disinterestedness which has always animated me. It will be my constant ambition to act upon those principles, and to continue to deserve the honour of your good opinion."

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 7.

SOMEbody, in a late Magazine of yours, who is afflicted with deafness, wishes that any one of your correspondents would be kind enough to communicate to him and the publick any medicine for that disorder, which he may have tried, and can recommend. I have for many years had temporary deafnesses, and sometimes discharges from my ears, caused by the breaking of small tumours. The under-written medicine has been of singular benefit to me; I therefore communicate it:

Take honey, warm it, and let fall one drop into the ear at night, going to rest, for a week; then mix balsam of Peru and honey, equal parts, warm it, and use it for a week in the same manner; then use balsam of Peru alone for a week, warmed as before. Upon a re-

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Cent. Mag. 1798 Suppl. p. 177.

Fig. 1. p. 177.



Fig. 4. p. 177.



Fig. 5. p. 178.



Fig. 6. p. 177.



Fig. 7. p. 177.

turn of the disorder, repeat the medicine. Should the above prescription fail of success, the king's aurist, Mr. Maule, in Piccadilly, is a skilful man, and has relieved many in this disorder; but I believe he expects to see the patient, that he may know from whence the deafness arises.

D. T.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 8.

THE spoon of which I send you an accurate drawing (*Plate II. fig. 1*) is the property of Mr. Philips, of Enfield, in whose family it has long been.

Fig. 2. is a seal found 1790 in the sand on the sea-shore at Dunwich.

Fig. 3. is a seal appendant to a charter of Johanna de Stutril to Robert son of Robert Sanva, of lands in Pulton, co. Suffolk, temp. Edw. I. but undated. M.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 9.

I HAVE taken the liberty of sending I a sketch of a curious key (*Fig. 4*), found about six weeks ago amongst the ruins of an old abbey near Londonderry. Should you deem this worthy a place, I hope to be able, in a short time, to furnish you with some curious inscriptions in the Erse tongue, which I am now endeavouring to decypher.

HYBERNO-ANTIQUUS.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 10.

IN one of Hearne's publications, he cites some lines from a MS. poem by Skelton, lent him by Peter le Neve, esq. Norroy King of Arms, and never printed that I could hear of. Perhaps

some of your better-informed correspondents may know what became of the MS. on Mr. Le Neve's death, and in whose possession it is at present: particulars of which the communication may benefit the curious, and will much oblige, Yours, &c. PHILARKEIOS.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 27.

I HAVE been for some time sickened with the affected and verbose invectives against Pope of Mr. Weston, whose incorrigible absurdity, and inveterate malignity against that great poet, are so conspicuous, as almost to justify the expressions I have made use of.

Disquisitions of this kind are in their nature capable of mathematical demonstration; and as Mr. W's perversion of intellect seems to incapacitate him for conviction of any fort, but such as appeals to the senses, my indignation would have evaporated in silence, had he not in your last Magazine, p. 780, advanced a position which may be refuted by chronology¹, and of the falsehood of which, therefore, even he must be convinced.

Pope, says Mr. W, incited² Swift to ridicule Dryden in "The Tale of a Tub," and "Battle of the Books."

One must be very little acquainted with Swift's character, to suppose for a moment that he would permit Pope to direct his pen upon any subject. One must be very ignorant not to know, that Swift's aversion to Dryden arose from a personal disgust³; and that Pope, as Dr. Johnson himself relates, always

¹ Dr. Bentley (*Dissert. on Phalaris*, p. 122,) justly considers the argument, drawn from discrepancy of time, to be the most conclusive which can be adduced on subjects of this nature: and in conformity hereunto Cicero says, "Non tu quidem *res* re [I cannot say so much for Mr. Weston], sed *quod maximum est*, TEMPORIBUS errasti." Philipp. ad. Παρ' ας αουκαζαλε; εστιν η τωι χρονω αναχαρη, says Titian, παρα τωτο-ς, οδι τα της ιστοριας αλεθινη διαταται. Judicis officium est, ut res, ita TEMPORA rerum Quærere.

² This is a rather stronger expression than that used by Mr. Weston. EDIT.

³ I have long had doubts of Swift's title to this work; and my suspicions are much confirmed by observing that Dr. Johnson (as Mr. Boswell, in his *Journal*, tells us,) entertained the same idea. This was, however, an *esoteric* doctrine of the Doctor; for, in his "Lives of the Poets," he does not hint at such a thing. It is certain that Swift never owned the work; which, to those who consider how much Swift prized his reputation as a man of wit, and how little he regarded the opinion which the world entertained of his religious character, will appear pretty extraordinary: and I think there is more learning in this than Swift has displayed in any of his avowed publications, together with a very different strain of humour. I have been inclined to give the work to Mr. Anthony Henley (father of Lord Chancellor Northampton); a man of wit and learning, as appears by the 1Xth and Xth letters of "Swift's Correspondence," and to whom Dr. Garth dedicated "The Dispensary." He was, however, the patron of Dennis, and assisted him in his plays.

⁴ When Swift shewed to Dryden some specimens of his early poetry, which are, to be sure, very bad, "Cousin Swift," said Dryden, as he returned him his papers, "you will never make a poet." Hence Swift's sarcasms.

vindicated Dryden from the censures of Addison, and praised him through his whole life with unvaried liberality⁵.

But these observations are intended for readers of another turn of mind than Mr. W.; who may however, it is possible, be ashamed⁶ when he reads that Swift was born in 1667, Pope not till 1688. Before 1688 Swift's chamber-fellow is said to have seen a copy of "The Tale of a Tub" in his own handwriting⁷. Dr. Johnson thinks it was written between 1693 and 1697; and (not to trouble ourselves with considering when, or by whom, it was written), we all know that it was published in 1704. The consequences in favour of Pope's innocence arising from this chronological deduction are obvious. Pope was born in the year when Swift's chum saw a copy of the work which Mr. W. supposes him to have dictated; he was from five to nine years of age when Dr. Johnson⁸ thinks it was written; and when it was printed he was sixteen. At what period the acquaintance of these great men commenced, I have not learned; but it certainly was not till after this time, because Pope had not then published his Pastorals, with which his literary life commenced⁹; and we know that he was recommended to the notice of Swift by his growing celebrity only, which could not have been till some time after 1704.

After this, I shall leave Pope's vindication from Mr. W.'s other equally unmerited charges to abler hands.

Accipe . . . infimias, & crimine ab uno
Disce oranes.

Yours, &c. B. L. A.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 10.
ENCLOSED I send you a retainer, by the great Duke of Somerset¹⁰, of Sir Thomas Parker, as his counsel. The fee now paid is five guineas at the time of the retainer, and nothing annually.

Yours, &c. S. B.

"To all persons to whom these presents shall come, The Most Noble Lord his Grace Charles Duke of Somerset, Marquis and Earl of Hertford, Viscount Beaulieu de Hache, Baron Seymour of Trowbridge, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, Master of the Horse to her Majesty, Knight of the most

noble Order of the Garter, and one of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, sendeth greeting, &c. Know ye that I, the said Duke of Somerset, for the special trust and confidence I have and do repose in my well-beloved friend Sir Thomas Parker, knight, serjeant at law, and for the good esteem I have of his learning in the laws of this land, have constituted and retained, and by these presents do constitute and retain him, the said Sir Thomas Parker, to be of my standing counsel. In fee, and for his good advice and direction to me and my agents in businesses in matters of law, I do hereby give and allow him the yearly fee of four marks, to be paid by my solicitor at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, to continue during my will and pleasure. Given under my hand and seal, at Northumberland House, this nineteenth day of July, in the sixth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Anne, by the grace of God Queen of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. annoque Domini 1707."

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 27.
YOU will much oblige me by the insertion of these Queries in the Gentleman's Magazine. Many gentlemen in this county attend to your valuable publication, and will be much pleased to find my Queries there.

Yours, &c. R. POLWHELE.

HISTORY OF DEVONSHIRE. FOR THE NATURAL HISTORY, VOL. I.

1. Boundaries and shape, &c. of the county of Devon; the mountainous tracts; vallies; the highest and lowest spots; the most level part, &c.?

2. Atmosphere and climate; air on the coasts; on the inland parts; the seasons in general; healthy or unhealthy situations; irregularity in the weather; any storms remembered, worth recording?

3. Springs; wells; medicinal waters; sulphureous; chalybeate; salt springs; intermitting springs; subterraneous waters; rivers; source of the river; its course, winding or otherwise; its degree of velocity in general, and at particular places; width of its banks; its depth; its bed, and of what consisting; colour and quality of its waters; distance from its source to its fall into another river, or the sea; navigable; how far navigable; the sea; tides; the gradual changes

⁵ Lives, vol. IV. p. 168.

⁶ Crebillon, it is true, says, that some men are as incapable of being ashamed of thinking wrong, as they are incapable of thinking right. *Egarement de Cœur*, par. 2da.

⁷ Dean Swift, p. 21. ⁸ Lives of the English Poets, vol. III. p. 385. ⁹ Ib. vol. IV. p. 12.

¹⁰ See a fac-simile of his hand-writing and seal, P. III. fig. 5.

in these several points relating to rivers; changes on the sea-coasts, &c. owing to the recess or incroachments of the sea; instances of inundations and other irregularities?

4. The more prevailing soils in Devon, on a general view; direction; extent of them; of the red loam in particular; the quality of each soil; other soils less observable; the country divided into limestone and moorstone land; the direction and extent of the limestone and the moorstone; other stones less conspicuous; caverns and subterraneous passages; arrangement and position of the strata in these caverns; quarries; coal-mines, tin-mines, copper, lead, &c.; arrangement and position of these strata also?

Of *native* fossils, marble, its varieties; topus, transparent calcareous spars; fluor spars; gypsum; porcelaine; clay; pipe-clay; potter's-clay; clay-stone; marl; roof; slate; brick-clay; quartz; flint; petrosilex.

Sulphur, pyrites, bitumen, coal, peat, turf; lead, copper, tin, iron; ochres; manganese; molybdæna; cobalt.

Of *extraneous* fossils; petrified shells, insects, &c. &c. or vegetable impressions.

Traces of deluges, volcanoes, earthquakes, in the subterraneous geography of the county; particular instances of earthquakes?

5. Herbaceous plants, shrubs and trees; the plants that are more plentiful in Devon than in other counties; that are found in Devon, and not in other counties; that rarely occur, though frequent in other counties; that do *not* exist in Devon, though found in other counties.

The plants in one part of Devonshire contradistinguished in the same manner, with those in another.

Remarkable trees, &c. for age, girth, &c.?

6. Insects, any peculiar to this county?

7. Birds, perennial, emigrating; rare birds, when and where seen in this county, such as the nightingale, or Cornish chough?

8. Fish; river-fish, sea-fish; the natural history of the pilchard?

9. Reptiles?

10. Quadrupeds; any peculiar breed of sheep, goats, bullocks, horses, deer; Lusus Naturæ?

FOR THE GENERAL HISTORY, Vol. 1.

1. The most remarkable events in the

civil and military history of Devon, from the Phœnicians to the present time?

2. Civil and military constitution from the earliest times; stannary regulations, &c. &c.

3. Religion, under all its forms, from Druidism to the present Establishment?

4. Architecture, castles, and camps (Phœnician, Roman, Saxon, Danish, &c.), monasteries, churches, &c. Roman roads?

5. Agriculture from the earliest period, &c. Gardens, parks, plantations?

6. Mining in each period; manufactures?

7. Commerce, coin, shipping in every period; navigation of rivers, obstructed or improved at any time; or capable of improvement at present; canals?

8. Literature; progress of it; learned men, artists, &c. &c.?

9. Population, &c. &c. in each period; diseases, accidents by fire, &c.?

10. Customs, manners, &c.?

FOR THE CHOROGRAPHICAL SURVEY, VOL. II.

1. Parish of _____ antient spelling; etymology of the name? its length and breadth? high or low situation? springs and wells? rivers? bridges, of what materials each bridge; of how many arches; by whom repaired? an inclosed or open parish? the kind of inclosures? well-wooded or otherwise? trees, the most flourishing in this parish? roads, good or bad, of what materials? picturesque views?

2. Towns, villages, hamlets, farm-houses; their number and names? in what parts of the parish situated? in what manor or manors? of what materials, in general, built? slated, tiled, or thatched, in general? compact and neat, or otherwise? gardens, belonging to them? orchards? farms, large or small? in what state of cultivation?

3. Inhabitants of these towns, villages, hamlets, and farm-houses? number of paupers, *communibus annis*? of day-labourers? manufacturers, their different trades and employments? rackholders? leaseholders? freeholders? number of the inhabitants, collectively? health, strength, longevity? character, customs, proverbial sayings, superstitions, wakes, sports?

4. Gentlemen's seats; their number and names? in what manor or manors? when built? of what materials? particulars of the structure, if it merit description? gardens, plantations, ponds?

5. Poi-

5. Possessors of these houses; succession of families, in each manor or seat, during the last 150 years?

6. Ruins of forts, castles, abbies, chapels, or any public buildings?

Schools, meeting-houses, chapels, &c. &c. in present use?

7. Dissenting-ministers; number of Dissenters?

8. The church (or churches); in what part of the parish situated? to what saint dedicated? when built? of what materials built? roof, of what considing? height of the church? the tower, its height, shape, and number of bells? length and breadth of the church, in the clear? screen, altar-piece, font; description of them, if remarkable? painted glass? confessional, or other relic of popery? memorials of charitable donations? monuments; number of them, and situation of each? the contents of every inscription, and of the more remarkable inscriptions the exact copies; extent of the church-yard; contents or transcripts of the epitaphs deserving notice.

9. The register; baptisms, marriages, and burials, of the principal families?

10. The rectory; the vicarage; names of the present patron and incumbent? lists of patrons and incumbents, as far back as they can be traced?

11. Parsonage or vicarage-house; at what distance from the church? an old or a modern building? points in the structure worth observation?

12. Any peculiarity as to the composition for the tithes? *modus?* R. D.

*** The preceding Queries, *mutatis mutandis*, our friends are requested to apply to the History of LEICESTERSHIRE. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 30.

PERMIT me to suggest to the correspondent who enquires into the origin of *Fairy Rings*, or circular annuluses of grass, that these have probably been trenches dug up by the ancient inhabitants of Britain, and used either in celebrating some of their sports, or in paying divine honours to some of their imaginary deities. These trenches gradually filling up by the annual decay of vegetables, and being necessarily lighter than the adjoining land, and consequently more retentive of water, and less capable of enjoying the solar influence till later in the year, will not only be rendered more fertile, but the grass growing upon them more perceptible than the neighbouring parts of the

field, especially in the Autumnal quarter. May not the dislike of cattle to the flowers which they produce contribute to make them seemingly more prolific? Some of your antiquarian readers may possibly set this in a clearer light.

Yours, &c.

C.

Mangerton and Melplaisch [Wiltshire] [1382]. (*Harleian Collection of Records*, British Museum. *Charte antique*).

THIS endenture witnesseth that John Remmesbury Simondeffone, of Remmesbury, hath delivered to William Hunte, baillif of Mangerton and Melplaisch, the Soneday to fore Cristemasse-day, the 5th zier of the regne of King Ric' the scde, that is to wytinge, 4 marcs, 17 oxen, with the bole; also 4 kyn and a heffren, and 2 calves, wharof that on is a bole calf, and the other an hefre of o zier: also at Melplaisch 100 wethers: also at Mangerton 87 ewen, and 7 rammes, and 47 hogges. Item, 5 fowes, 7 bores, and 25 swin-hogges, and 16 soukinge pigges. Item, 6 broud gees and 2 oulde gandres, and 21 zonge gees. Item, 19 *enede* and maulardes. Item, 20 [ca]pones, 14 hennes, and 3 cokkes. Item, at Melplaisch, 2 soles with all the apparail of ire gar. Item, a goud irebound wen. Item, a dong pik and a schovele. Item, at Mangerton, an old wen. Item, a good irebound cart. Item, two old swanes and a zounge, and 4 wild ges, 3 pan-kockes and 4 pohennes. Item, 2 willies for bere' corn. Item, 2 irebound bushels feble, and 2 p'kes of stre. Item, a wynneshute almost nywe. Item, 5 crokkes, and a point of bras, warof on is colmam. Item, 5 pannos and a litel pann. Item, 2 aundires and a brandire. Item, a melsune, and a renge, and 4 other sienes, and a riddren. Item, a mortar and pistel, and an old dressing knyf. Item, a long laddre, also 2 stoppes for melk ewen. Item, 2 slip-pingeres. Item, a friingpanne and a milk gerdil. Item, a tonne and 2 pipe of sider. Item, a bome' and an heuk. Item, 4 mede pikes. Item, 2 harwen with iron tindes with the apparail, 8 vates, and a mocke tunc. Item, 3 tobbes. Item, 6 barelles, 3 op stenders, and 2 flakettes. Item, a dong pik, a schovele and a spade, an old five. Item, 2 carinpottes. Item, 3 mete tables. Item, a nywe peire fokkes. Item, a gret howe for the quarter. Item, a sem-fadel a cartfadel, and 2 grete panieres.

Mr.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 20.

IN the Visitations of Staffordshire, 22d, 35th, and 39th of Henry the Sixth, William Clerke, of Dudley, bears Barry of four, Gules and Vert, three plates; and, in right of his wife Prudence, daughter and heiress to — Watercroft, Sable, crusily fitchee, three fleurs-de-lis, Ar. a canton, Ermine.

The latter is quartered by Ruding, of Wekeots, in Leicestershire, who likewise bears one something resembling the former. In the latest Visitations of Leicestershire it is blazoned thus, Arg. on two bars Vert, three plates. In Burton's "Leicestershire," Vert, a fess between three rounds. In Segar's "Visitation, Anno 1619," Ar. on two bars Sable, three plates.

If any of your Heraldic correspondents can prove that Ruding ever intermarried with an heiress either of Clerke or Watercrofte, they will greatly oblige

Yours, &c. S. G.

* * As one mode of rendering this question palatable, I send you a drawing (Plate III.) of a beautiful brass in the church of *Castle-Donington*, in Leicestershire, containing a portrait of *Thomas Staunton*, Esq. who died in 1468; and should be glad to be furnished with a genealogical account of his descendants. It is to be hoped that either Mr. Throsby or Mr. Nichols will take notice of all the beautiful brasses and fine old monuments with which some of the Leicestershire churches are ornamented.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 12.

I THINK your correspondent L. E. perfectly right in his "short censure on the common mode of addressing or directing letters to clergymen;" and I also think he might with equal, or greater, propriety, have censured the common use of their title. In the present age of liberty every low mechanick who *feels*, or *thinks* he feels, a call to mount a pulpit, or a fool in the public street, dubs himself *The Reverend*. A few months ago, I read an advertisement in a country news-paper to the following purport: "On such a day will be preached the double-lecture at —; the Rev. Mr. —, and the Rev. —, to preach." And who, Mr. Urban, do you think these two *reverend gentlemen* were? The first was a breeches-maker, and the second a blacksmith! So that, if *title* and *occupation* had *both* been specified, the advertisement would have stood thus: *The Rev.*

Mr. —, breeches-maker, and the Rev. Mr. —, blacksmith, to preach.

That persons, who call themselves of the Establishment, should run after such Gospel-mongers as these (which is really the case in many places), is truly astonishing, particularly in towns where the service of the Church is performed regularly by clergymen of eminent abilities, of orthodox principles, and of exemplary lives and conversation. It is pity but these *warblers* would determine *positively* either one way or another; and then, perhaps, they might "know what they worship." If they determine for the Conventicle, their *total* absence from the Church will be less injurious to it than their *cold* and *occasional* attendance there. "He that is not *with* me is *against* me," is an assertion of high authority; and, in this respect, it is an assertion strikingly true. For (in order to make themselves appear a *necessary* body of men) the *would-be-reverend* gentlemen, those "runners after strange doctrine" go to hear, are very liberal in their aspersions of the regular clergy. Therefore, they who sit to hear such abuse are certainly abettors in it, and, of course, are "*against*" the Establishment. Z.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 22.

YOU may assure Mr. Elderton, p. 970, that the writer of the letter from Algiers sported with his correspondent's credulity in saying, "that a lady speaking Welsh was perfectly understood by the Moors, and was, in some cases, able to act as an interpreter." There is not, nor can be, any affinity between the two languages. If we should even suppose the Algerines and the Welsh to have any thing common in their origin, they were certainly detached from each other at a period prior to the commencement of the history of either. Wales, it is true, has preserved tolerably pure that which is, with good reason, supposed to be her aboriginal language. That Algiers cannot have done so, will be evident to him who reflects on the revolutions she has undergone, and the motley mixture of progenitors from which the present inhabitants of the Northern coast of Africa descend; Egyptians, Mauritanians, Greeks, Carthaginians, Romans, Vaudals, Arabs, and Turks.

Since we are upon the subject of languages, and particularly of the Welsh, I would request any of your correspondents,

ents, who may have visited the *Alps* by the *Lago di Garda* beyond *Roveredo*, to inform me what is the dialect of a small nation dwelling there, mentioned by the *Marchese Maffei* in his *Verona Illustrata*, and said by him to speak a language of unknown origin? I strongly suspect it to be a *Celtic* dialect, for the following reasons:

1. If it were allied to the Latin, or to the German, considering the situation of those *Alps*, it could not be said to be of unknown origin; and, considering how near they are to the *Venetian* territories, if it were a dialect of the *Slavonian* (which is spoken in some of the dominions of the States of *Venice*), we may conclude that the noble writer must have had opportunities of tracing it to its source. It is, therefore, probably neither of *Latin*, nor of *German*, nor yet of *Slavonic* birth.

2. The *Romanish* is spoken in several districts subject to the *Grisons*, and contiguous to the very spot we are speaking of. Of the *Romanish* Mr. Coxé gives us a very small vocabulary, in which the words are, I think, all of *Latin* derivation, except two, viz. *mellen*, yellow; in *Welsh*, *maelyn*—and *gôd*, wood; in *Welsh* *ced*, and *gwydd*. Since so short a list contains two vocables of pure *Celtic*, a large one would probably comprehend many. A *Tuscan* colony, called *Rhæti*, settled early in the country of the *Grisons*: the *Umbri* were *Gauls*, and so were probably the *Tuscans*. But if we suppose the *Tuscan* colony to have spoken *Latin* at the time of their migration under *Rhæti* to those *Alps*, and thus account for the prevalence of the *Latin* in their dialect; yet, since some purely *Celtic* words are even now in use amongst them, it seems to follow that the aboriginal natives were *Celtic*: and their neighbours towards *Roveredo* may have preserved their pristine language more entire.

¶ 7

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 11.

YOUR correspondent O. C. D. D. p. 503, does not seem to have considered, that one of the greatest objections to the Fellows of Colleges marrying, is the consequent monopoly of college preferment. As the sons of the present Fellows grew up, and became members of the University, they would of course offer themselves as candidates for the vacant Fellowships: the married members of the College, who were to

determine between the candidates, would indisputably give their votes to the sons of their own Fellows, in hopes of obtaining the same favour for their sons; or, if they had already been favoured with the votes of their friends, would naturally repay the obligation in a similar manner. In short, in a course of time, the Fellowships would become in great measure hereditary, and merit and superior talents would very frequently yield to partiality and interest. Moreover, when there came to be so many families in a College, marriages would very probably often happen between the sons and daughters of the different Fellows; so that, in time, the whole College would be in the possession of a few families, to the exclusion of the greater part of men from any other part of the kingdom.

Neither is it consistent with the nature and system of a College that it should be filled with women, girls, and boys; it would be making the Universities rather nurseries for children than places of improvement for young men. The daughters of the resident Fellows would be exposed daily to temptations of every kind; and the University would shortly become a scene of intriguing and debauchery.

There are other reasons which might be adduced against the marriages of the Fellows of Colleges; but as other more able hands have often treated them before, I shall subscribe myself,

AN UNDERGRADUATE.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 12.

YOUR Reviewer, vol. LIX. p. 634, asks whether ΠΕΖΗ (Matth. xiv. 13), can be *by land*. I apprehend he objects to Mr. Wakefield's interpretation, either because *πρὶν ακολουθεῖσθαι* can never mean to follow *by land*, or because the context will not here admit of this meaning; and I conceive him to be mistaken whichever of these assertions he intended to advance. The word occurs only in this, and in the parallel passage in St. Mark. In the former we read, *ἀκούσας οἱ λαοὶ ἀνέχοντο ἐκείνῳ ΕΝ ΠΛΟΙΩ καὶ ἀνυσταίς οἱ ὄχλοι ἠκολούθησαν αὐτῷ ΠΕΖΗ*. In the latter the expression is similar, vi. 32, 33: *ἀπαλθοῖς εἰς ἱερὸν τοποῖ Τῷ ΠΛΟΙΩ—καὶ πολλοὶ ΠΕΖΗ ἐκὼ συνεδραμον*. Now it is obvious that, in both places, ΠΕΖΗ may more properly be translated *by land* than *a-foot*. In the same sense the verb ΠΕΖΕΥΕΙΝ

ΠΕΖΕΥΕΙΝ

ΠΕΖΕΥΕΙΝ is used by St. Luke (Act. Apost. xxi. 13.): *ἡμεις δὲ προελθοῖς ΕΠΙ ΤΟ ΠΛΟΙΟΝ, ἀναχθῆμιν αἰς τὸν ἀστυ, ἐκείθι μαλλοῖς ἀναλαμβάνειν τὸν ναυλον* ὡς γὰρ ἡ διατίκασμος, μέλλων αὐτοῦ ΠΕΖΕΥΕΙΝ, minding himself to go *by land*. If from sacred we turn to profane writers, we shall find *πῆξιν πορευοῦμαι, πῆξιν ἔλθαι, πῆξιν ἔλθω*, used to denote a journey by land, in opposition to a voyage by sea. Plutarch, in *Vita Theſt.* edit. Francof. 1620, p. 3: ΠΑΕΙΝ δὲ ἀργῶ καίπερ ὁδὸς ἀσφαλὲς;—καλεῖται γὰρ ἡ ΠΕΖΗ πορευοῦσθαι. Xenophon Anabasis, lib. IV. edit. Francof. 1596, p. 355: *μέχρις ἵστασθαι ΕΠΕΖΕΥΞΕΝ ἡ στρατιά*. Idem, Hist. Græc. lib. I. p. 429, αὐτοῦ μὲν ΠΕΖΗ κλίθιν εἰς σῆσον, τὰς δὲ ναυς ΠΕΡΙΠΑΕΙΝ ἐκαστὸς ἐκίλισεν. It is therefore evident, that both the idiom of the Greek language and the context justify Mr. Wakefield's translation, and that your Reviewer has too hastily questioned its propriety.

Yours, &c.

P. L.

“ We take the earliest opportunity of inserting what has been said on the late worthy Bishop of London (see our vol. LVII. pp. 1028, &c.), from “ A short Account of his Life and Character,” in Doddsley’s Annual Register for 1788; which, having been received from the best information, is doubtless to be depended on.

“ HIS Father was William Lowth, Fellow of St. John’s College, Oxford, and Chaplain to Dr. Peter Mew, Bishop of Winchester, who had been President of that College. Under his patronage he became Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Winchester, 1696, and Rector of Buriton, in the county of Southampton, 1699. He was a studious and learned man, and the author of *Commentaries on the Prophecies, Directions for the profitable Reading of the Holy Scriptures, and some other theological pieces*.*

By Margaret, daughter of Robert Pitt, of Blandford, in the county of Dorset, esq. he left two sons, and three daughters. The elder of the sons is William Lowth, Prebendary of Winchester, now living; and the other was Robert, late Bishop of London. Margaret, the eldest daughter, was married to John Sturges, M. A. Prebendary of Winchester; Mary, the second, died unmarried; and Martha, the third, is the relict of Robert

Eden; D. D. Archdeacon of Winchester, and Prebendary of the Cathedral.

The Bishop was born on the 27th of November, 1710. He was educated at Winchester College, and from thence succeeded to New College in Oxford, 1730. He was elected Professor of Poetry in that University 1741, and re-elected 1743. To the patronage of Bishop Hoadly he owed the Rectory of Ovington, 1744, and afterwards of East Woodhay, 1753, both in the county of Southampton, having been appointed by him Archdeacon of Winchester, 1750. In 1754, the University of Oxford honoured him with the degree of Doctor of Divinity, conferred by Diploma. In 1755, he went to Ireland, as first Chaplain to the late Duke of Devonshire, then Marquis of Hartington, Lord Lieutenant. In consequence of this appointment, he had the offer of the Bishopric of Limerick, which he exchanged with Dr. Leslie, Prebendary of Durham, and Rector of Sedgfield, near that place, for those preferments. In June, 1766, he was made Bishop of St. David’s; and in the October following he removed, by the King’s command, to the See of Oxford, from whence he was translated to that of London, April 1777.

He accompanied to Berlin, Mr. Legge, afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer, who went to that court in a public character, 1748; and with whom, from his earliest years, he lived on terms of the most intimate and uninterrupted friendship.

His connexion with the late Duke of Devonshire arose from his having attended, 1749, the Duke’s brothers, Lord George and Lord Frederic Cavendish, on their travels, and especially at Turin; which place was their principal residence during their absence from this country.

He married, 1752, Mary, the daughter of Lawrence Jackson, of Christ-church, in the county of Southampton, esq. by whom he had two sons, and five daughters. Of these children, two only survived him; Robert, now Prebendary of St. Paul’s, and Vicar of Halsestead, Essex; and Martha. He had the misfortune to lose, 1778, his eldest son, Thomas Henry†, Fellow of New College in Oxford; a young man of the most promising expectations, and distinguished abilities. At length, after an ill state of health, continued during some years, and attended with the most severe sufferings, all which he bore with the greatest resignation and fortitude, he died at Fulham on the 3d of November, 1787.

In an account of his works, we may begin with his *Early Times on the Holy Scriptures*. To this work, the dates of his Professorship gave occasion; and the choice of his subject,

* For a more particular account of Mr. William Lowth’s Family, Writings, and Character, see a short *Life* prefixed to the 6th edition of his *Directions*, printed 1788.

† Mr. T. H. Lowth obtained one of the Prizes given annually by the Chancellor of the University of Oxford, 1773, and again, 1776.

which lay out of the beaten paths of criticism, and which was highly interesting, not only in a literary but a religious view, afforded ample scope for the poetical, critical, and theological talents of the author. In these Prelections, the true spirit and distinguishing character of the Poetry of the Old Testament are more thoroughly entered into, and developed more perfectly, than ever had been done before. Select parts of this Poetry are expressed in Latin composition, with the greatest elegance and force; the general criticism which pervades the whole work is such as might be expected from a writer of acknowledged poetical genius and literary judgement; and the particular criticism applied to those passages of the original Hebrew, which he has occasion to introduce, in order either to express the sense, or correct the words of it, is a pattern for that kind of Sacred Literature: nor are the Theological subjects which occur in the course of the work, and are necessarily connected with it, treated with less ability.

To the Prelections is subjoined, a *Short Confutation of Bishop Hare's System of Hebrew Metre*; in which he shews it to be founded on false reasoning, on a *petitio principii*, that would equally prove a different and contrary system to be true. It is here mentioned chiefly for the purpose of taking notice of what followed it; namely, a Latin letter of the Rev. Dr. Edwards, of Cambridge, in vindication of the Harian metre, and a *Larger Confutation* of it addressed in answer to that gentleman, 1766. This *Larger Confutation*, which from the subject may be supposed dry and uninteresting to the generality of readers, is yet, as a piece of reasoning, extremely curious; for there never was a fallacy more accurately investigated, or a system more completely confuted, than this of Bishop Hare's, who was perhaps not conscious of the fallacy of himself.

In 1758, was published his *Life of William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester*, and Founder of the Colleges in which he had received his education. It is collected from authentic evidences, and thereby affords the most certain information concerning the manners, and some of the public transactions, of the period in which Wykeham lived; as well as concerning matters of a more private and local kind, respecting chiefly the two Societies of which he was the Founder.

His *Short Introduction to English Grammar* was first published in 1762, and has since gone through numerous editions. It was originally designed only for domestic use; but its utility in recommending a greater attention to grammatical form and accuracy in our language, than had hitherto been observed in it, and the many judicious remarks which occur there, together with the favourable reception it has met with, fully justified its being given to the public.

About the year 1765, happened his con-

trovery with Dr. Warburton, bishop of Gloucester, which at the time afforded much matter of conversation, and the memory of which is still recent. If we do not now wish to dwell on the particulars of this controversy, it is because violent literary contention is an evil, like other war, and though perhaps sometimes unavoidable, yet is always to be regretted; and because the characters of learned, ingenious, and amiable men never appear to less advantage, than under the form which that state of hostility obliges them to assume.

The last work of his life was the *Translation of Isaiah*; a work for which he was eminently qualified, by his critical knowledge of the original language, by his understanding more perfectly than any other writer the character and spirit of its poetry, and by his general erudition, both literary and theological. In the Preliminary Dissertation, the form and construction of the poetical compositions of the Old Testament are examined more particularly and at large than even in the Prelections themselves; and such principles of criticism are established, as must be the foundation of all improved translations of the different, and especially of the poetical books of the Old Testament. The translation of the prophecies of an author, who is almost always sublime or elegant, yet often obscure notwithstanding all the aids of criticism, was executed in a manner adequate to the superior qualifications of the person who undertook it; and marked out the way for other attempts of a like kind, at a time when the hopes of an improved Version of all the Holy Scriptures was cherished by many, when Sacred Criticism was cultivated with ardour, and new sources of it were opened by the labours of the indefatigable and learned Kennicott.

Several Occasional Discourses, which the Bishop was by his station at different times called upon to deliver, were of course published, and are all worthy of the excellent author of them; but there is one on the *Kingdom of God*, on the extension and progressive improvement of Christ's Religion, and on the means of promoting these by the advancement of religious knowledge, by freedom of enquiry, by toleration, and mutual charity, which may be distinguished above the rest, as exhibiting a most comprehensive view of the successive states of the Christian Church, and containing the truest principles of Christianity.

From various poetical pieces, may be selected, as deserving peculiar notice, the *Choice of Hercules*, from the fable of Prodicus, which was written very early in his life, and has several times appeared in print; and a spirited and manly Imitation of the 6th Ode of Horace, Book the 3d, applied to the alarming situation of this Country at the time of the Rebellion, 1745, and first printed in the *Museum*, a periodical publication.

With

With these abilities, equally applicable either to elegant literature, or professional studies, Bishop Lowth possessed a Mind, that felt its own strength, and decided on whatever came before it with promptitude and firmness; a mind, fitted for the high station in which he was placed. He had a temper which, in private and domestic life, endeared him in the greatest degree to those who were most nearly connected with him, and towards others produced an habitual complacency and agreeableness of manners; but which was susceptible of considerable warmth, when it was roused by unjust provocation, or improper conduct. To these abilities and dispositions were added, qualities still more valuable, the virtues of a good Man, and of a sincere Christian.

Mr. URBAN, *May Fair, July 19.*
THE laws of England have long been esteemed, by the generality of men, the most equitable and merciful in the world; and in some respects they certainly are so; but, for the most part, they are cruel, unjust, and useless. The number of our fellow-mortals hung up so frequently like the vilest animal is a terrible proof of their cruelty; the same punishment inflicted on the parricide and the man who takes the value of three shillings (or less) on the highway is a proof that they are unjust; and the frequency and multiplicity of crimes is a proof that they are useless. England, which contains some of the most philosophic, humane, and liberal minded men in the world, is disgraced with a code of laws which even the most barbarous savage would be ashamed of. It is dreadful to think how many useful members of the community are deprived of their existence in England, Scotland, and Ireland, in one year; and yet (infatuated souls!) we cry out, that ours is the most civilized and polished nation in the world.

Indeed, Mr. Urban, every time I hear of an execution I am astonished that some worthy member of the Parliament of England does not strive to have our present laws revised. Sir Benjamin Hammet has gloriously succeeded in obtaining a repeal of the act which permitted the burning of women; and I sincerely hope that, following such an example, some public-spirited man will immortalize his name by obtaining a repeal of the entire code, and producing another even superior to that noble one of the Emperor.

Yours, &c. ΦΙΛΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΣ.
GENT. MAG. Supplement, 1790.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec. 10.*
A CORRESPONDENT, p. 978, has endeavoured to explain the meaning of the current and vulgar expression made use of to persons when inclined to sleep. It may be thought a trifling subject in your Repository; however, since it has appeared, we may as well endeavour to throw a proper light thereon, particularly as your correspondent seems to be so much in the dark: indeed I have reason to think he was never trusted with fire and candle when going to sleep, or he would not have attempted an explanation so wide of the mark. But I ask pardon for my familiarity; and (joking apart) will make him amends, if I can, by giving him and your readers a more plausible illustration.

Let any one close his eyes nearly, and look at a candle placed at some distance: the rays of light will resemble *straws* both in *breadth* and *colour*. The motion of the eyelids will appear to *draw* them from the luminary to which they are directed. Therefore, those inclined to sleep will consequently, if looking towards a candle, occasion their eyes to *draw straws*. Whence the vulgar saying.

NIDITY NOD.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec. 13.*
WHAT L. E. p. 978, attempts to illustrate he really darkens; for he goes off from the eyes to the eyelids, which, by the way, do not draw up *half a straw's breadth*, at the time he speaks of, before they close again. The current expression, therefore, is not founded on nature.

The meaning is nothing more than this: let any person at night, sitting before a fire, or a candle, wink with his eyes; the rays of light from the object, being broken by the hairs of the eyelash, will appear like straws.

I recollect the phrase was used in London above sixty years: "put the child to-bed, for his eyes draw straws." This may serve, if you think proper, to fill such a corner in your useful Repository as you gave to your correspondent L. E.

Yours, &c. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Bath, Dec. 3.*
I HAVE no doubt but you will gladly rectify a mistake in my letter, p. 1081. Speaking of the Duchess of Queensbury, "in every respect answered to the beautiful Kitty," it should have been, in allusion

sion to the song formerly sung by Mr. Beard, beginning,

Fair Kitty, beautiful and young,
And wild as colt untam'd,
Bespoke the fair from whom she sprang, &c.

Must Lady Jenny frisk about,
And visit with her cousins?
At balls must she make all the rout,
And bring home hearts by dozens?
What has she better, pray, than I?
What hidden charms to boast?
That all mankind for her should die,
While I am scarce a toast?
Dear, dear Mamma, for once let me
Unchain'd my fortune try;
I'll have my Earl, as well as she,
Or know the reason why.
Fond love prevail'd, Mamma gave way,
And Kitty, at heart's desire,
Obtain'd a chariot for a day,
And set the world on fire.

As you inserted a few epitaphs I sent in your last, the following are at your service; as well as a letter of Oliver Cromwell. The epitaph is engraved on brass, in the old chapel at Farley Castle, about seven miles from this city, and formerly the seat of the Hungerfords; the letter is preserved in a frame.

EPITAPH.

IF birth or worth might add to rareness life,
Or tears in man revive a virtuous wife,
Look in this cabinet; bereav'd of breath,
Here lies the pearly inclos'd; she which, by
Death, {vice,
Sterne Death subdu'd, fighting vain worldly
Achieving Heav'n with thoughts of Paradise.
She was her sexes wonder, great in blood;
But, what is far more rare, both great and
good.
She was with all celestial virtues stor'd,
The life of Shaa, and soul of Hungerford.

AN epitaph,

Written in memory of the late right
Noble and most truly virtuous

Mrs. Mary Shaa,

Daughter to the Right Ho'ble Walter Lord
Hungerford, sister and heyre general to the
Right Noble Sir Ed. Hungerford, Knt.
deceased,

And wife unto Thomas Shaa, Esq.; leaving
Behind Robert Shaa, her only sonne.

She departed this life, in the faith
Of Christ, the last day of September,
An^o Dⁿⁱ 1613.

The chapel consists of a single aisle; but, having been exposed to the injuries of time and weather, is much decayed.—The estate, which is considerable, belongs to . . . Houlton, Esq. (a relation of the Admiral of that name), who succeeded to it upon the death of Mr. Frampton, of Newton, in Dorsetshire.

There is a vault underneath the chapel, where are deposited several leaden coffins; and, a few years since, some rogues attempted to carry them off, but were deprived of their booty, by having made too much noise; by which means the ashes of the family still rest in peace.

LETTER FROM O. CROMWELL, *preserved at Farley Castle.*

"Sir, I am very sorry'd my occasions will not permit mee to return to you as I would. I have not yett fully spoken with the gentlemen I send to wait upon you: when I shall doe it, I shall be enabled to be more particular, being unwilling to detain your servant any longer. With my service to your lady and family, I take leave, and rest your affectionate servant,

"July 30th, 1652. O. CROMWELL."
"For my honner'd friend Mr.
Hungerford, at his house, thefe."

The country about this castle is exceedingly picturesque, the river Avon winding through beautiful meadows; and to those who resort to Bath, and wish for a pleasant shade, they cannot do better than pay a visit to this sequestered and rural spot.

Your correspondent J. M. p. 1082, has given a description, with a plate, of a curious old woman, who goes by the name of Jenny Barney. There was a character, by the name of Julia, in many respects similar, who lived in the parish of Bishopstrow, near Warminster, Wilts, about fifteen or sixteen years ago, and there was no doubt of her intellects being deranged. It is certain in the former part of her life she had lived in some sort of splendor, and came, if I recollect right, a perfect stranger into the neighbourhood. She was so harmless and inoffensive, that the late William Buckler, esq. of Boreham, became her friend, and constantly clothed and fed her. This person was so singular, that she could never be prevailed on to sleep under the hospitable roof where she was so often entertained; but, in all weather, and the most inclement season, laid down to rest in a hollow tree, which was always furnished with clean straw for her. It was said, in her youthful days she had been a favourite of Beau Nash.

JOHN ELDERTON.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 30.

YOUR correspondent Omnis, p. 911, is pretty severe in his observations on my former paper respecting church preferments. He plainly supposes me to be a "*fat pluralist*," who am afraid of having my various emoluments stripped away, and given to "the curates." I

will

will tell him my real situation in life, and then leave him to his own reflexions. I have the honour to be a clergyman of the Established Church. I was ordained in the year 1779. Since that time, I have been constantly employed in going thro' the usual services and preaching *twice every Sunday*, besides other occasional duties, unless when I have been hindered by sickness, or some other extraordinary matter. In this way I lived for nine years before I was *legally* entitled to any more than *twenty-five* pounds a year. My present *certain* income is the yearly sum of *thirty guineas*; and the whole of what I enjoy from the Church, including every perquisite of every kind, amounts annually to betwixt *forty-five* and *fifty pounds*, upon an average. In this situation I am likely to live and die, having no expectation of preferment from any quarter.—As I look upon your correspondent's letter to be inflammatory, should he succeed in his benevolent attempt of exciting the curates to rise up in a body, and plunder their rich superiors, he will probably see, from this statement, that I have no reason to be afraid of being a loser by it. What I before wrote, concerning ecclesiastical livings, was in the simplicity of my heart. The truth of it I have probably a greater opportunity of knowing than *Omnia* can have. But the truth of my assertions he has not called in question. I can assure him, that very many of the curates would *not* rejoice to see plans of reformation carried into execution by *those* who are staunch friends to an everlasting reform; or, in other words, by those who are friends to perpetual change. As I believe your correspondent to be a Dissenter, it is in vain to argue with him on these subjects. With me, however, it is a settled opinion, and I think I could produce much Scriptural authority for it, that there ought to be *governors* and *governed*, *superiors* and *inferiors*, among the ministers of Christ. And if a difference of rank and order, certainly a difference in emolument. This is all I contend for. How great or how small the difference should be, I am not able to determine; and therefore I am satisfied with seeing things as they are, and with to be thankful that they are no worse. I have nothing more to say on this subject. My opponent is welcome to make of it whatever he will. After what I have said of myself, he cannot expect me to put my name; and, to avoid all enquiry on this head, if I should ever trouble Mr. Urban again, I will take care to lay aside my usual sig-

nature. *Discedam, explebo numerum, reddarque tenebris.* NULLUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 3.

IN the Roman inscription, elucidated p. 1092, *BSLATUCADR* is partly left unexplained. It is British, and is literally, *Bel, the puissant god*. *Bel*, which is here personified, is the Celtic radical word for war; whence *Rhyssel*, now used in the same sense, formed from *Rhy* and *Bel*, which implies the *excess* and *devastation* of *BEL*.

Yours, &c. OWAIN O FEIRION.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 20.

YOUR correspondent, p. 993, speaking of Lord Lyttelton's confirmed good opinion of Mr. Bower, says, "After Dr. Douglas had proved him to be as contemptible as Mr. Weston has proved Pope to be, his Lordship stuck to his text, rather than give up himself, and Lord L. was deemed a man of honour." He was so, and a man of sense and learning; indeed he had too much of all three, to be carried away by the senseless outcry against that excellent historian, whose *Lives of the Popes* is a book well qualified to serve the interest of Protestantism and true religion; and the undertaking of which was the cause of his persecution by the Jesuits, and their worthy champion.—Had he written only other Histories, without making a direct and particular attack upon Popery, he might have lived on in peace and quiet, as he had done for many years before, unmolested by the sons of Loyola, whose society he had renounced.

I am greatly astonished to see a squib of that kind every now and then thrown out against the memory of poor Bower; and compliments paid to that man, who could so far forget his duty to the Church which he *professed* to belong to, and which he hoped to rise in, as to be aiding to that vile Jesuitical crew, in all their calumnies against an innocent man.

I knew Bower in his retreat at North Cray, in Kent, whither he had retired in order to pursue his History; and can bear witness to his attendance on the service of the Church, and have publicly administered the sacrament to him with the other communicants.

Whoever will candidly peruse his Summary of the Controversy between himself and the Jesuits, &c. must be convinced of the malice and iniquity of his persecutors. And whoever will read Mr. Coxe's pamphlet, *Some Remarkable Facts*,

Facts, &c. mentioned by Bower in his Summary, and published without his least knowledge of the author, who professed in his publication to have solely a view to the discovery of the truth, and the vindication of an innocent person unjustly persecuted, for which he had providentially been furnished with sufficient documents, must conceive the utmost detestation of the Protestant assistant of the Popish confederacy. What inducements he could have for such conduct, is a mystery; it certainly could not be a regard to truth, because it may fairly be presumed, that he had a hand in the Jesuitical forgeries, and did actually try to induce Mr. Arnold to add to the untruths already invented. From what now appears upon the face of the affair, I must be free to own, that I should much sooner believe the Reverend Detector a convert to Popery, than that Bower had not renounced it. Nor should I think it at all improbable, that the ghosts of Fathers Sheldon, Carteret, Baker, and other coadjutors in that scene of iniquity, may sometimes shake the curtains of his conscience. But I hope to see no more reflections upon Bower's memory by any who have not seen Mr. Corpe's pamphlet.

P.S. It was with difficulty, and not till after a long time, that I procured Mr. C's pamphlet. Mine is of the first edition, without the author's name; but Bower mentions a second edition, with his name, and a preface and postscript added.

R. B.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 10.

THE account of ORATOR HENLEY, (LV. 359. LVI. 294) was a very true one. He did really pray *against* the Dutch (for it could not be *for them*) in that *prophane manner*, to undamn them, by which means their whole country would experience a second deluge. At this passage the Doctor's possee (or mob), the Marrow-bonians, as he properly calls them (for they were butchers in Clare-market), were, no doubt, instructed to laugh. I heard this orison pronounced by him myself, so that your friend must have heard him about the same time that did. More particularly, Mr. Urban, there was a certain ventriloquist, or *Croaking Woman*, that was much in vogue in our town of London in those days, on which he harangued from Psalm cv. 30: "And the land brought forth frogs, even in the King's chambers." He was, I do think, very ingenious and witty hereon,

though rather too light. In his negative argument he said, we were not to understand metaphorically such frogs as usually haunted or thronged the chambers of Kings, like the horseleach's daughters (those bloodsuckers), mentioned by Solomon, crying, "Give! give!" but real, natural frogs; and though the Egyptians prayed to be delivered from them, there is a nation, said he, that we all know of, to whom this would have been a pleasure rather than a punishment; and probably both young and old would have scuttled about with their nets (made like our fishermen's that they take fish out of their boat well with) to have caught them, they being their most delicate food.—From this instance of the Croaking Woman you may observe, respectable auditors, said he, the possibility of one animal inhabiting another, of which some philosophers have doubted.

After droiling a good deal upon this subject, which some other of your correspondents, who might have heard him also, may recollect, he came to the methods proposed for the woman's relief, by ridding her of such a disagreeable inmate. Some proposed her taking one thing, and some another; at last an old woman, who thought herself wiser than all the rest, was certain that a gill of the best Hollands would do the business, and rid her of this croaking monster. But no such a thing, Sirs I said he; instead of killing it, as was expected, the dram only increased its powers. Brandy was also tried, but proved equally unsuccessful: the croaking became louder and more troublesome than before. Various opinions were formed of this woman. Some supposed she was really possessed with a demon, like the Demoniacs we read of in the Gospels. Others would have it to be a real frog, which the philosophers would not allow possible to exist so long in the stomach, which they averred to be too hot a climate for it. However, the generality of sensible people thought her an artful impostress.—I do not recollect the exact year when this woman figured away, but it was prior to 1748.

Was the Orator author of any capital work besides his Translation of Pliny's Life and Epistles? I have seen a Sermon with his name, intitled, "Samuel sleeping in the Tabernacle."—My old master, but forgetful friend, Samuel Lloyd, esq. told me, he once heard him preach a charity-sermon that lost him his gown, suspended by Bishop Gibson: the text was

was Rev. xii. 1. "And there appeared a great wonder in heaven, a woman!"

Yours, &c. T. GOLLING.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 24.

THERE is a word in our language, so very common, that I have not been able to write thus far without using it, but which, through a singular fastidiousness unknown in other tongues, no one ever writes at length; so that, as far as I know, you may have the honour of first printing without abbreviation *Mister*. This title I wish to defend against the exceptions of your correspondent L. E. p. 891, who contends that it is improperly joined to *the Rev.*—I know nothing of heraldry; I reason only from analogy. There are in this country several titles or appellations prefixed to persons' names. *Lord* is the appellation of Noblemen (below Dukes); *Sir* of Knights and Barons; and there are a few others recognized by custom, which are the same as the names of their office or degree, such as *Admiral, General, Colonel, Captain, Sergeant, Doctor, &c.* All others, to whom none of these appellations belong, must be content with the general one of *Mr.* To these appellations we are accustomed to prefix certain epithets distinctive of rank; I recollect only two, *Honourable* and *Reverend*. Thus we say, *The Right Honourable Lord H.*; *The Honourable and Reverend Lord F. S.*; *The Rev. Sir A. E.*; *The Rev. Dr. A.*; *The Hon. Capt. G.*; *The Hon. Mr. A.*; and so before female appellations, *The Hon. Lady A.*; *Mrs. B.*; *Miss C.*; &c. &c. Why then is *Mr.* to be the only appellation which will not admit one of these epithets? What reason can there be for allowing *The Hon. Mr. A.* and disallowing *The Rev. Mr. A.*?—for allowing *The Rev. Sir A. E.* and disallowing *The Rev. Mr. A. E.*? Universal custom would, I confess, justify this or a much greater absurdity; but the custom is rather on my side, and the contrary practice I look upon to be an affectation of very recent date.

On this point I think I am clear. On another point relative to the same subject I would willingly hear from your correspondent L. E. or any one else who will give me information. Am I not guilty of an impropriety, when I address a letter *To Sir J. S. Bart.*? It is not the custom in other cases to prefix the appellation, and afterwards add the title. We never write, *Mr. J. S. Esq.*; *Lord H. P. Baron*; *Doctor F. L. LL.D.*; or the

like. Is it not likewise an impropriety to write *Admiral Lord Howe*, *General Sir Guy Carleton*. This joining together of two appellations seems awkward, and is not customary in other cases.

Yours, &c. L. E. X.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 31.

I WISH you would inform us where you met with the list of benefactions, &c. of Tobias Rustat*, esq. in p. 1064. The articles about the statues of Cha. II. at Windsor and Chelsea, and of Jas. II. at Whitehall, will clear up Mr. Walpole's doubts about the last of these; *Anecdotes of Painting*, III 89, n. quarto edition: as well as one I have heard started, whether this of James II. was not an *antique*, with a modern head.

Much has been said in the news-papers of late, as if the fine bust of Charles I. by Brun, stuck up in an obscure corner of Westminster-hall, had been removed to a safer and more honourable place. You, perhaps, can tell a country correspondent if this be true.

It is doubted whether moles work in circles, or if their hillocks have any certain or equi-distant intervals, or any other direction than a discovery of provision, or whatever is the object of their pursuit, p. 1072.

Memor's feelings are so exquisite, that he cannot mention his friend Norris, p. 1078, without injuring him more than M. F. ever intended by setting right the day of his death.

P. 1085. When *men of good fortune* use such expletives as are now accounted marks of *vulgarity*, may we not presume that such men originally moved in a lower sphere?—I could tell your correspondent of a gentleman who rides in his chariot, very unexceptionably acquired, and talks of *playing old gooseberry* with people, desires a tradesman to *break a guinea* for him, and the like.

P. Q.

Mr. URBAN,

I WISH your correspondent W. (p. 1075) had pointed out the page of Drury's "Madagascar" where he met with the account of cutting steaks from *living* animals. I have carefully looked through the edition of 1729, which has so repeatedly afforded me pleasure in reading, and cannot find such a passage. All the cattle, both wild and tame, are

* ANSW. From a paper communicated by Dr. Z. Gray to Mr. Peck; of which the substance is in *Desid. Cur.* XIV. ix. EDIT. constantly

constantly killed before they are cut up. But there is one story almost as extraordinary as Bruce's. "I have known," says he, p. 290, "the bulls fight so long, that they have been dead before they fell, having fixed their feet wide, and died standing so firm, that we have been forced to pull them down by the tail."

Mr. Nichols will not be displeased to be told, that *Robert Drury* was a *Leicestershire* man, and, after his return from his fifteen years captivity, "went to Loughborough, to his sister and other relations." This circumstance may help to authenticate his narrative, if it want authentication, or has ever been accounted another, but earlier, Robinson Crusoe.

It appears also, that Drury's father left him two hundred pounds and the reversion of a house at Stoke Newington.—The Historian of Stoke Newington, in Bibl. Brit. Top. will accept this hint.

P. 1166. The pedigree of Dryden, of Canons Ashby, in Bridges's Northamptonshire, l. 226, will inform your correspondent SCRUTATOR, that Dryden the Poet's third son bore the double name of *Erasmus-Henry*.

P. 1153, c. 2. Mr. Belshaw's fortune goes to the son of his sister, now near 90, married to Mr. Sutton, woolstapler and hosier, of Leir, near Leicester, where Mr. Belshaw had an estate, occupied by Mr. Sutton, junior, and also an interest in the Spurn head light-houses. See Mr. Nichols's *Leicestershire Collections*, p. 1136.

Yours, &c.

D. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 27.

READING, in p. 921, an extract from the Bishop of London's Charge, which contains some very just observations upon the proper conduct of the clergy, I thought the following observations, though anonymous, might not prove unacceptable. They have at least honest intentions to recommend them; and I have taken effectual means to prevent the writer from being known, lest the observations should be imputed to improper motives.

A Copy of Part of a Letter from a Clergyman to a Member of Parliament, upon the Event of Mr. Fox's Motion for the Repeal of the Test Act.

"Dear Sir,

"Accept my best thanks for your early communication of the agreeable intelligence in respect to the event of the motion for the repeal of the Test Act. This is a subject which, by means of

the controversies in the public newspapers, is, I believe, now much better understood by the people in general than it was some months ago. If the Established Church ever tumbles into ruin, it will, I am afraid, be originally owing to the general supineness of the clergy themselves, and inattention of the bishops in particular.

"Is it not incumbent upon the bishops to countenance and provide for, and use all their influence with statesmen to patronize those of the inferior clergy who distinguish themselves by their abilities and knowledge? But ought they not more especially to be cautious whom they select for the important office of *archdeacons*, who are called the eyes of the bishops? Yet how much is it to be lamented that there have been of late years but few *Horsleys* who have filled that office! Not those have been appointed to it who can see clearest and best, but those who have recommended themselves by the suppleness of their manners. For is it not a melancholy truth, that amongst them are to be found men who can barely manage, once in their lives, at their first entering upon their office, to beat out with infinite pains *one* charge to the clergy, instead of delivering a charge *every time* they visit; of which solitary charge, the best and truest part, perhaps, contains a satire on their patrons, in an apology for their own want of ability for the discharge of so important an office as that to which they are raised! Whilst things are so, it is no wonder that, in some dioceses, many of the best informed amongst the clergy neglect and despise archdeaconal visitations, from which much good might arise; and that others, for want of instruction from those who ought to give it them, embrace, and warmly maintain, opinions, which are in direct opposition to those of the church they are educated and maintained to defend.

"I beg pardon for having given so much liberty to my pen in sending you such observations as would, with much more propriety, be addressed to an archbishop than to yourself; but where the heart is fervent in a cause, its motions will sometimes overflow the bounds of discretion."

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 6.

NOT from impertinence, but for information, permit me to ask, why you conceive *test*, *Shropshire law*, to mean

mean *barrow*? A very strong fortification near Cleobury is called *Castle-tute*. Is there any drawing of this or Richard's castle? the sites are still perfect, but the former is now being demolished to repair a stable near it. The old man who stocks it up rumbles at the hardness of the cement, and tells with rapture what a deadly grand gateway he remembers. "Oh! Maister, 'twas pity to pull it down!" The most perfect barrows I know in Worcestershire are Crooke-barrow, and Ink or Hincks-barrow. On the latter stands an old parochial church.

Some pieces of detached ruins of Leicester castle contain a tile about an inch thick; the inside of an excellent blue, like over-burnt Bewdley brick, the outside of a very good red.

At Kidderminster is a singular custom. On the election of a bailiff, the inhabitants assemble in the principal streets to throw cabbage-stalks at each other. The town-house bell gives signal for the affray. This is called *lawless hour*. This done (for it lasts an hour), the bailiff elect and corporation, in their robes, preceded by drums and fifes (for they have no waits), visit the old and new bailiff, constables, &c. &c. attended by the mob. In the mean time, the most respectable families in the neighbourhood are invited to meet and sling apples at them on their entrance. I have known forty pots of apples expended at one house. I will send some curious Vigornian epiraphs, customs, and drawing, in my next.

Cooksey is mistaken in saying Charles resided, during the civil wars, at the White-ladies, Etamis, Worcestershire; it was in the parish of St. Martin, in the city; the house is the largest now in the town, and the guard-chambers are well worthy your attention. A few years since several gold coins were found. In digging the gardens on the city walls pieces of a very small size are often met with. The foundations and many parts of the walls are still perfect. The old gaol-tower (which has escaped the attention of the learned Nash) is only remembered by a drawing of the fortification; and a monastery supplies its place.—Cromwell's oak is cut down, and a young one planted.

INSPECTOR RUSTICUS.

MR. URBAN, *Kirrier, Cornwall.*
YOUR correspondents As You Like It, Eudæmon, and D. T. (vol.

LIX. pp. 908, 1199, and 1200,) in illustrating the word *bandog*, seem to have overlooked a very obvious etymology, and possibly its true purport. I have few Dictionaries or Glossaries at hand to consult; but, nevertheless, I collect sufficient from them to suggest, with deference to more able critics, that *bandog* is a compound from the Teutonic word *ban*, signifying *noise*, *clamour*, *proclamation*, *prohibition*, &c.; and that, therefore, *bandog* means a dog, which, by its barking *noise* or *clamour*, *proclaims* and *prohibits* those who in the dead time of night roam about. Will not the passage of Shakspeare, where the expression *bandog* occurs, favour this meaning?

T. Eccles, p. 800, in answer to J. M's question, p. 700, concerning *Fairy Rings*, assigns a cause for them to which I cannot subscribe, though I am not able to offer one more probable. The reason of my dissent is, that in my neighbourhood there is a bowling-green on which they appear, at the season just past, in a very unusual manner, being entirely free of every fungous produce, and sometimes concentrated three or four in number. Of late years they have spread over the whole green, instead of being confined, as formerly, to a small part only. As the sward of this green is frequently new-laid with fresh turf, in patches, as occasion requires, so as to completely destroy the continuity of the rings, and as the green is never grazed, I do not see how T. Eccles's cause can, in this instance, be the true one.

Yours, &c.

M. C.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 23.
YOUR correspondent, p. 682, who says that justices of the peace were formerly styled *conservatores pacis*, is in a small mistake, as may be seen upon turning to Blackst. Comm. lib. I. c. 9.

In the same page, it is said that the Romans did not cast coins. This is erroneous, as appears from Gough's Camden, vol. II. p. 413, who cites Philos. Transf. No. 483; which reference I beg to correct: the passage which he cites being in Philos. Transf. vol. XLIV. anno 1747, p. 557, No. 25.

P. 695. Theobald's line, in the "Double Falshood," which has had the singular good or bad luck of being "damn'd to everlasting fame," and of being remembered when all his other poetry is forgot, seems, as Mr. Granger (who gives a like instance from Sir William

William Temple) observes (vol. III. p. 378), to be borrowed from the lines under an engraved portrait of Col. Giles Strangeways :

"The artist in this draught doth art excel ;
None but himself himself can parallel."

To the examples of this vicious figure adduced by your correspondent others may be added. Thus Herodotus, lib. v. cap. πτ'. *Εγυίο ταύτην τῆν ἀμείραν μακρὴν ἀμείνονες αὐτοὶ ἰσθίου.*

Xenophon. Memor. lib. I. c. 2, § 8. *Σὺ δὲ σοί, ὦ Περικλῆς, τῷ ἐν συνειδητομένῳ, οὐ δυνάμεαι σαυτὴν ταύτῃ νοθεύει.*

Cicero, pro Marcello. Et cæteros quidem omnes victores bellorum civilium jam ante, æquitate et misericordia vicerat, hodierno vero die *se ipsum vicisti.*

Pliny, H. N. Mons Taurus ubi *de quoque exsuperat Caucasus diæsus.*

Tacitus, de Morib. German. ca. IV. Ipse eorum opinionibus accedo, qui Germaniz populos, nullis aliis aliarum nationum connubiis infectos, propriam, & tantum sui similem gentem extitisse arbitror.

Petrarch. Senil. lib. V. ep. 1. Vir in multis alios, in ædicandis magnificentiâ *sepe vincens.*

Tasso, in a sonnet cited by Menage in Diogenem Laert. *A je modestia equals.*

Gassend. de Vita Periclitii, lib. I. p. 69. Satis esse subicere, gessisse se illum eo cum vigore animi, ut non totam modo coronam in admirationem rapuerit ; sed ipsi etiam pacis visus fuerit *se ipsum longe superare.*

"Montesquieu observed very justly, that, in their classification of the citizens, the great legislators of antiquity made the greatest display of their powers, and even feared above themselves." Mr. Burke's Reflexions on the French Revolution, p. 274.

Waller, Love's Farewell.

And this resolve no mortal dame,
None but those eyes could have o'erthrown:
The nymph I need not, dare not name,
So high, so like herself alone.

Pl. III. fig. 1. We should have been told of what metal these coins were. The reverse of this coin is the same as Camden's Nummi Saxonici, Gibbon's edit. pl. III. fig. 31 : it represents a church. Permit me to digress, by observing that, as Mr. Addison remarks (Travels, p. 265 ; and he repeats the observation* in his Dialogue on Medals),

* As indeed he does all his observations on coins.

that much of the Roman architecture is figured on their coins, so many Saxon buildings appear on the coins of that people. The obverse of the coin in question is *Lambertus Imp.* This emperor was crowned in 893, and was succeeded by Berengarius, whose reverse, as engraved in Camden, is the same with this.

Fig. 2. The reverse is the same as Camden, pl. III. fig. 23, 24, 25, 28, 29. it signifies Eborace: the obverse is reversed by a blunder of the minter; it is

P
RTE, which means SCI [Sancti] PETRI (moneta).

Fig. 3. The reverse is the same as Camden, pl. I. fig. 10, and the coins of Justin, given by Asséman, in his Notes upon the Secret History of Procopius, pp. 42, 44.

Fig. 4. The obverse is the same as Camden, pl. I. fig. 21, 22, 23.

Fig. 7. The reverse is the same as Camden, pl. IV. fig. 17, 34.

P. 698.
"The man that fights and runs away," &c.
So is that verse,

Αἶψα οὐ φεύγων, καὶ παλιν μαχησθῆναι.

Cicero uses the same argument, 3 Philipp. "Non intelligebat ad quod tempus me & meas vires reservarem. Si enim tum illi cædis a me initium querenti respondere voluisssem, nunc reip. consulere non possem." And again, 4 Philipp. sub init. "Quod si ante facere conatus essem, nunc facere non possem."

P. 709. On the equalization of livings, it may be peculiarly proper at this season to read the sensible remarks of Dr. Bentley* (Remarks on Free thinking, p. 150).

"While I resided at Oxford, and saw such a confux of youth to their annual admissions, I have often studied and admired why their parents would, under such mean encouragements, design their sons for the Church; and thoe the most towarily and capable and select geniuses among their children, who must needs have emerged in a secular life. I congratulated, indeed, the felicity of your Establishment, which attracted the choicest youth of your nation for such very low pay; but my wonder was at the parents—till, at last, one of your state-lotteries ceased my astonishment. For, as in that a few glittering prizes drew troops of adventurers, who, if the whole fund had been equally ticketed, would never have come in; so a few shining dignities in your Church are the *pious frauds* that induce and decoy the parents to risk their child's fortune in it."

See the whole passage, which is worth the reading; and add Paley's Moral and Polit. Philos. b. VI. ch. 10, vol. II. p. 323.

P. 712. No one can believe that Kilfigrew would say so bold and so rude a thing to Louis XIV.: besides, this is one of those *ambulatory* tales, spoken of by Dr. Taylor (Elements of Civil Law, p. 5), which are told of various persons.

P. 715. Edward the Confessor never was deposed; he died on the 5th of January.

P. 718. Glastrum should be written Glastnm.

P. 719. On the Yule-log, see the Cyclops of Euripides, a. I. sc. 1, vs. 10; Archæologia, vol. VII. p. 360. The size of these logs of wood, which were in fact great trees, may be collected from hence; that, in the time of the civil wars of the last century, Captain Hosier (I suppose of the Berwick family) burnt the house of Mr. Barker, of Haghmond Abbey*, near Shrewsbury, by setting fire to the Yule-log. In the confusion occasioned by this event, Mr. B. laid a bag of money in a place where a stone fell upon it, and concealed it. It was suspected that a servant in the family, one Maddocks, had stolen it, and he was in consequence discharged. This man lived to a very great age; and before he died, his reputation was cleared by the money being discovered; which discovery occasioned a lawsuit between Lord Bradford, lord of the manor, and Mr Kynaston, owner of the soil. (From the information of an old lady.)

P. 795. I will not pertinaciously support my interpretation of the distich at Southwell; but certainly exules cannot make a part of that or any other pentameter verse; nor could any edifice fall upon the heads of those persons who were residing in another country.

P. 800. I deny that *Fairy Rings* have always a scrubbing-post in the centre; I never saw one in that predicament.

* In the MS. Visitation of Shropshire, in the school-library at Shrewsbury, the first Barker who appears seated at Haghmond is James, who seems to have been living in 1623, when that visitation was compiled by Robert Trefwell, Somerset, and Augustine Vincent, Rouge-Croix, and to have been the person to whom the coat, Gules, between six annulets, Or, a fess chequed, Or and Az. was given by Will. Harvey, Chencieux, in 4to. Eliz.

P. 831. If the beggar, on the 3d of January, wished the Countess might have as many children as there *had* been days in the year, she would have wished her only *1400*. B. L. A.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 10.

AN escape, still more extraordinary than that mentioned by P. Q. p. 967, is said to have occurred when the toils of the Royal George happened. Several live sheep were on board at the time; and, on the morning following the catastrophe, one of these sheep swam ashore near Portsmouth, and safely landed a child (I think a female one) of about three years old, which sat on its back clinging to the fleece. The child is supposed to have belonged to one of the unfortunate women who perished in the ship. An Hampshire correspondent may, perhaps, communicate more particulars respecting this wonderful incident, and inform us of the child's present situation.

Surely, Mr. Urban, you may be allowed to end the contest between the Poet and Poetess by declaring the *battle drawn*. Your readers have borne it patiently a long time. Let it end with the last year; let the manes of Dryden and Pope rest in peace; and let the favourers of each enjoy, uncontroverted, those opinions respecting them and their works, which they would continue to entertain were the antagonists to go on disputing as many years as they have done months. It mortifies me, Mr. Urban, that the lady and gentleman I allude to should misapply those talents, and mis-spent that time, in wrangling, which might be so well employed in adding value to your poetical department. I beseech you, Mr. Urban, to proclaim silence* on the subject of the merits of Dryden and Pope.

In regard to private places of devotion (see pp. 766, 907, 1079), I alluded to divine service being performed by clergymen in private houses, and that sometimes in rooms fitted up in the chapel style; as, for instance, at a seat in Sussex belonging to an Anglo-Nabob.

Some people have been cured of deafness by wearing Burgundy pitch plaisters over the ears; but care must be taken not to catch cold when they are left off; and the Burgundy pitch will blister some people's flesh. REMIGIUS.

* We proclaim it to all but the principals, who have a right to be fully heard. EDIT.

Alk.

Mr. URBAN, Worcester. Jan. 8.

IN answer to your correspondent Scrutator's enquiry, relative to the origin of the word *Tontine*, I send him the following extract from the catalogue of statesmen, &c. prefixed to the *Life of Louis the XIVth* by Voltaire: "Emeri succeeded to the Marshal de la Melle-rage, as superintendent of the finances in 1649. An Italian, named Tonri, employed by him, then invented a new loan upon life annuities, chargeable on the national revenues, and divided into shares and classes; the income of each proprietor that died to be shared among the survivors. Hence similar loans came to be named after the inventor."

If J. B. mentioned in your Index Indicatorius as the author of the paper which so severely wounded the feelings of an unfortunate foreigner, be (as I suspect he is) the gentleman who appeared at the Stratford Jubilee *with his name written in large letters upon his cap*, I sincerely regret that he found reason a third time to change his opinion relative to Mr. Baret's guilt or innocence. He at first thought him criminal; but, upon mature consideration of the evidence, and other circumstances which did not come before the Court upon the trial, he changed that opinion, and in a very candid manner acknowledged to Mr. Baret's error, expressing a wish that in future he might be numbered amongst his friends. The letter on this subject I have seen, and believe to be still in existence. Now, if J. B. be that person, he should give his reasons for again recanting. The initials support my conjecture, and I have mentioned the circumstance which happened at Stratford to shew the gentleman *himself*, whom I mean, what my suspicions are, at the same time wishing not to give *him* any pain by being more explicit when a hint is sufficient.

Yours, &c. VIGORNIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 30.

THE new Mathematical Projection (p. 981.), was invented by Peter Hudson, a quaker, who kept school many years at the Bull and Mouth meeting-house in Aldersgate-street. He wrote several books for the use of schools; as "A new English Introduction to the Latin Tongue;" "The French Scholar's Guide, &c." he sent also political letters to be published in the news-papers.

The Mathematical Projection and description was published in the *Youth's*

Instructor, 1732. by John Owen, school-master at Hempstead. Herts.; to whom was usher Thomas Birch, the celebrated biographer, who afterwards conformed to the church of England, went into orders, and became D. D.

In answer to Scrutator's query about the origin of *Tontine*; it was the name of an Edict of Louis XIV. (dated Versailles, Nov. 1689, registered by the parliament of Paris the 1st of December following), for creating 1,400,000 livres, life annuities, on the Hotel de Ville at Paris, according to different ages, with benefit of survivorship. It was so called from the inventor *Laurence Tonri*, a Neapolitan, as appears by the King's Edict for establishing a Royal Tontine Society, dated Chalons, Nov. 1653, voyez "Dictionnaire Etymologique Deimenage," 2 tom. fol. Paris, 1750.

L. E. is informed that the expression, *an Aye-word*, is of German extraction; particularly used at Hamburg and Altona. *Ja Wort*, or *Yea, Aye-word*, means the consent to marry; after it is obtained, the parties are termed bride and bride-groom, though the jocular term is, *Er bat einen Korb bekommen*, that is, "He has got a basket;" alluding to bringing back an empty basket.

Yours, &c. B. A. H. R.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 31.

THE etymology of words and odd sayings are sometimes very entertaining; and as that subject is started in your Magazine I wish it may be continued, and by way of a specimen, let me tell you, Mr. Urban, my opinion of *Spick and Span new*. Says one ancient Britain to another, Is your spear new? no, it is *spike new*; that is, he had got a new spike to his old spand (handle or haft); Is yours new? says another, no; but it is *spand new*; Is yours new? yes, *spick and spand new*. Why do ladies help every stranger at their table in England, and in no other country? because no other country was so bountiful and generous as the English *were*, I will not say *are*; the word lady is a corruption from two Saxon words; the lady of the manor was called the *Le-day*, that is, the *bread-giver*, which she served to the poor at the mansion-house-gate, and, knowing the number of children each family contained, regulated her donations accordingly. When therefore her opulent neighbours were at her table, any *Le-day*, said they, be pleased to serve us with your own fair hands: shall

the

the poor at the gate receive an honour denied to us?—Had my lady refused, she would have made them *look blue*, that is, change colour as the angry turkey-cock does, from red to *blue*; so they *bum'd* the lady to help them, as the milk-maid does the cow when she will not *give down* her milk *without a song*. But perhaps, Mr. Urban, you do not like to be *boib-eared*, or *boibered* with such stuff; almost every body has a favourite word, which they bolt out every moment, that is, not extraordinary, but many sensible people who have retired, have a *saying* (*as a body may say*). I know a good old couple who never ask a neighbour how they do, without adding *in it and of it*; and if they were asked the same question, they replied, "pretty well, *in it and of it*!" Nay, even that worthy and respectable man, whose name is so honourably mentioned in your Obituary of last month relative to Mr. Thicknesse, never spoke without adding, *and ditto*; nay, I have a letter of his before me, in which he desires a dozen sheets of India paper may be sent him, *and ditto*; yet he had as good a head as he had a heart; his neighbours loved him; nor was he obliged to send his hounds into a neighbouring county because his neighbours would not let him keep them *nearer home*.

Yours, &c.

P. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Cirencester, Dec. 18.*
ON further thought I wish to recall the variation I proposed, p. 995, as the one word fails in the expressing of my mind and meaning as well as the other; and, to atone a little for this trouble, I will beg you to transfer, with my best compliments to Mr. Gough, the few following strictures on the places and persons in his late work I have most acquaintance with.

Philemon Holland, properly so called Pier. p. vii, is *Philip* Holland in the life, p. xx, and again *Philemon* in p. 298, vol. I. referred to as in p. 297, life p. xx.

Life p. xv, note k. Sir Henry Savile is here rightly said to be buried at Eton, and therefore, in the added account of Merton College, he should not be said to be buried there. This error might arise from there being a monument for him in Merton college chapel.

In University college addition, 1250, should certainly be 1289 at soonest; as, see in A. Wood and Smith's annals. W. of Durham was not Archdeacon of Durham, and is not so styled in the college.

In Baliol college, *text* translated, the

date of John Baliol's death is misprinted 1264. Bp. Gibson makes the text as in Mr. Gough's addition, 1269; and Chron. Maioros, as referred to by both, p. 1269. The statutes, as in this addition, said to be prefixed in 1281, are given at length in Bailiofergus, and for the most part in Wood, under the date of 1282; the usual date as in Gibson, &c.

Mr. Gough, from his very liberal, active, and public spirit, seems not unlikely (the engravings being already provided) to put out another edition of his work; before which perhaps he may be more informed (though not very publicly informed) of the foundation of the college, now reputed the next in order, viz. Merton: at present I shall only notice that his account of the foundation, as given in Surrey, p. 177. does not accord with that he gives of it in Oxford. Had I conceived him so disposed to have done honour to our founder, he should not have wanted more and more exact information for what he was saying of him, either there or in Hampshire, his father, as well as his mother (William de Merton and Christina his wife), being honourably interred in a tomb, in the church of St. Michael in Basingstoke; both of whom he makes most respectful and honourable mention, and wills his body to be buried with theirs, in case he should decease within the county of Southampton; but in his cathedral (as it happened) on his dying out of that county.

Merton college being endowed with the 2 manors of Gamlingay Merton, and Gamlingay Avenells, both in Cambridgeshire; and I myself having a very particular concern there; can answer for the two families, intended by Mr. Gough, being more rightly named Avenells and Babington, than, as in vol. II. p. 139, Avereils and Bubington.

Another place I have some concern in is this I now write from. And here Mr. Gough, upon looking again into Leland's Itinerary, vol. V. p. 65, and vol. II. pp. 24, 25, will see that, by omitting what intervenes between his mention of the Abbey-church, and the one and only remaining (very fine) parish-church, he has connected and confounded these two together, and run them into one; what is here following, clearly belonging to the parish-church: "The body is a new work, to which Ruthal, bishop of Duresme, born and brought up in Cirencester, promised much, but, prevented with death gave nothing."

Not

Not having yet seen the third volume of the *Britannia*, I know not whether any of these seeming errata may have been corrected. I wish Mr. Gough, however, the like but better communications from other not less informed persons in other places. JOS. KILNER.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 20.
IN the *Cambridge Chronicle* of Dec. 4, I find this paragraph:

"ON Friday last night Mr. Banford Richardson of Parson-drove, in the Isle of Ely, sold 22 shear-sheep, for 45l.—They were fed on grass only (at 2 sheep per acre) last winter, and 5 this summer. They were got by a ram of Mr. Hixon's of *Wyverby*, and bred by Mr. T. Richardson of Thorpe-cloes in Leicestershire.

THIS, I believe, is the place which is commonly called *Thorpe Sackville*, though the other *Thorpes* are hardly out of the dirt. As to the prices that Mr. Bakewell has for lending a Ram one summer to a limited number of Ewes, it exceeds all belief, though true. To see how times are altered; no longer ago than when Marshal Belleisle was detained at Windsor, Col. Noel of the foot-guards, as Commandant, conversed with the prisoner; and one day said, that he had known a Ram sold for 70l. This struck the Marshal to that degree, that ever after, as soon as the Colonel came into the room, he cried out, "Oh, Colonel, de Ram, de Ram!" At last the Colonel said, "To tell you the truth, Marshal, I thought, when we talked of our respective countries, that you rather exceeded in favour of yours; and that it was proper to say a little for my own in some particulars: but as to the Ram, that is literally true." Probably, if Bakewell had the Ram now, he would not sell it for 700l. The Duke de Liancourt is a great lover of English husbandry; 6 or 7 years ago he sent over his two sons and a very sensible tutor to Bury; they were very attentive to every thing, and to our turnips in particular. From their account the Duke got the vast quantity of 50 acres in excellent order; but the neighbouring poor have taken almost the whole, except about 3 or 4 acres, and have actually stored them up in their own cellars; alleging that all things ought to be in common, &c. You may imagine that the rich, and noble, and clergy, must be heartily sick of this topsy-turvy establishment; which I think would never have taken place, had the Noblesse and

Clergy stuck to their interest, and never joined the Commons. The Duke is a red-hot patriot, and, I believe, has been President of the National Assembly; but this will not preserve his property.

SUFFOLCIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 21.
SOME few years ago I visited the upright pillars near Boroughbridge engraved in p. 1081. They are nearly in a right line; and a fourth, I was told, had then been lately destroyed. Two of them are about 5 feet square, by 22 or 23 feet high, and the other is 7 feet 3 inches square, and perhaps 15 feet high; but the height was measured only by the eye. They were covered with mols. I broke off a piece or two, and immediately set it down a composition of sand and mortar; but I afterwards found that this apparent mortar or cement would not effervesce with acids. My first conclusion, I apprehend, was too hasty; and, from further observation, I am now convinced they are a kind of granite or quartz.

Yours, &c.

W. M.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 11.
I expected long before this time to have seen some further particulars respecting the Rev. William Dade, F.A.S. whose death is so slightly noticed in your Obituary, p. 767; and, as I doubt not that the information will be acceptable to many of your readers, I request your insertion of the following account, unless it should be superseded by a better from some of his more intimate friends.

He was born, about the year 1740, at Burton Agnes, in the East-Riding of the county of York, of which parish his father was then vicar, as his elder brother is at present. His education he received under three different masters before he went to the University, viz. Mr. Cotes of Shipton, Mr. Bowness in Holderness, and Mr. Newcome at Hackney; from which last situation he removed, I think, to St. John's College, Cambridge. However, I believe he left the University without taking a degree, and received holy orders, in 1763, from Archbishop Drummond. He was perhaps rather an accomplished than a learned Divine. As a preacher, he united, during the greater part of his life, the persuasive effects of a fine figure and an animated countenance, with those of graceful elocution and polished composition. As a private character,

rafter, he was courteous, liberal, and humane; perhaps improvidently so. As an antiquary, he was better read, and more industrious, than has generally been imagined. His alphabetical register of marriages, births, and burials of considerable persons in the county of York, has been a laborious and expensive work. It is a good general index to no inconsiderable number of the parish registers upon a judicious plan; and in completing genealogical charts, &c. has been very useful to himself and friends, as well as to other persons, who always found him happy to communicate information. It is a very neat manuscript, well bound in several volumes, and, I should imagine, worth publication. For the History of Holderness he had made a large and valuable collection of materials; and if they were not all used, at least they had been diligently read, and well assorted,—and it is hoped that they are not yet much deranged. The writer of this article cannot say in what forwardness the work might be at the time of the author's decease; but about two years ago he was shewn the plates in readiness, particularly the extracts from Domesday Book. The general introductory history of the Seignior was also finished; and he thinks he saw several of the townships *in print*, besides others in manuscript. To the best of his recollection, it was executed so far in an ingenious and correct manner, and, for a book of local antiquities, promised to be particularly lively reading. He had not then, alas! any apprehension but it would be completed in a style of excellence which its author was anxious it should attain.

An English Clergyman in Scotland informs me, in a private correspondence, that the number of Episcopalians on that side of the Tweed has been much misstated in the Gentleman's Magazine. — He says, Dr. Berkley of Canterbury (my friend imagines from information received during his residence at St. Andrew's) supposes them to amount to 100,000; which number another of your correspondents reduces to 30,000; and from this, my friend adds, might be deducted a full half without danger. The English Communion, he says, do not amount to more than 6,000, and they are well known in Scotland to be more numerous than the old Non-juring party. He says, he could easily furnish a list of the *English* Episcopalians; but it would be more difficult to obtain an exact account of the other order. By a list, I imagine he

means an exact numeration of them in the several districts, not a schedule of the names of particular persons.

MR. URBAN, *Flintshire, Sept. 22.*

I HAVE read with much attention, in your valuable Magazine, the controversy respecting the poetical merits of Pope and Dryden, begun by Miss Seward and Mr. Weston, and since carried on by several anonymous correspondents. In addition to the latter, I hope I shall not be deemed impertinent in risking my humble opinion upon the subject; which I will request the favour of you to insert whenever a proper opportunity shall be found. The dispute has been conducted, on both sides, in a manner infinitely superior to any weak attempt of mine to throw new light upon it; but I could not resist the opportunity of publishing my sentiments respecting two Poets deservedly held very high in the estimation of their country. However loth I may be to differ from a lady of Miss Seward's acknowledged taste, and although I admire Pope very much, I must candidly confess that, upon the whole, I subscribe to Mr. Weston's opinion; and think Dryden most certainly merited a more exalted seat in the Temple of Fame than his rival. One of your correspondents has observed, that he could never read two hundred *pages* of Pope without satiety. For my part, two hundred *lines* at one time, however admirable in point of rhyme and cadence, are enough to disgust my ears with their unvaried melody and uniformity of construction: no flats, nor sharps; no happy mixture of discord; no spirit or fermentation of thought or numbers, produced by a due combination of sweets and acids; few Alexandrines, or triplets (which I think very essential, at least in a poem of any length), to break the constant monotony of the *cuckoo*—no, the *blackbird*-notes, so warmly vindicated by Miss Seward. Dryden, on the other hand, it must be confessed, even by Mr. Weston, is frequently too careless, and very unequal in his versification: “Nil fuit unquam sic impar *ſibi*.” But in regard to genius, originality, conception, strength, and sublimity, there surely can be no comparison! Pope, if I may be allowed the expression, may be said to offend by his *perfection*; Dryden, to please by his *imperfection*. I say nothing of Pope's moral character, because, in my opinion, *that* has nothing to do with the subject in dispute; which I conceive at
its

its commencement to have been, not which of the two was the better *Man*, but the better *Poet*. B. files, it is an invidious task; and I hasten with pleasure to congratulate your fair and amiable correspondent upon the very charming poem, p. 160, her *dazzling beauties** have *avowedly* produced from the pen of her antagonist, and I sincerely wish the contest may end here, unless Miss S. should find her Muse willing to dispute the laurel, and to answer Mr. W's *Devilish Imitation*, by a poem in her favourite Bard's best manner: "Envy must own her equal to the task."

After all that has been said upon the occasion, either by Mr. W. or his coadjutors, he seems to consider himself in the situation of Prior, when engaged in a similar dispute with a lady:

Spare, gen'rous victor! spare the slave,
Who did unequal war pursue;
That more than triumph he may have,
In being overcome by you.

I must however observe, that, whatever other motives he might have for retiring from the combat, Mr. W. seems to have yielded to the irresistible power of *her eyes*, more than to the weight of her arguments.—I now take my leave of both parties, with a consciousness of having delivered my free sentiments without prejudice, disguise, or partiality; and my utmost ambition is to be thought not altogether unworthy of the notice of the triumphant Seward, and the reluctantly-retreating Weston. Yours, &c. R. W.

Or, BARDUS ORDOVICENSIS.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 27.

MR. Pope's character may safely be trusted in the hands of so able an advocate as Miss Seward; and her defence will be no difficult business, if what those who best knew him have affirmed, be true: "His meanest talent was his wit."

As to Welfed, his patience under an infamous calumny was wonderful in a man so irritable as he is represented, and so admirably qualified to revenge the affront.

Full ten years slander'd, did he once reply?
Three thousand suns went down on Welfed's lie.

Your, &c. R. B.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 30.

THE following list of the late Mr. Warton's publications, which I be-

lieve you will find correct, will supply some chasm in your account of that excellent person in the first part of your present volume, p. 480:

1. Five Pastoral Eclogues; the scenes of which are supposed to lie among the Shepherds oppressed by the war in Germany. 4to. 1745. Reprinted in *Pearch's Collection of Poems*.—2. The Pleasures of Melancholy. Written in the year 1745. 4to. 1747. Printed in *Dodley's Collection of Poems*, vol. IV.—3. The Progress of Discontent. A Poem, written at Oxford in 1746. First printed in *The Student*; again in *Dodley's Collection*.—4. The Triumph of Isis. A Poem. 4to. 1750.—5. Newmarket. A Satire. Fol. 1751. Reprinted in *Pearch's Collection*.—6. Ode for Music, performed at the Theatre in Oxford, on the 2d of July, 1751; being the day appointed by the late Lord Crew, Bishop of Durham, for the Commemoration of Benefactors to the University. 4to. 1751.—7. Observations on the 'Faint Queene' of Spenser. 8vo. 1754. Reprinted with Additions, 2 vols. 8vo. 1762.—8. Inscriptionum Metricarum Selectus. Accedunt Notulæ. 4to. 1758.—9. A Panegyrick on Ale. 1758. Printed in *Dodley's Collection*, vol. VI.—10. A Description of the City, College, and Cathedral of Winchester, exhibiting a complete and comprehensive Detail of their Antiquities and Present State. 8vo. No date.—11. The Life of Sir Thomas Pope, in the 5th vol. of the *Biographia Britannica*. 1760.—12. The Life and Literary Remains of Ralph Bathurst, M. D. Dean of Wells, and President of Trinity College in Oxford. 8vo. 1761.—13. A Companion to the Guide, and a Guide to the Companion, being a complete Supplement to all the Accounts of Oxford hitherto published. 12mo. No date; about 1762.—14. The Oxford Sausage; or, Select Poetical Pieces written by the most celebrated Wits of the University of Oxford. 12mo. 1764. In this collection the Newfman's Verses, and those on Ben Tyrrel, are said to be Mr. Warton's.—15. Theoriti Syracusis quæ superfunt, cum Scholiis Graecis, auctoribus, emendationibus, et Animadversionibus in Scolia Editoris et Joannis Toupii, Glossis selectis, ineditis, Indicibus, & pluriimis. Præmittuntur Editoris Dissertatio de Bucolicis Græcorum, Vita Theoriti a Jostia Barnesio scripta, cum nonnullis aliis auctariis. Accedunt Editiones et variorum Notæ perpetuæ, Epistola Joannis Toupii de Syracusis, ejusdem addenda in Theocritum, necnon Collationes quindecim Codicum. 2 vols. 4to. 1770.—16. The Life of Sir Thomas Pope, Founder of Trinity College, Oxford, chiefly compiled from original evidences. 8vo. 1772.—17. History of English Poetry, from the Close of the Eleventh Century. 4to. vol. I. 1774.—18. Poems. 8vo. 1777.—19. History of English Poetry, vol. II. 1773.—20. Specimen

* "Vultus nimium sublimis aspectu."

men of a History of Oxfordshire. 4to. 1781. A few copies only were first printed and not fold. A second edition was published in 1783.—21. History of English Poetry. vol. III. 1781.—22. An Enquiry into the Authenticity of the Poems attributed to Thomas Rowley. In which the Arguments of the Dean of Exeter and Mr. Bryant are examined. 8vo. 1782.—23. Verses on Sir Joshua Reynolds's Painted Window at New College, Oxford. 4to. 1782.—24. Poems upon Several Occasions, English, Italian, and Latin, with Translations by John Milton: viz. Lycidas, L'Allegro il Pen'erofo, Arcades, Comus, Odes, Sonnets, Miscellanies, English Psalms, Elegiarum Liber, Epigrammatum Liber, Sylvarum Liber. With Notes critical and explanatory. 8vo. 1785.—Besides, Mr. Warton is said to have been the publisher of "The Union, a Collection of Scots and English Poems," and to have written a pamphlet on the publication of Upton's Spenser. The Journal of a Fellow of a College, in the Idler, is also ascribed to him. And he had made, we are informed, a considerable progress in the last volume of his History of English Poetry, and also in a new edition of Milton.

Y. Z.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 1.

WHILST I sincerely regret the loss of a worthy, Divine whose death you have recorded, p. 1055, in a way that does honour to your Miscellany; I beg leave to supply the only parts of that article in which, with submission, I think it is deficient.

Dr. Lort was elected F.S.A. 1755; and was many years a vice-president, till he resigned in 1788; and you have not mentioned that, on the death of Dr. Ducarel in 1785, he was appointed librarian at Lambeth. Dr. Lort published two sermons: 1. Before the University, on the King's Accession, 1760, Pfal. cxxxiii. 1.; 2. At the Consecration of Dr. Hinchcliffe, Bishop of Peterborough, 1769, Luke xi. 13. In the "Archæologia," vol. IV. p. 213—310, he communicated, from Mr. Herbert of Chesham, a MS. fairly written as if for press, by the celebrated Dr. Woodward, "Of the Wisdom of the antient Egyptians; a Discourse concerning their Arts, their Sciences, and their Learning, their Laws, their Government, and their Religion; with occasional Reflexions upon the State of Learning among the Jews, and other Nations:" vol. V. p. 98, he communicated Mr. West's account of antiquities discovered at Lancaster, 1776; and, p. 106, a series of celis, with observations: in vol. VIII. p. 290, an account of an antient

inscription in North America. And it is very recently, Mr. Urban, that your Magazine has noticed (p. 643) his latest publication. "A Short Commentary on the Lord's Prayer; in which an Attention to the principal Circumstances of our Lord's Temptation is attempted to be shewn, 1790 *."

I shall only add, that Dr. Lort's library is supposed to have contained a greater number of rare tracts on the subject of British antiquities, and of curious pamphlets of every description, many of them enriched by his own marginal observations, than any private collection in this kingdom. Yours, &c. M. G.

TRANSLATION OF THE EPITAPH ON A SCHOOLFELLOW, p. 1132.

LIKE as a bud, o'ercharg'd with vernal
showers, [flowers;
Sinks to the ground, with all its promis'd
Here lies a youth, whose fever's cruel rage
Untimely bore him off the world's wide stage.
Youthful Companions! mourn not for my
fate;
Our faultless age enjoys a happier state.
And you, my Parents! spare your useless fears,
Wipe from your cheek your sadly-gliding
tears;
Bless'd in Eternal Spring, to Heaven I go,
Where reign no more Disorder, Death, or
Woe. W. R.

ANOTHER TRANSLATION.

LIKE vernal flowers cut down by storms
of rain,
Here hears'd in death I lie, by fever slain.
As at our age no heinous crimes appear,
Mourn not, young friends! to grieve, my
parents dear!
To an eternal Spring in Heaven I go,
Where dwell nor fever, storms, nor death,
nor woe.

Cærib.

J. M.

* As our correspondent has given us so fair an opportunity of making the acknowledgement; we shall add, that to the labours of Mr. Urban (though not a very frequent) Dr. L. was occasionally a very valuable contributor, and always a well-wisher. Let the article in vol. XLVIII. p. 219, "On the Custom of bowing to the East at Prayer," suffice as a specimen which first occurs to our recollection—Some curious particulars relative to the Author of the *Exemplar* having been collected by our printer in the "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer;" Dr. L. very politely presented him with an essay of his own, under the title of "An Enquiry concerning the Author, or rather who was not the Author, of The Whole Duty of Man;" which is still in MS.

ED 11.
Mr.

1200 *Monumental Inscription at Cranham for General Oglethorpe.*

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 20.

THE inclosed inscription is on a mural tablet of white marble in the chancel of Cranham church in Essex.

"NEAR this place lie the remains of JAMES-EDWARD OGLETHORPE, Esq., who served under Prince Eugene, and in 1714 was Captain-Lieutenant in the First Troop of the Queen's Guards. In 1740 he was appointed Colonel of a regiment to be raised for Georgia. In 1745 he was appointed Major-General, In 1747 Lieutenant-General. In 1765 General, of his Majesty's forces. In his civil station he was very early conspicuous.

He was chosen M.P. for Haslemere in Surrey in 1722, and continued to represent it till 1754.

In the Committee of Parliament for enquiring into the state of the jails, formed 25 Feb. 1728, and of which he was Chairman; the active and persevering zeal of his benevolence found a truly suitable employment, by visiting, with his colleagues of that generous body, the dark and pestilential dungeons of the prisons which at that time dis-
noured the metropolis;

detesting the most enormous oppressions; obtaining exemplary punishment on those who had been guilty of such outrage against Humanity and Justice, and restoring multitudes from extreme misery to light and freedom.

Of these about 700, rendered by long confinement for debt strangers and helpless in the country of their birth, and desirous of seeking an asylum in the wilds of America, were by him conducted thither in 1732.

He willingly encountered in their behalf a variety of fatigue and danger, and thus became the

Founder of the Colony of Georgia; a Colony which afterwards set the noble example

of prohibiting the importation of slaves.

This new establishment

he strenuously and successfully defended against a powerful attack of the Spaniards. In the year in which he quitted England to found this settlement,

he nobly strove to restore our true national defence by sea and land, a free navy without impressing, a constitutional militia.

But his social affections were more enlarged than even the term Patriotism can express; he was the friend of the oppressed Negro, no part of the globe was too remote, no interest too unconnected, or too much opposed to his own, to prevent his immediate succour of suffering humanity.

For such qualities he received, from the ever-memorable John Duke of Argyll,

a full testimony in the British Senate to his military character, his natural generosity, his contempt of danger, and regard for the publick.

A similar encomium is perpetuated in a foreign language *;

and by one of our most celebrated Poets his remembrance is transmitted to posterity in lines justly expressive of the purity, the ardor, the extent of his benevolence †.

He lived till the 1st July, 1785, a venerable instance to what a duration a life of temperance and virtuous labour is capable of being protracted.

His widow,

ELIZABETH, daughter of Sir Nathan Wright, of Cranham-hall, Bart. and only sister and heiress of Sir Samuel Wright, Bart.

of the same place,

surviving with regret,

(though with due submission to Divine Providence)

an affectionate husband, after a union of more than forty years,

hath inscribed to his memory

these faint traces of his excellent character ‡.

Religion watches o'er his urn,

And all the Virtues bending mourn.

Humanity, with languid eye,

Melting for others' misery.

Prudence, whose bands a measure hold,

And Temperance, with a rein of gold.

Fidelity's transparent vest,

And Fortitude, in armour drest.

Wisdom's grey locks and Freedom join

The moral train to bless his shrine;

And, pensive, all around his ashes holy

Their last sad honours pay, in order melancholy.

His disconsolate widow died Oct. 26, 1787, in her 79th year;

and is buried with him,

in the vault in the center of this chancel.

Her fortitude of mind and extensive charity deserve to be remembered,

though her own modesty would desire them to be forgotten."

It appears by the archives of University College, Oxford, that the General was matriculated July 9, 1714; being then of the age of sixteen years, of St. James's parish.

* Histoire Philosophique & Politique.

† One, driven by strong benevolence of soul,

Shall fly, like Oglethorpe, from pole to pole.

POPE.

‡ Thus far was written by a gentleman to whom you and your readers are under obligations. The poetry is the effusion of a grateful heart, and was sent by a Clergyman, as a spontaneous tribute to the memory of his benefactor.

251. *Lettre sur l'Etat de France, présent et à venir. Par M. de Calonne, Ministre d'Etat.*
(Concluded from p. 1121.)

M. CALONNE characterises M. Neckar as a republican by birth, a despot by character, popular through vanity, and antimonarchical from ambition*. He controverts the application of the term *National Convention*, and shews wherein it differs from those of England and Scotland in the last century†. Still less can it be what it pretends to be, "not a *power constituted*, "but a *power constituting*; having no "superior, and itself superior to all; "not bound to maintain any of the "fundamental principles declared by "the instructions‡ unalterable; and that "the succeeding Assemblies will be "bound to maintain invariable all that "it has laid down: in a word, that it "can do every thing, and that nothing "that it has done can be undone§.— But "it is impossible that the *constituted* "should become the *constituting* power "in the sense that our subtle legislators "themselves put on these new-fangled "terms, when they contend that the "present Assembly is the *constituting*, "and future ones will be only *constituted*, powers||." Mr. C. shews that they are but the deputies of the nation, not its plenipotentiaries; and, if they were, they have no authority to trample on its instructions**. This he proceeds ably to prove, and shews that the true *regeneration* of a kingdom is to purify it; whereas, in the *sense of the Revolution*, it is to annihilate it††.—"The "National Assembly, always out of "measure, has disdained to perform its "operations by degrees. It has not "considered that it is easier to go forward than back; and it perceives, "too late, that of all the ways of missing the mark, the least recoverable is "to overshoot. If I were to compose "a characteristic inscription for the "gate of the place of meeting, I would "only write, IT HAS BEEN MODERATE IN NOTHING‡‡." Mr. C. treats the addresses of congratulation from the municipalities to the Assembly as so many tributes of gratitude from the creatures to their creators§§.

The accumulated oaths taken by the nation will never convince us that the nation has no other way of shewing their decision. A more authentic and more legal way would be a new convocation of the assemblies from which this holds its powers. They have formed instructions, and they are to judge if their deputies have conformed to them, or they have reason to controvert them*. He recommends calling together the assemblies by bailages, as they were in 1789, representing the whole nation†. "Every step one takes in "examining the pretended constitution "affords not only new reasons for by "no means ascribing to it immutability, "but new proofs that as much as its "execution is incompatible with the "principles of monarchy, so impracticable is it in every kind of government, and impolitic in every point of view‡." He proceeds, lastly, to examine the perpetual establishment of 83 assemblies, composed of above 600 citizens each, commissioned to chuse supreme legislators, provincial administrators, the principal ministers of religion, and, consequently, having a right to act as often and as many as they please§. There will be above 50,000 electors, continually capable of assembling themselves, and who will assemble, at one time or another, in as many meetings as there are divisions in the kingdom, which would not have been borne if the kingdom were divided into 83 sovereign republics, by a consequence of the extravagant liking (*engouement*) which is taken for the constitution, too little known, too hastily judged of, of the United States of America. The elder Mirabeau, one of the most clear-sighted members of the Assembly, said, coolly, that the power given to the administrative bodies would, sooner or later, lead to, and end in, federative states||. What would the Romans have thought of standing committees in their provinces, to elect all their magistrates? or would the Parliament of England admit of the establishment of such in the different counties**? They, or any member of them, uniting and directing a whole province, may assume the power of the National Assembly††.

"Far from wishing to inflame civil dissensions, I endeavour to prevent them. The

* P. 316. † P. 327—330.

‡ This is the proper term for *cabiers*, being the "instructions of the constituents."

§ P. 331. || P. 332. ** P. 333.

†† P. 342. ‡‡ P. 347. §§ P. 352.

GENT. MAG. Supplement, 1790.

* P. 353. † P. 356. ‡ P. 357. § P. 358.

|| P. 362, 3. ** P. 365, 6. †† P. 367, 8.

destruction

destruction of the monarchy is the design which prevails in all their words, transpires in all their motions, and is evidently the end of all their undertakings. If they do not acknowledge it publicly, they do not conceal it from their most zealous followers, they suffer it to be thrown out by the boldest liabellers, as if they wished to prepare the public for it. Before they lay the axe to the root of this ancient trunk, which France was accustomed to contemplate with respect, they have begun with dishonouring its majesty, they have mutilated the top, broken successively all the branches, undermined tacitly the principal roots, beat down all the surrounding stems, which for ages have sheltered it from storms, and, emboldened by the progressive success of their efforts, they will not hesitate to strike the last blow *. They have engaged the people on their side, and keep them constantly armed by the chimerical alarms of a confederated ARISTOCRACY †. The ministers of religion are vilified, the rank of judges degraded, and the want of subordination in the army favoured ‡. In the room of the government which has maintained France in glory fourteen centuries, what is substituted? In vain do I seek in the new constitution a form of government that has any appearance of solidity, or can subsist without trouble. In the different decrees which I have here analysed I find neither fixed design in the whole, nor coherence in their principles, nor possibility of applying the consequences to any other plan. A vague theory of the rights of man in the state of nature has led to form laws impracticable in the state of man in society, especially in a society of 25 millions of individuals, spread over a surface of 40,000 square miles. After having found that there was tyranny as often as the different powers were re-united and undivided, the Assembly has confounded them entirely, and taken no method to prevent their reciprocal invasions, by a constant equilibrium; in short, the authority of the chief of the nation has been so reduced to an empty shadow, and the distinguishing characters of the forms of government hitherto known have been so confounded, that to give a name to the actual government the publick have invented the ridiculous title of *royal democracy* §.

"To what lengths have the authors of this motley assemblage, in which nothing appears so clear as the idle scheme to overthrow the first throne of Europe, carried their extravagant antimonarchical fanaticism! It is not enough for them to have torn open the bosom of their country, under pretence of setting it free. It seems as if, in their rash dilemma, they would storm all monarchies, overturn all thrones, and propagate through the world their hatred to monarchy. They do not conceal their designs;

their missionaries go about preaching-up liberty, and kindling the fire of revolt in the Belgic provinces. Their hireling scribblers declaim against the tyrannic sovereigns of Germany, at the same time that they labour hard to make the Prussians ashamed of the yoke under which they suppose them to groan. They think that England, which hitherto has been the rival of our power, is now jealous only of being surpassed by our skill in all kinds of freedom, and envies us the glorious invention of the *declaration of the rights of men*; that her foresight is alarmed at the degree of power which our regeneration may be expected to procure us; and that she feels that to equal us she must imitate; whereas, if better informed, they would know that this nation, wisely free, and justly satisfied with the government which constitutes their prosperity, beholds our extravagances with scorn, and our misfortunes with pity. Spain is particularly the object of their philosophic zeal: they flatter themselves that the example of France, and their inspirations, have already made many proselytes there; that the encouragement given to all nations by the success of our revolution will, sooner or later, prevail over the prudence of the Court of Madrid; and that monarchical power, completely attacked wherever it subsists, will be at length driven from the earth. This is their wish; and however incredible this kind of conspiracy against Royalty may appear, we may believe, and we ought to fear, every thing, after what has happened in France. May other nations learn, from our example, nothing but the necessity of avoiding the contagion themselves! May they defend themselves from the scourge which has fallen on us *!"

Mr. C. proceeds next to take a view of what is to be desired under the present circumstances. He gives it, as his own and the general opinion, in three propositions, or incontestible truths: 1. All the dispositions, agreeable to the desire of the instructions, are to be maintained; 2. What has been added to them, without contradicting them, is to be revised before ratification; 3. Whatever contradicts the wish of the majority of these instructions, in constitutional matters, and is inconsistent with the principles which they have laid down as fundamental and inviolable, is to be annulled, and is indeed absolutely null and void †. He compares these instructions with the decrees of the National Assembly, in 76 articles, the 33 first of which are fundamental maxims, never to be departed from; and the remaining 43 are particular dispositions, belonging to the general order: and these toge-

* P. 369. † P. 370. ‡ P. 371. § P. 373, 4.

* P. 374, 5.

† P. 379, ther

ther may be called the concurrence of the instructions on the most important parts of the matters there treated of. Only 8 of the first 33 were decreed without subsequent alteration or violation*.

"Had the Assembly taken the King's declaration of June 23, 1789, in which his will concurred with the desires of his people, for a foundation to their decrees, what lustre, what prosperity, what a degree of power would the kingdom have acquired in consequence thereof, when to the precious advantages of its soil it had united, without the least disturbance, the advantages of an excellent government. My heart bleeds to think that such might have been the lot of France †. "If any thing can soften the painful reflexions which arise on contemplating the reverse of all this, it is to think that the incoherent system which has produced the present disorder cannot subsist, and the hope of the return of that order, so much wished for and regretted by the nation. This shapeless mass, mis-called the Constitution, cannot maintain itself by right or fact; and it must be demolished, not so much for fear of its duration, as to prevent the violent shocks and new evils that may accompany its giving way. The self-evident impossibility of maintaining what has been done brings us back to the hope of seeing what should be done to revive. This can only be done by the nation exerting the right of revivisal, inherent in them. Oaths taken to defend and maintain laws evidently contrary to the general interest, and tending to their ruin, are not binding; and, as the poet has observed,

[nal †.]

"Perjury is a virtue when oaths are crimi-

Here he examines the civic oath, and shews how contrary it is to all the principles of law, national and civil, and to the present situation of the King and the constitution §.

"If you would have Europe believe that the King ratifies freely what is called the New Constitution of France, let him be allowed to sign it at the head of his army ||."—
"The civic oath means to say, that where there is a law, a king, a constitution, and a free sanction, they will be faithful to the law, the king, the constitution, and the decrees so sanctioned. Its obligation refers only to futurity**."

In conclusion, Mr. C. earnestly recommends a calm revivisal, by the nation at large, of the decrees issued by the National Assembly, and to make a distinction between what are conformable to their wish, expressed clearly and for-

mally by the instructions of the electing assemblies to the States General; what exceed and what are directly contrary to this wish. A general, universal, and well-founded opinion of these matters, shewing itself with all the power of a just confidence, as free from ill temper as from fear, the representative body must yield to fact and right, complaint and power united. But if the Assembly persist in supporting their innovations by force, the rights of man authorize every measure necessary to repel what violates them; and when the exercise of these rights has for its only end the prevention of the ruin of religion and the state, the restoration of his crown and liberty to the king, and of peace and subsistence to the people, it will not be a source of abuse, it will assume a respectable and sacred character*.—He calls forcibly on the Duc d'Artois to save his country, and to form a *league of duty* with all honest men, good citizens, and true faithful subjects, united under the banners of honour, and protected by all the sovereigns of Europe, to annihilate that other league, the only one that at present subsists, whose very name, such as it has received from the publick, is characteristic of its furies, whose avowed end is general destruction, whose works are mischievous, whose doctrine is a rage for levelling, carried to ridicule, and whose only strength is a momentary fanaticism.

"Could they think to raise themselves in the public opinion by the pompous exhibition of a confederacy, presumed to be general because, in the midst of a feast, easily made very numerous, 30,000 supporters of the usurping Assembly have taken, in the presence of 400,000 spectators, an useless oath, which adds nothing to the natural and indelible engagements of every Frenchman? The people love shews, and impostors have availed themselves of them to surprize their suffrages; but what amuses will not fix the fickle multitude. When the popular effervescence, and the stormy uproars that have been raised, subside, a sense of public misery, and the fear of universal destruction, will get to the surface. Then it will be time to consult the nation, and form a sound judgement of its wishes. Long, perhaps too long, the wiser part have stood aloof, and kept silence, fearing to provoke, to no purpose, a blind multitude, meaning to let the impetuosity of the overflowing torrent pass, and hoping always for a repentance not to be hoped for. But all passive prudence has its term, beyond which it becomes criminal. If

* P. 380—391. † P. 392. ‡ P. 393—396.
§ P. 397—405. || P. 404. ** P. 405.

* P. 408—413.

the present moment is prolonged, the state perishes without reserve; if it cease, by the effect of a spirited resolution it will rise from its ruins, and France soon once more taste happiness. God forbid that the resolution I am speaking of should lead to the horrors of a civil war; that I should be charged with stirring-up the 3 or 400,000 citizens, whom an inhuman fanaticism, kindled by miscreants or visionaries, seems to have devoted to the fury of the populace; or that because some have had the criminal design of creating in the kingdom a war of those who have nothing against those who have something, I should indulge that of setting-up those who have something against those who have nothing. I wish to kindle no torches * but those of Reason. I require that all who can contribute to enlighten the people neglect no means of succeeding; that every grandee, nobleman, ecclesiastic, magistrate, and every one of those who compose the first class of citizens, efface every suspicion of preserving or recovering any exemption from taxes, any distinction disadvantageous to the people, any privileges sacrificed by themselves irrevocably to the public cause; that all repeat incessantly to the multitude that they are deceived; that they have no interests separate from theirs; that it is not true that they have any thoughts of oppressing them; that they have never denied, nor ever will deny, that all citizens are equal, as far as regards the laws, contributions, and rewards due to merit; that, far from opposing the wish for liberty, they aspire after its blessings, wish to share it with the public, and secure to them the enjoyment of it; that if there are enemies to the people, and to the general happiness, it is those only who carry dissension and disorder every where, and occasion no person to think themselves any longer safe in France, from whence they keep out strangers while they drive out the men of property, and thus stop the sources of subsistence, and the supplies of industry. I wish that the lords would inculcate this on their vassals, the pastors on their parishioners, the judges on the inhabitants of their districts; and that, previous to other measures for the re-establishment of order, it may be well declared, published, and known throughout the kingdom, that the measures they are compelled to take have no other view than to save the nation from the excesses of which it is itself the minister and the victim, to preserve the religion of its fathers, the monarchy of its fathers, the glory of its fathers, and all the new advantages to which it can with justice and reason pretend. By employing such measures to recover the public opinion, the national claims may be made so notorious, so forcibly supported by the public voice, that every idea of violence may be

repelled, and all those diverted from it who seem to have armed the people only for the defence of their chimerical systems. But if men's eyes do not open, if every hope of a new examination is cut off, and if those who have a right to summon all faithful Frenchmen to join them to restore to the King his liberty, to the public power its spring, and to the French monarchy its lustre, protest loudly, that, instead of enslaving the nation, they mean to help it, and secure to it what it has expressed a desire of, I affirm, that the law of Solon [against neutrality in a public crisis] will fix an eternal stigma on all those whom false fear or mean insensibility prevent from acting, all those who, seeing the nation where it is not, and not seeing it where it is, prefer submitting to the oppression of a *Barbave*, a *Bourcier*, a *Camus*, a *Lameth*, a *Petion*, a *Mirabeau*, a *Clapetier*, a *Rabaud*, a *Gregoire*, a *Menou*, a *Robespierre*, a *Dupont*, and such like, to enjoying, under the banner of the House of Bourbon, the liberty, the security, the tranquillity which legal authority, tempered by the just balance of power, can alone procure. For myself, my choice is made:—it was fixed by the law of my birth, by the oath of my honour the only one which I know; and if to fulfill its obligations is a crime, I declare myself most pertinaciously guilty *."

Thus have we gone through the analysis and review of this admirable work, which, though from its ample and judicious details it seems more calculated for the nation for whose benefit and conviction the author so earnestly labours, is not less interesting to our own and the other nations of Europe. M. Calonne may be called the BURKE of France; and if, in the opinion of one of the ablest statesmen who at present direct the helm of this well-ordered kingdom, Mr. B's *Reflections on the Revolution in France*, deserve a place in every library among us, as a proof of the extensive capacity and views of a writer of the 18th century, M. Calonne's *State of France, present and future*, if not impressed on the minds of his deluded countrymen by their own feelings, deserves the same respect. The one patriot aspires to the recovery of his country from ruin, into which it is already plunged; the other aspires to the double aim of preserving his country from the most distant contagion, as well as recovering his neighbour's from the depths of misery. If we have been so much fuller in our extracts from the one than the other, it is because the circulation of the French may be less extensive than that of the English, writer.

* Was it possible these passages could be so grossly misrepresented by an English patriot, our p. 1049?

There are added, by way of notes, the spirited petitions of the cities of Nismes and Montauban, April 20, 1790, with M. Lameth's unhandsome reflexions on it, and the Bishop of Nismes' defence of it; the illegal imprisonments, more numerous in the 15 months administration of the Assembly than in the 15 years of the present King's reign, or in proportion of 300 in 315 years, from 1475 to the present time; notes on the opinion of foreign nations respecting the Revolution; note on the false statements of M. Camus, of which M. Calonne promised, p. 279, a full refutation, but declines entering into such skirmishing (*petite guerre*).

252. *Free Thoughts on Liberty, and the Revolution in France. By the Author of a Letter to Earl Stanhope on the Tiff.*

THE writer of these Thoughts, who, to have done justice to his own sentiments, should have allowed them more maturity, prefaces them with a short Letter to Lord Stanhope, whom he ventures to assure that, "should the plan of "his society once take effect, his Lordship would soon lose all his consequence, and, instead of being at the "head of the Revolution Society, would "be hastily precipitated to the tail of a "mob, there to contemplate, for the "remainder of his days, his own insignificance." He then proceeds to shew the absurd pretensions of modern liberty. The rights of men are well defined; the French revolution properly exposed; the aims of the revolutionists among ourselves clearly detected; and the blessings of our happy constitution warmly painted. "There is "not a man in the kingdom, except he "be mad or a villain, who can lay his "hand honestly on his heart and say, "Under the British constitution I am "not free." p. 55.—"In a state of nature, the rights of men are neither "more nor less than the rights of the "wild beasts of the forest, to defend "and provide for themselves. No instances of an unrestrained enjoyment "of liberty can be produced either in "Moses's history of mankind, or in the "writings of the antient heathens, or "in the modern histories of the savage "world; if no vestige appears of mankind existing in that state of nature, "or enjoying those natural rights which "we have heard so repeatedly echoed "and re-echoed from the mouths of "philosophers, what a thing must the

"philosophy of the present age be? "and what must that liberty be which "is founded on it? The French, "whom philosophy has taught to be as "mad in endeavouring to emancipate "themselves from slavery as they were "before abject in their submission to it, "exhibit to us a very melancholy picture of it. While they have robbed "their clergy and religious, and voted "their property to be the nation's, they "have very prudently been silent as to "their own property, which they are "suffered to enjoy as before." The rights of man as man, as far as they have relation to his mind and senses, are as necessarily his rights in society as in a state of nature. What other transferrable rights he has are not the rights of man as man, but of brutes. *The liberty of a state of nature is the liberty of brutes.* And if such be the liberty which philosophers want to introduce, it is to be hoped it may be confined to their own corps. It cannot be that the individuals of society, as existing in society, have equal rights. These rights must be equally distributed, or cannot subsist. *Pur in parum imperium non habet.* But in society there must be *imperium* somewhere, consequently superiority and no equality of rights.

But we have not room for the logical deductions of this discerning reasoner, either in controverting equality or establishing liberty as a perfect law, and in its operations as a law productive of restraint. Let us, however, attend with our author to some reflections on this strange subject, the French Revolution.

"The constitution of the French government had been an arbitrary monarchy, a government which, in proportion to the imperfection of the monarch, must be oppressive. It was so, in a variety of instances, to the French; but time and usage had reconciled them to the oppression. Proud were they of their chains, and danced and sung, and were the most lively, cheerful, disengaged people on the face of the earth. At length, however, a wonderful change was wrought in their dispositions. All their gaiety forsook them; they drooped, and hung their heads, moving as if they were oppressed with a burthen which they were unable to support. So extraordinary a change, effected in the course only of a very few years, as is in the knowledge of many, must have been owing to an extraordinary cause. And it was this: The French cabinet, irritated at the disgrace occasioned by the cession of Canada to England, brooded over their loss with impatient anxiety, waiting for the moment

movement of revenge, which occurred but too soon. The evil spirit of revolt entered into the English colonies. France flew to their assistance, nor ceased till England was most truly humbled, by being dismembered of 13 American provinces. In the course of the assistance which the French gave to the Americans, and by the commerce which they necessarily had with the people of the country, the French became infected. The evil spirit of revolt transferred itself into the allies of America, and they returned from beyond the Atlantic Ocean sunk and drooping as the evil spirit affected them. Here then we have the cause and origin of that surprising change of disposition which occasioned so much wonder in those who observed it. It arose not from oppression, the tyranny of their rulers, or the severity with which the laws were executed. When they laughed, and danced, and sung, the oppression was as heavy as at any period afterwards. From oppression, therefore, they certainly did not become dejected. It was from the spirit of revolt having taken possession of them. Hence they began to think that to be an evil which, at the same time while it bore most heavily on them they were so far from feeling as an evil, that they gloried in it, and, having no idea of liberty other than that they had learnt among their transatlantic friends, they conceived liberty to be a most desirable something, and that it was to be obtained only by a total subversion of their own government. This subversion, with the aid of the basket-women, and other such auxiliaries, they effected. Confusion, and every kind of disorder, under the banner of Liberty, succeeded; and then the enquiry was, what they were to do? No plan was formed (multitudes, who act from the pressure of the moment, never form any,) and the demagogues as yet thought not fit to avow themselves, or what they had in contemplation; but, sheltering themselves under a National Assembly, only forwarded the depression of the nobles and the clergy, and the humiliation of the monarch." p. 29—32. . . . "Instead of enjoying the liberty of the wild ass, they have crippled themselves with the fetters of the ass that is not wild." p. 33.

253. *The Rural Economy of the Midland Counties; including the Management of Live Stock in Leicestershire, and its Environs; together with Minutes on Agriculture and Planting in the District of the Middle Station. By Mr. Marshall. In Two Volumes. 8vo.*

THE "Midland Counties" include the principal parts of Leicestershire, Rutland, and Warwickshire, with the Northern margin of Northamptonshire, the Eastern point of Staffordshire, and the Southern extremities of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, the town of Leicester being situated near its centre.

This fertile tract of country, which Mr. M. distinguishes by "The Midland District," measures, in some directions, not less than fifty miles across; in none, he believes, less than forty; consequently, contains at least fifteen hundred square miles of surface; with no other drawback from its fertility than the Charnwood hills, which do not contain fifty miles of inferable soil. This district is situated between the Charnwood hills and the Westward banks of the Trent, the Tame, and the Anker; including the four points of the counties of Leicester, Warwick, Stafford, and Derby, being seated every way near the centre of the kingdom.

"The surface of this charming plot of country," Mr. M. says, "is various. Its general elevation is much greater than that of most middle-foiled districts. Some of its swells might, with regard to elevation, be deemed upland; yet, in fertility, it is throughout equal to most vale districts. The soil, in general, is a rich middle loam, interspersed, however, with a few less fertile patches. Towards the foot of the Charnwood hills, much of it is of a more sandy nature, but of a singularly free and fertile quality. Taking the district of the station throughout, it ranks in utility with the first districts of the island. The swells, though high, are generally fertile to the summit; and the dips between, though wide and flat, are found, and easily freed from surface-water. The entire district, except a few narrow bottoms, and the immediate margins of the rivers, is equally productive of corn and grass. The subsoil prevalent in this district is a red clay (provincially 'marl'), resembling the red soils of Herefordshire and Nottinghamshire. In some places a concrete sand, increasing in hardness with the depth to a soft gneiss, occurs in different parts; and a sandy loam, or brick earth, mixed with veins of sand and gravel, is a pretty common subsoil. The roads, through the nature of the soil and substrata, are necessarily bad. Thirty years ago, much of this district was in an open state; and some townships still remain open. There are others which appear to have been long in a state of inclosure, and in which, no doubt, the present system of management originated. The produce of this district is chiefly corn and grass; little, very little, woodland within it. It is, however, surrounded with well-wooded tracts. In the light of ornament, the Midland District, viewed generally, and in its present state, is much inferior to the Northern and Western quarters of the island. The views are frequently pleasing, through the variety of surface and richness of soil; but are seldom picturesque, unless when the Charnwood hills enter within them. The district, in a general point of view, discovers a tameness,

a tameness, a kind of still-life, which, however, clothed as it is in the verdure and richness of herbage, renders this district desirable as a place of residence, though at present it is not striking to the mere traveler. Nevertheless, were the billowy swells of Northamptonshire and South Leicestershire as well wooded as those of Herefordshire and Kent, they would, in beauty, be inferior to neither of those counties. The surface of Northamptonshire is broken in a manner which renders it singularly susceptible of ornament; and, at present, the banks of the Trent, especially about Nottingham (singularly fine situation!) are as beautiful as ground, wood, and water can make them.

"The District of the Station has still greater natural advantages; it is in a manner surrounded with what the landscape-painter would call good distances. The Charnwood hills, the Derbyshire mountains, Needwood forest, the Beaufort hills, and other hills of Staffordshire, and, in some situations, the Lickey, the Clent hills, and the more prominent hills of Shropshire, may be caught. Nor is it at present destitute of internal beauty. The banks of the Tame afford some beautiful subjects of landscape; and a lovely plot round Hints, Westward of the Tame, is in the best style of Kent or Herefordshire. The situation of Larnworth, formerly the residence of the Mercian kings, for the richness and beauty of the country round it, is one of the finest in the kingdom.

"To gain a more accurate idea of the outline of the district, whose area I have traversed, during the last two years, in almost every direction, I have, in leaving it, traced the banks of its surrounding rivers, the Anker, the Tame, the Trent, and the Soar; by Tamworth, Elford, Walsall, Burton, Repton, Milton, Stanton (lovely passage of country!), King's Newton, Donington, Cavendish Bridge, Dishley, Loughborough, Leicester; and from thence across Leicestershire, by Billesdon, Hallaton, &c. to Statfold, a ride of eighty miles; and, considering its length, one of the richest in the island."

Thus much for situation. Our limits will not allow us to detail any of Mr. Marshall's accurate experiments, which we however recommend very strongly to the attention of the publick.

Two miscellaneous paragraphs we select; the one, as a record of a new species of rural manufacture; the other as an accompaniment to our Obituary.

"Leicestershire is at present celebrated for its *cream cheese*, known by the name of *Stilton Cheese*. This species of cheese may be said to be a modern produce of the Midland District. Mrs. Paulet, of Wymondham, in the Melton quarter of Leicestershire, the first maker of Stilton cheese, is still living, 1790. Mrs. P, being a relation or acquaintance of the well known Cooper Thornhill,

who formerly kept the Bell at Stilton (in Huntingdonshire, on the great North road from London to Edinburgh,) furnished his house with cream cheese; which, being of a singularly fine quality, was coveted by his customers; and, through the assistance of Mrs. P, his customers were gratified, at the expence of half a crown a pound, with cream cheese of a superior quality, but of what country was not publicly known. Hence it obtained, of course, the name of *Stilton Cheese*. At length, however, the place of produce was discovered, and the art of producing it learnt, by other dairywomen in the neighbourhood. Dabhy first took the lead; but it is now made in almost every village in that quarter of Leicestershire, as well as in the neighbouring villages of Rutlandshire. Many tons are made every year. Dabhy is said to pay its rent with this produce only. Thus, from a mere circumstance, the produce of an extent of country is changed; and, in this case, very profitably. The sale is no longer confined to Stilton; every inn-keeper within fifteen or twenty miles of the district of manufacture is a dealer in Stilton cheese. The price at present is ten pence a pound to the maker, and a shilling to the consumer, who takes it at the maker's weight."

"March 10, 1786. Last week died George Burwell, whose honesty, industry, and good sense were rarely such as centre in a farm labourer. By dint of manual labour he reared to men and women five children, and died worth an hundred pounds!—*1 far-sane*, which he of course accumulated in the wane of life, dying at the age of 73. In evidence of his strict honesty, he owed only a sixpence, and he thought of it, in his moments of recollection, until the hour he died, intreating his children to remember to pay it; and, as an evidence of his care and industry (were any wanted), even in delirium he talked about his work. Proofs of his strong natural abilities occur in these Minutes. He thought more justly and more clearly than any unlettered man I have met with."

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Stockholm. *Kongelige Vetenskaps, Historie, och Antiquitets Academiens Handlingar*. Transactions of the Royal Academy of Sciences, History, and Antiquities. Vol. I. 8vo. 409 pages.

This first publication of the Academy, since its being revived and enlarged by the present King, in 1786, merits notice. After an account of this revival, and an eulogé of Louisa Ulrica, who first founded the Academy in 1753, follow various inaugural and other dissertations. Of these we shall mention a dissertation, by Mr. Adlerbeth, on the trade from Sweden to the East, occasioned by several Arabic

Arabic coins of the 10th and 11th centuries being found in Sweden; from whence the author endeavours to shew the great trade carried on by the Swedes to the Caspian Sea, and their commercial intercourse with Russia.—An essay on the connexion betwixt history and medals, by the royal librarian, Ristele; who proposes that coins should be employed to perpetuate the fame of great men and noble actions.—On the endeavours of Gustavus I. to disseminate learning through his realm, by Mr. J. Murrberg. The ignorance of the Swedes appears to have been extreme; and the pains taken by the Popes to keep them in it, no less so.—On the connexion betwixt the belles lettres and fine arts, by Mr. Rosenftein.—On the state of the belles lettres in Greece, by Professor Floderus.

Stockholm. *Svenska Rikes Konunga-Länga, &c.* Chronology of the Kings of Sweden; by Baron Shering Rosenhane. 4to. 144 pages.

This catalogue of the kings, queens, regents, &c. of Sweden, with their descendants, contains many important historical and genealogical remarks. In an appendix Baron R. makes it appear probable that the Empress of Russia, Catherine I. was a Swede, born at Germunnared, in West Gothland.

Upsal. *Handlingar til Uplysning af Svenska Historien, &c.* Memoirs illustrative of the History of Sweden; by Eric Mich. Fant, Professor of History. Part I. 8vo. 127 pages.

This interesting collection consists of original memoirs hitherto unpublished. The most important pieces are, some records relative to Marten Skinnare, a wealthy citizen in the reign of Gustavus I.; Life of the Countess Palatine Maria Euphrosyna, sister of Charles X. written by herself; six letters from Charles XII. to his sister, the Duchess Hedwig Sophia, written with his own hand, in the years 1704-5; two letters from Count G. A. de la Gardie to Charles XI. in 1687-8; some letters relating to the history of Gustavus I.

Copenhagen. *Rit ibes Konungliga Ilesnska Laerdoms Lista Félaga, &c.* Memoirs of the Royal Icelandic Society of Sciences. Vol. X. for the Year 1789. 8vo. 356 pages, with plates.

In this volume are, an useful essay on making soap, and another on the Icelandic names of diseases, by Svend Poulsen; various translations from Bergmann, Büchling's Natural History,

&c.; amongst which is a good translation of Pope's Temple of Fame, in blank verse, and some other dissertations. From the bills of mortality of Skelhold, for 1788, it appears, that there were born 487 boys and 470 girls, of which 107 were illegitimate; the deaths were 439 males and 409 females; 268 couples were married; and 655 persons were confirmed.

Copenhagen. *Efterretning om begge Sicilierne, &c.* Remarks in a Tour through Sicily, in the Years 1785-6; by Fred. Muuter. 2 vols. 911 pages, with plates.

This is an interesting work. The literary remarks of Mr. M. are particularly valuable, and he has occasionally interspersed some very good observations on the political state of the country. In the preface, the principal works on Sicily are noticed. D'Orville, Riedesel, and Swinburne, are deservedly praised. With respect to the antiquities of the island, Prince Biscari's *Viaggio per tutte le Antichità della Sicilia* is highly commended; the letters of Count Borch are deemed very imperfect; and Brydone's veracity is much and justly questioned.

Mr. Irmisch has just published, at LEIPSIC, the second volume of his *Herodian*, containing the second, third, and fourth books; and flatters himself, the next volume will contain the remaining four books.

M. G. Hopfner has printed the *Cyclops of Euripides*, separately, with good philological notes.

J. Kapp has ventured the Commentary of Longolius, or rather an abstrakt of it, for the original employed near 50 years of its author's life, and frightened the booksellers from undertaking it. However, its merit made it earnestly desired. In doubtful passages it frequently differs from Ernest.

The second part of the first volume, and the first and second parts of the second volume of the *Codex Diplomaticus Sleslie*, beforementioned (vol. LIX. p. 1030), are now published. In part II. of vol. I. are five letters from Popes Martin, Adrian III. and Stephen V. to the Emirs of Sicily, for the redemption of some Greeks of Syracuse, in the vulgar language of Italy, and in the Arabic character; with the great Emir's answer, transcribed from the MS. to shew the authenticity of the code. Notes, verifying these circumstances from history, are added; and ten Cufic coins, in possession of the archbishop.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
OF FRANCE. (*Continued from p. 1134.*)

Dec. 8. **A**LL collations to ecclesiastical benefices since the publication of the new Ecclesiastical Constitution were decreed void.

The directories of departments and districts were ordered to transmit tables of their weights and measures, with a view to forming a general standard of weights and measures for the whole kingdom.

Dec. 9. A decree was passed, ascertaining the proportion between House rent and assessable private fortune.

And a decree for restoring to their estates the Protestant families who were driven out of the kingdom by the revocation of the Edict of Nantz. The following is the decree, on the restitution of the property of Protestant Refugees, proposed by M. BARRERE, in the name of the Committee of Domains, printed by order of the National Assembly.

"The National Assembly, having acknowledged by the decrees of the 10th of July last that it was in justice bound to restore to the representatives of Protestant Refugees, the property of which they were deprived in troublesome times, and desirous to provide a plan to make the restitution already decreed, have, after hearing the report of its Committee of Domains, made the following decree:

1. The Protestant Refugees and others, whose property has been confiscated for the cause of religion, or their heirs, are called upon to receive, according to the forms hereafter directed, the Property which is at present to be found in the hands of the Farmers Superintendent of their jurisdiction.

2. They shall be obliged to produce a petition to replevy for the said property within the space of thirty years, to wit, from the day of the publication of the present decree, before the Court of the district within which the property is situated; which Court shall not be able to pronounce the replevy till information has been given to the Attorney General of the department, and with the approbation of the King's Commissaries.

3. They shall join to their petition the titles and writings necessary to prove they are the heirs of him whom they pretend to represent, and that the property claimed by them belonged to him in his own right.

4. If the titles of the Plaintiff are not sufficient to prove his descent, and his right to the property claimed by him, he may be admitted to make good his proof by inquiries even of common report.

5. All titles, leases, and documents, which are in the hands of the administration, relating to property claimed, shall be communicated without removal to the interested parties, who may oblige them to give copies or extracts free of expence.

6. The plaintiffs who wish to replevy shall not take possession of their property by virtue of the decrees passed in their favour, till such times as notice shall have been given, as well to the administrator, or those employed under him, as to the farmers and detainers of the said property.

7. The persons in actual possession of the effects of Protestant Refugees, by virtue of a lease, to pay a rent in perpetuity, under a clause of redemption, shall be obliged to give, on demand, the free possession and enjoyment to those who shall have obtained the replevy of the said lands, on condition that these last shall previously pay on demand the expences they have been at, in cultivating, plowing, and sowing, as well as the total of the sum which the persons in possession shall prove, by verbal process, survey, estimate of plans, allowed abatements, works performed, and receipts of the workmen, to have been paid, when they enter upon the premises, to the former possessors, to put the said estates in good tenantable repair, agreeable to the conditions on which they were granted.

8. With respect to the property of the Protestant Refugees which has been granted by lease, those who shall obtain the replevy shall be tied to the conditions of the lease, and shall receive the rents from the date of their petition; consequently they may bring any action arising from the said leases against the farmers, they themselves being reciprocally obliged to fulfil the articles and conditions of the said leases.

9. Those, nevertheless, who have obtained the replevy, may get experienced persons, or, for want of such, persons officially appointed, who shall make an estimate of the repairs of the buildings, plantations and improvements such estates stand in need of; and they are empowered to make good the estimate, as far as the sum will go, which they are bound to repay the party aggrieved, agreeable to the determination of the foregoing article.

10. If the sums to be recovered, by virtue of the estimate of skilful appraisers, should be greater than what is allotted to the person who has judgement in his favour; he that has the replevy may appeal to the same court to have the overplus returned to him.

11. The tenants, and such to whom the estates belonging to the Protestant Refugees have been adjudged, shall be obliged to restore to those, who have got the replevy of those estates, the price of wood and timber which they may have fallen on those estates since the publishing of the decree passed the 10th of last July, and that according to the valuation of persons agreed upon, or especially appointed.

12. The

1230 Decree for the restoration of the Estates of the Protestant Refugees.

12. The heirs of Protestants, whose estates shall have been sold, shall not be able to recover them; but they shall have replevy, and delivery of the rents accruing from the use of the money such estates sold for.

13. All such as have claims to the property of those estates, the replevy of which has been granted, are bound to appear within five years from the day that the public notice was given of taking possession of the said estates, as enjoined by the 6th article of this decree; and this limitation shall extend even to minors, without any hope of restitution.

14. Such as offer themselves within the five years shall not be able to recover the benefit from those who shall have got the replevy, save from the day the demand was made.

15. Such parts of the profits of the estates belonging to Protestant Refugees, as have heretofore been given to informers, shall be no longer theirs after the 1st of January, 1791, and shall be subject to the same regulations and responsibility as has been settled for the overplus of other estates.

16. All gifts and grants, gratuitously made to strangers to the families of the estates of Protestant Refugees, are revoked, so that the donors and granters shall not be able to avail themselves of any prescription; notwithstanding they shall not be liable to make restitution of the profits. But the prescription may be objected to by their heirs and successors by general title, who may have been in possession of the said estates for the space of 30 years. With respect to a third purchaser, or heirs by special title, they shall in no case be molested.

17. With respect to the gifts and grants made in favour of the relations of Protestant Refugees, in whatever degree of kindred, the said relations shall be put in possession of the said estates, without infringement of the rights of nearer, or relations in the same degree, who may lay in their claim within the time limited by Art. 14, reckoning from the day on which this decree was published; unless their respective degree of kindred shall have been determined by a peremptory decree, or sentence given by virtue of a thing already settled.

18. Every action to replevy, and every claim of restitution of the said estates now before the Court, shall, after the publishing of this decree, be referred to the jurisdiction of that district where the greater part of the lands lie, and there be tried as they stand in priority of date.

19. A table shall be drawn up as soon as may be of such estates, taken from the Protestant Refugees, as are now to be found in the general lease, with a reference to their situation, and the names of the former proprietors who fled their country; which table shall be printed, and sent to each local jurisdiction, there to be posted up and registered.

20. At the end of the three years allowed

to replevy, such lands as have had no legal claimants shall be sold in the same manner as the National lands, and the monies arising from the sale shall be put out as principals, or deposited in the Banks for extraordinary, in order to be restored without interest to the heirs of such relations, whenever they lay claim, and can bring proof of their descent, or titles of inheritance, in the form and manner before decreed.

21. The lease-holders, or other administrators of the estates in trust, shall on no pretence whatever refuse to pay the price of their lease, or to the amount of the rent due; and shall be obliged to pay the Administrator General in being the arrears of the rents due, or coming due, to the day which has been agreed upon and notified to replevy, till such time as the National Assembly shall have settled the new regulations it intends to order in that respect, before the sale of the lands mentioned in the foregoing article takes place.

22. All persons born abroad, and sprung in any degree whatever from a French father or French mother, who left their country for their religion, are declared naturalized, and may enjoy every privilege of such naturalization, if they go back to France, there make their abode, and take the civic oath.

Persons of good families shall not be entitled to this privilege without the consent of their father, mother, grandfather, or grandmother, unless they are of age, and masters of themselves.

23. The National Assembly enjoin their President to lay this decree, some time to-day, before the King, to receive his sanction; and to request his Majesty to give orders to all his Ambassadors, Ministers, Envoys, Residents, Consuls, Pro-Consuls, or Agents abroad, and in every part of the world, in order that this decree may come to the immediate knowledge of every French family, or the descendants from French parents."

THE following authentic narrative, though omitted at the proper time, as it contains an additional charge of unprovoked cruelty committed by a Spanish officer, on a British Subject, must not be omitted in the annals of the memorable year, 1790.

CAPT. JAMES McDONALD, Commander of the ship *Trelawney Planter*, sailed from Martha Brae, Jamaica, on the 21st of July last, bound for London, with orders from his owners to join the convoy to windward at Port Anthony, if practicable, by the 23d of that month. After beating to windward for 24 hours, and the ship gaining no ground, the wind at the same time blowing very strong, and the current adverse, Capt. McDonald, with the advice of his officers, thought it prudent to bear away for the passage through the Gulf of Florida, which is the usual passage of loaded ships from Jamaica, particularly from the leeward parts of the island.

Nothing

Nothing material happened till the 5th of August, at 4 P. M. when the man at the mast-head discovered a fleet a-stern, which proved to be a Spanish convoy, consisting of about 12 sail. Capt. M'Donald then hoisted his colours at the mizen topmast head, and kept them flying near two hours, but was never answered by the Spanish man of war, or any of the merchant ships, which is the usual compliment expected on such occasions.

On the 7th of August, the Spanish convoy still in sight, about a league to windward, drifting together with the Gulph stream along the Florida shore, at 3 P. M. having all the small sails set, and a light breeze, sailing faster than any of the Spanish merchant ships, got to windward, and passed on a-head of the whole Spanish convoy. At six, Captain M'Donald observed the frigate making more sail, and, seeing no ship a-head, conceived the might wish to speak to him, and thought it prudent to back his mizen top-sail to allow her to come easily up with him.

It is the custom, even in time of war, when one ship chases another, and wishes to bring her to, to fire a gun to leeward; if that has not the desired effect, to fire a shot athwart her fore-foot; when, if she does not shew shorter sail, the other consider themselves at liberty to fire a broadside into her, or take any other steps in their power to bring her to. In the present case, when Capt. M'Donald was laying with his mizen top-sail to the mast, and not running from the frigate, she came close under his lee quarter (within half a ship's length), and without hailing wantonly fired two shot athwart the Trelawney Planter's stern, so close that it made all her cabin windows rattle, and very nearly struck her.

As soon as Capt. M'Donald had brought his ship to, they hailed (in Spanish), ordering him to hoist out his boat immediately and come on board; to which Capt. M'Donald replied, it was impossible to hoist out his long-boat, as it was night, and he but weakly manned, and the pumps requiring constant attendance; that, however, he would keep close under the frigate's stern till next morning, and then hoist out his boat and come on board, if practicable. The reply was, that, unless he hoisted out his boat and came on board instantly, he would pour in a broadside and sink the ship.

This happened between seven and eight o'clock in the evening; and Capt. M'Donald was obliged to comply. When he arrived on board the frigate, he was ordered into the cabin, where he found her commander, who began immediately to abuse him in Spanish, for not hoisting out his boat and coming on board agreeably to his orders, telling Capt. M'Donald, that he had no right to navigate in those seas, as they belonged to the King of Spain, his matter.

Capt. M'Donald very justly replied, that

those seas were as free to him, a British subject, as to the Spaniards, for they were then out of soundings, and one side (the Bahama Islands) belonged to the King of Great Britain, the other (the Florida shore) to the King of Spain.

Capt. M'Donald was now ordered on the quarter-deck, where he was confined all night between two guns.

About six o'clock in the morning, the frigate's boat was manned with two officers and 17 men, and sent on board the Trelawney Planter, taking a Spanish negro with them, who spoke English, as an interpreter. On their arrival on board the ship, the Spanish officers took the charge of her from the Mate, who, together with the seamen, now considered themselves as certainly captured. The Spanish officers and seamen then rummaged the ship, searching every place they could get at; taking, however, nothing from the ship but four more of her crew, whom they detained near an hour on board the frigate, then ordered them back, with instructions to return with the boat, on the first signal being made from the frigate, which was complied with.

Prior to this, Capt. M'Donald was carried by the Commander of the frigate, from the place where he had been confined all night, forward to the fore-castle, under a guard of marines, at which place there were two large pieces of timber, each about fourteen feet long, and six inches thick, where they joined, having places made in them for the neck and legs, with a hinge at one end, and a clasp and padlock at the other. The Spanish Commander then ordered Capt. M'Donald to be stripped of his coat, waistcoat, neckcloth, and hat; after that was done, he was laid on his back on the deck, and his neck put into the cask of timber, which, by the thickness of the lower piece of wood, raised his head about six inches from the deck near the foremast, and his feet to the lee gunwale of the frigate, sailing on the star-board tack, and the sun (which was extremely hot) shining direct in his face.

As soon as Capt. M'Donald observed the intention of the Spanish Commander, and previous to his being thus confined, he laid open his breast, and requested the Commander would order his marines to shoot him, rather than offer such an indignity to the master of a British ship, by confining him in a situation so shocking and disgraceful to humanity; but without effect.

Capt. M'Donald was kept in the above state of confinement about three hours and a half, enduring the most excruciating pain, as the place where his neck and shoulders were confined was so small, that he was nearly strangled, and the upper piece of timber pressing hard on his breast, he could only breathe with great difficulty; his body, being also raised the thickness of the lowest piece of timber off the deck, was extremely painful

ful to him, and he must inevitably have perished under such a complication of torture, had it not been for the humanity of some of the Spanish sailors, who, perceiving the pain he was in, took frequent opportunities of relieving him, when their officers were not in that part of the ship. In this state Capt. M'Donald was kept till past eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when it appearing he could not much longer survive under the torments he suffered, an officer came forward, and ordered his neck and shoulders to be released, and his legs confined, in consequence of which the stocks were unlocked, and his orders obeyed. This confinement, though bad enough, was a paradise compared to the last; and Capt. M'Donald now recovered by degrees his strength and recollection, which had nearly abandoned him. In this situation he remained till about twelve o'clock, when the frigate made the signal for the Trelawney Planter's boat to come along-side, which being complied with, Capt. M'Donald was released and conducted into the cabin, so very weak, that he could scarcely creep along. Here the Commander of the frigate was at dinner with his officers, and Capt. M'Donald was again interrogated where he was bound to, what course he intended to take, &c. for his papers had neither been looked at, nor even enquired for, although he had taken them on board in his pocket for the purpose of being examined. Capt. M'Donald replied to the Commander, and complaining of his inhuman treatment, informed him that he intended making the best of his way for the English Channel, if he was allowed to depart. The Spanish Commander then ordered him away, saying, if he caught him near his convoy, he would carry him to Old Spain. Capt. M'Donald answered, that he might act in that respect as he pleased, for he was now in his power, but he certainly could not use him worse than he had already done.

Before Capt. M'Donald's departure, he requested to know the name of the frigate, and who commanded her; which the Spanish Captain peremptorily refused; but, whilst under confinement, he understood from a Spanish negro, belonging to the frigate, who spoke English, that the frigate was a King's ship of 36 guns, called the *Roussillon*, commanded by Don Francisco Vidal; that there were two Register ships in company, with money on board, and about 12 sail of merchant ships: that they had been from the Havannah only four or five days, and came from thence in company with twenty sail of vessels, but some of them had parted company.

At one P. M. Sunday, the 8th of August, 1790, Capt. M'Donald parted company with the Spanish convoy, lat. 28. 38. long. 79. and arrived in London, without further accident, on the 19th of September following.

Copy of the SPEECH of the SPEAKER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, on Wednesday, Dec.

29, 1790, in the House of Peers, upon presenting the Bills of Supply for his Majesty's Royal Assent.

"Most Gracious Sovereign,

Your faithful Commons attend your Majesty with sundry bills of Supply, which they have passed for the public service.

A large part of this Supply has been granted for the purpose of carrying into execution a measure, the principle of which has received the unanimous approbation of your Commons. Actuated by a generous and wise policy, they have sacrificed the considerations of temporary convenience to those which arise from a just regard to the permanent interests of these kingdoms. They have accordingly provided for the complete and speedy discharge of the expences recently incurred, in support of the honour and dignity of your Majesty's Crown, and the rights of your subjects, without any lasting addition to the National debt, or any embarrassment to that system which has so effectually sustained and advanced the public credit of the country.

Your Commons, Sire, are induced to hope, that their conduct on this occasion will operate as a salutary example to future times; and that its immediate effect will be to establish an universal conviction of the internal strength and abundant resources of this country, and consequently to afford an additional security for the continuance of the blessings of peace. A measure, which is the result of such motives, and which leads to such consequences; your Commons are persuaded, cannot fail to receive your Majesty's most gracious approbation.

The bills, which it is my duty to present to your Majesty, are severally intitled" [—Here the Speaker read the titles of the several bills; and concluded by saying,

"To which your Commons, with all humility, desire your Majesty's Royal Assent."

IRELAND.

A few days before the time, the Chief Magistrate of Cork, Richard Harris, esq. issued near 200 cards, inviting company to dine with him on Christmas-day. The guests till then entertained at the Mayoralty-house were of the first fashion; but this was of a different description, the distressed house and room keepers. The invitation-cards were given to the different clergymen of all persuasions in that city, to distribute among the indigent of their several parishes. The tables were laid out with a profusion of every thing comfortable; the Mayor and a number of gentlemen attended at the table, carving and helping the lame and blind, &c. with an uncommon degree of humanity and charity. After the company had eaten a plentiful supply of victual, and taken a reasonable quantity of drink, they were severally supplied with a large portion of what remained, and a sixpenny loaf each.

P. 85. The

P. 85. The late Miss Holman, of Bath, has left a legacy of 20,000*l.* to Earl Spencer. This lady, who was a distant relation of the Spencer family, having formerly been noticed by the female part of it, had left by her will the above sum, in equal parts, to the Earl's two sisters; but those ladies having passed some days at Bath without visiting their old maiden relation, she was so much offended that she altered it in favour of his Lordship, whom, it is said, she had never seen.—Miss H, we are told, has a maiden sister of very large fortune, who has declared her intention of leaving it in the same manner.

P. 1149, col. 2, l. 35, r. "and fix sons."

P. 1153, col. 2, l. penult. dele "aged."

P. 1154, col. 1. Mrs. Hewett died at the age of 45. She was the widow of John Storr, esq. rear-admiral of the Red, who died in January 1783; afterwards she was the second wife of John Thornhagh Hewett, esq. of Shireoaks, near Workop, co. Nottingham, who died in 1788, and who was first married to the sister of the late Sir Geo. Savile, bart. by whom he had two daughters, one of whom, Mrs. Foljambe, died suddenly on the 28th inst. Mr. H. represented Nottinghamshire in four succeeding parliaments.

Ibid. Dr. Smith has left a property behind him of about 23,000*l.* To Mrs. Smith he has bequeathed a legacy of 200*l.* and 200*l.* worth of furniture, besides his estate in Essex of about 400*l.* a-year, and an annuity of 100*l.* a year from the Equitable Assurance-office. His house at Stratford, which he bought about two years since, and some money, he has bequeathed to his brother-in-law. Mr. Hemet, and his sister, Mrs. Morley, of Broad-street, and her children, are the residuary legatees.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, in Rutland-square, Dublin, the Lady of the Bishop of Ferns, a daugh.

Dec. 28. At York, the Lady of Gilbert Crompton, esq. banker, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. **I**N Spanish-town, Jamaica, Captain Stehelin, of the royal artillery, to Miss French.

In Jamaica, John Campbell, esq. of Lan-
cit-hall, to Miss Eliz. Bell, late of Glasgow.

At the same place, Moses Bravo, esq. to Mrs. Abigail Da Costa, widow of Jacob Da C. esq.

At Blandford, co. Dorset, Rev. Mr. Sparke, rector of Waltham, co. Leicester, to Miss Hobbs, of Blandford.

Mr. Wm. Bates, of High Wycomb, Bucks, to Miss Jones, of Ealing, Middlesex.

Rev. Dr. Barrow, master of the academy in Soho-square, to Miss Bissen, of Tottenham.

H. Foreman, esq. of Woolwich warren, to Miss Polly Whitehead, of Eltham, in Kent.

Rev. Mr. Brindley, of Laycock, to Miss Hunt, of Marden, Wilts.

At Lambeth, John Cresswell, esq. store-

keeper and accountant of navy ships, to Miss Sophia Davenport, of Westminster.

Dec. 15. At Leith, Capt. French, of the 35th regiment, to Miss Eiston, daughter of Mr. John E. solicitor at law.

21. At Perth, Andrew Bonar, esq. banker, in Edinburgh, to Miss Annie Caw, daugh. of Jn. C. esq. merch. and late provost of Perth.

22. At Cork, Capt. Edward Chandler, of Comb-hill, Bath, to Miss Bury, daughter of — B. esq. of Cork.

23. At Ashford, near Ludlow, co. Salop, Rich. Hale Green, esq. of Burford-house, in the same county, to Miss Mary Burwall, 2d daughter of Edward B. esq. of Butterley, near Bromyard, co. Hereford.

27. At Hedenham, co. Norfolk, Edward Forster, esq. of Oxford, to Mrs. Addison, daughter of P. Bedingfield, esq. late of Ditchingham-hall, co. Norfolk.

29. At Harefield, Middlesex, Wm. Mansel, esq. of the 2d regiment of life-guards, eldest son of Sir Wm. M. bart. of Iscood, co. Carmarthen, to Miss Bell, daughter of John B. esq. of Harefield.

30. Mr. John Lardner, of the Borough, Southwark, to Miss Margaret Haddock, of Rye, Sussex.

Mr. Grant, innkeeper, of Oxford, to Miss Elland, of Bloomsbury-market.

31. Francis Gregg, jun. esq. of Dowgate-hill, to Miss Bell, of Mincing-lane.

DEATHS.

Sep. **A**T Lucre in Hanover, Jamaica, the Hon. Geo. Spence, esq. custos rotulorum and chief judge of the Court of Common Pleas for that parish.

Nov. . . . At Caldas, in Portugal, aged 119, Francis Nunez, a mechanic.

Nov. 22. Aged 71, Larcum Kendall, watch-maker, in Furnival's-inn-court, Holborn. He was one of the six persons appointed by the Commissioners of the Board of Longitude, in 1765, to receive the late celebrated Mr. John Harrison's account of the principles and construction of his time-keeper; and was afterwards made choice of, by the said commissioners, as the most proper person to be employed in making another time-keeper, on the same construction, by way of trial how near other artists could come in the execution of Mr. Harrison's principles. His agreement with the Board bound him no farther than "to make parts like parts," and to adjust them in the best manner he could. The result of his labours was delivered to the Commissioners of Longitude some time about the beginning of the year 1771, and was immediately sent down to Greenwich, to be tried by Dr. Maskelyne, the astronomer royal, where it was found to go better than Mr. Harrison's own watch had done before. It was taken from the Observatory in April 1772, and sent out, for trial at sea, in Capt. Cook's second voyage; and, in the November following, on their arrival

Rev. Henry Key Bonney, M.A. King's Cliff R. co. Northampton, *vice* Howard, dec.

Rev. John Gilby, B.A. Barnston R. near Bradlington, co. York.

Rev. Mr. Harpur, of the British Museum, Scotter R. co. Lincoln, *vice* Backhouse, dec.

Rev. Benj. Barnard, appointed chancellor of the diocese of Peterborough, *v.* Backhouse, dec.

Rev. Henry Lloyd, M.A. St. Clement's R. Worcester, *vice* Clark, resigned.

Rev. Dr. Bradshaw, chosen afternoon lecturer of Allhallows Barking, Tower-street; Rev. Henry Fly, M.A. Tillingham R. co. Essex, and appointed a priest in ordinary of the Chapels-royal; Rev. Weldon Champneys, and Rev. Wm. Clarke, appointed joint residentiary cardinals of St. Paul's cathedral; all *vice* Hayes, dec.

Rev. Francis Drake, M.A. presented to the lectureship of St. Giles, Pontefract, *vice* his father, resigned.

Rev. S. Harness, Coryton R. co. Devon, *vice* Rice, dec.

Rev. Tho. Todd, M.A. appointed a minor canon of Canterbury cath. *vice* Airton, dec.

Rev. Dr. Knowles, Winston V. co. Suffolk, *vice* Tookie, dec.

Rev. — Skeeles, M.A. Polebrook R. co. Northampton.

Rev. Geo. Watton, M.A. Hadleigh R. co. Suffolk, *vice* Drake, resigned.

Rev. — Brinkley, B.A. of Cambridge, elected professor of astronomy in the University of Dublin, *vice* Usher, dec.

Rev. Fergus Graham, LL.B. Archurch and Kirk Andrews upon Elk RR.

Rev. James Saunders, M.A. appointed a minor canon of Ely, and to hold the perpetual curacy of St. Mary's, Ely.

Rev. Horatio Dowling, M.A. Aldby R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Ralph Worsley, M.A. St. Olave's perpetual curacy, York, *vice* Dade, dec.

Rev. Francis Eldridge, M.A. St. Nicholas R. co. Glamorgan.

Rev. T. Winstanley, M.A. Camden professor of ancient history at Oxf. Steyning V.

Rev. Wm. Glaister, Kirkby-Floetham V. in the North riding of the county of York, *vice* Thistlethwaite, dec.

Rev. Gilbert Ainslie, M.A. Hinderwell R. near Whitchy, co. York.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. Wm. Bowness, M.A. to hold the benefices of St. Chadl, alias Chadkirk, with Marple, co. Chester.

Rev. Graham Hammer, M.A. to hold St. Bartholomew Exchange R. in the city of London, *vice* Dicey, dec. with Simpson R. co. Bucks.

The LONDON GENERAL BILL of
CHRISTENINGS and BURIALS from December 15, 1789, to December 14, 1790.

Christened	{ Males 9766 Females 9214 }	18980	Buried	{ Males 9192 Females 8846 }	18038	Decreased in the Burials this Year 2711.
Died under 2 Years	5877	20 and 30	1277	60 and 70	1233	102 - - 1
Between 2 and 5	1948	30 and 40	1713	70 and 80	818	103 - - 1
5 and 10	748	40 and 50	1785	80 and 90	376	105 - - 1
10 and 20	640	50 and 60	1548	90 and 100	51	107 - - 1

DISEASES.

	Evil
Abortive & Stillborn	806
Abscess	17
Aged	1000
Ague	3
Apoplexy & Sudden	198
Asthma and Phtisic	311
Bedridden	13
Bleeding	7
Bloody Flux	1
Bursten and Rupture	13
Cancer	53
Canker	2
Chicken Pox	2
Childbed	150
Cold	3
Colic, Gripes, Twisting of the Guts	6
Consumption	4352
Convulsions	403
Cough, and Hooping Cough	391
Diabetes	1
Dropsy	767
	Fever, malignant
	Scarlet Fever, Spotted Fever, and Purples
	Fistula
	Flux
	French Pox
	Gout
	Gravel, Strangury, and Stone
	Grief
	Head-Ach
	Headmouldshot, Horshoehead, and Water in the Head
	Jaundice
	Imposthume
	Inflammation
	Itch
	Leprosy
	Lethargy
	Livergrown
	Lunatick
	Measles

6 MISCARRIAGE

Mortification
Palsy
Pleurisy
Quinsy
Rath
Rheumatism
Rickets
Rising of the Lights
Scald-head
Scurvy
Small Pox
Sore Throat
Sores and Ulcers
St. Anthony's Fire
Stoppage in the Stomach
Surfeit
Swelling
Teeth
Thrush
Tympany
Vomiting and Loosness
Worms

CASUALTIES.

Broken Limbs
Bruised
Burnt
Choked
Drowned
Excessive Drinking
Executed*
Found Dead
Fractured
Frighted
Frozen
Killed by Falls and several other Accidents
Killed themselves
Licked by a mad dog
Murdered
Overlaid
Poisoned
Scalded
Smothered
Starved
Suffocated
Total 291

* There have been executed in Middlesex and Surrey, 18; of which number 14 only have been reported as buried within the Bills of Mortality.

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THE DESTRUCTION OF THE

HEAR you not from Dover's steep
The murmurs, wailed o'er the deep,
Swell every breeze? 'Tis Gallia's voice,
That calls Britannia forth to raise
The chorus high of patriot-praise,
And catch the transport of her joys.
"Clouded (she cries) is Bourbon's sun;
His race of tyranny is run.
No longer, on her sea-girt throne,
Freedom sways thy isle alone;
Around my brow the laurel twine;
Low lies the dark Bastile, and Liberty is mine."

Whilst the horn and huntsman's cry
Cheer'd Bourbon with rude harmony;
Whilst gay Intemperance mix'd the bowl,
And drown'd his energies of soul,
He saw not Misery hear her loud;
Pierc'd by Oppression's iron goad,
He heard not Poverty complain
That yellow harvests wad'd in vain.
Unmark'd, the king-commission'd slave
Snatch'd from the hand of hungry toil
The scanty morsel of his bread;
Unquitted funk, with languid head,
Lean Want, in an untimely grave;
Whilst proud and pamper'd Luxury,
Encumber'd with a nation's spoil,
In gorgeous train of gold went sweeping by.

BASTILE. AN IRREGULAR ODE.

Pierc'd by the sting of wrongs like these,
The patriot form'd his virtuous plan;
He spurn'd the tyrant's harsh decrees,
And rous'd the dignity of free-born man.
His bosom beat with transport new,
The path of glory to pursue:
He saw the tomb of Freedom stand
The scourge and terror of the land.
Th' untimely widow oft would tell
How pin'd within its gloomy cell
Her comfort lov'd, whose casual word,
With ravish'd ear, Suspicion heard,
Then dragg'd him to his den away;
Ne'er will he view the orb of day!
He breathes the dungeon's damp in vain,
For never will he clasp his son again! [cry,
"He shall! he shall!" the glowing heroes
These walls in dust shall sink ere darkness
veils the sky!"

See in her capital's wide street
Gallia throngs the living way,
Thick as the legion's front array,
Whilst Bourbon seeks his lost retreat.
From the gilt car he tumbles in vain,
He sees no lowly-bending train;
How keen from every alter'd eye
The flames of indignation fly!
No voice of praise ascends the skies,
But Anger's sullen murmur dies

In silence : thus, before the storm
Tears the landscape's lovely form,
Midnight stillness chains the air,
The globe is hush'd in list'ning fear;
Sudden the Demon of the Night descends,
Hurls down th' impetuous flood, and the
scath'd forest rends.

At evening's still and shadowy hour
Oft Pity left the social train,
To listen near the grated tower
As lonely Misery clank'd her chain.
The sweet Enthusiast saw with streaming eyes
The valour-breathing band arise :
"Haste ! from the battlement the lily tear,
That waves the ensign of despotic power."
Tho' stream'd in flames the leaden tower,
Each hostile slave that guards the rampart
Gain'd are the blood-cemented walls, [falls ;
And wide to unknown light the jarring
portal flies.

The captive, who for many a year
Had dew'd with tears unseen his bed,
Nor heard a sound salute his ear,
Save the gaoler's echoing tread
The vaulted maze of cells among,
Hails with extatic shout the patriot throng.
His shadowy form they bare,
To taste the luxury of vernal air ;
His eyes he rolls in mute amaze,
Smil with the sun's refulgent blaze :
The breezy fragrance, the wide azure skies,
Pour on his raptur'd soul the joys of Paradise.

Now Vengeance nerves each arm to dare
Of ruin vast the bold emprise ;
Thick scatter'd thro' the fighting air
Fragment after fragment flies.
Battlements that gloom'd the plain
Their ponderous bulk oppos'd in vain,
In vain escap'd the boisterous rage
Of howling storms from age to age.
In one wide waste of desolation spread,
Th' aerial castle bow'd his sha-ter'd head ;
Whilst groans with weight oppress'd the
trembling ground, [found.
Versailles' indignant grove re-echo'd to the

The parting genius of the place
Stain'd with black tears his demon-face.
No more he bars the ponderous gate ;
His guards, the harbingers of Fate,
Are fled—Suspicion, with her dragon-eye,
Revenge, who half unheathes his blade,
The jaundic'd form of Jealousy,
And tiger Malice prowling in the shade.
Oft they mock'd the prisoner's soul
With glimmering Hope's delusive ray,
Then plung'd the steel, or gave the bowl,
And danc'd around their breathless prey.
Now chain'd for ever in the Cave of Night,
The fiery Fiend of Hell glares on their tor-
tur'd light.

Spain's haughty tyrant soon shall feel
His throne with sudden tremour move ;
Grim Persecution grasps her wheel
In vain : bold Freedom wreits it from her hand :

Then, wak'd o'er th' Atlantic tide,
She seeks the cedar-shaded grove,
Where, mindful of her plighted love,
The swarthy virgin mourns her absent swain,
Condemn'd to trace the metal's glittering vein
In dark Potosi's cavern'd fide.
Sudden snaps his iron chain ;
He clasps in arms of ecstasy his bride.
The voice of joy the wide horizon fills,
From Chili's orange vales to Ande's cloud-
capt hills.

O ! thou, who twin'd with myrtle band
Thy crimson steel, Harmodius, come !
With him who tore from Tarquin's hand
The sceptre of avenging Rome :
And thou, who towering in thy pride
Of conquest, rear'd thy Faulchion, dy'd
In Cæsar's gore, and call'd on Tully's name,
To be the mighty witness of thy fame,
Arise ! and, true to kindred virtue, own
Your glory with diminish'd lustre shone,
When Gallic patriots their loud thunder hurl'd,
And o'er the low Bastille their snowy flag
unsur'd.

Q.

HORACE. BOOK IV. ODE XIII.

LYCE, the gods have heard my prayers !
You are old, and full of youthful airs ;
You flout, and dance, and riot still ;
The goblet impudently fill ;
Till, languishing for Beauty's praise,
Your fault'ring notes to Love you raise,
And, warm with passion wine inspires,
Would wake his long-extinguish'd fires ;
While He the blooming Chia seeks,
And revels in her glowing cheeks ;
Chia, who sweeps the founding strings :—
Far from the blasted oak he wings
His wayward flight ; far, far, from thee,
A wither'd trunk, a leafless tree !
He loaths and trembles at the sight :
Thy teeth are foul, thy hairs are white.
Nor purple from the Coan shore,
Nor sparkling gems, shall e'er restore
The well known era of thy prime,
That lives but in recorded time.
Where are the Loves and Graces flown ;
The roses and the lilies gone ?
What now of her, of her remains,
Who passion breath'd through all my veins ;
Whose every look could love inspire ;
Whose every motion rais'd desire ;
Who, while I gaz'd the live-long day,
Would steal me from myself away ;
Whose pleasing arts acquir'd a name
The next to Cynara in fame ?
But fewer years the Fates, more kind,
To favour'd Cynara assign'd ;
To Lyce crush'd they give
The croaking raven to outlive,
That all the young insulting crowd
May view with scorn and laughter loud
Of Beauty's torch the expiring blaze,
And on the dying embers gaze.

Sept. 21.

SAGITTARIUS.

